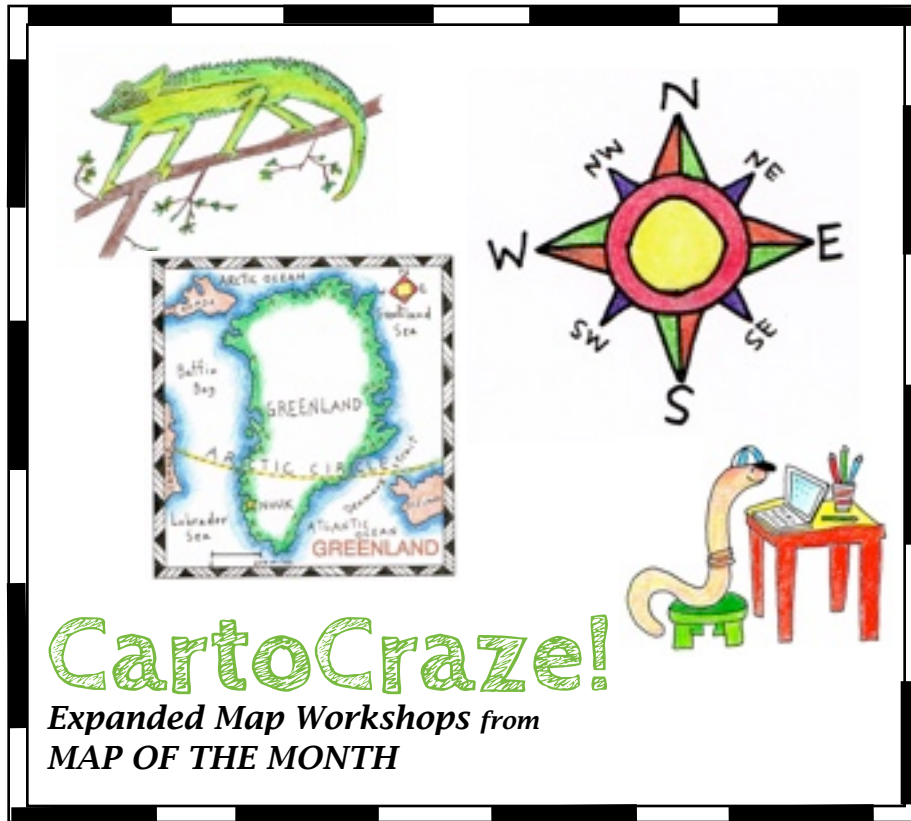


URAL MOUNTAINS



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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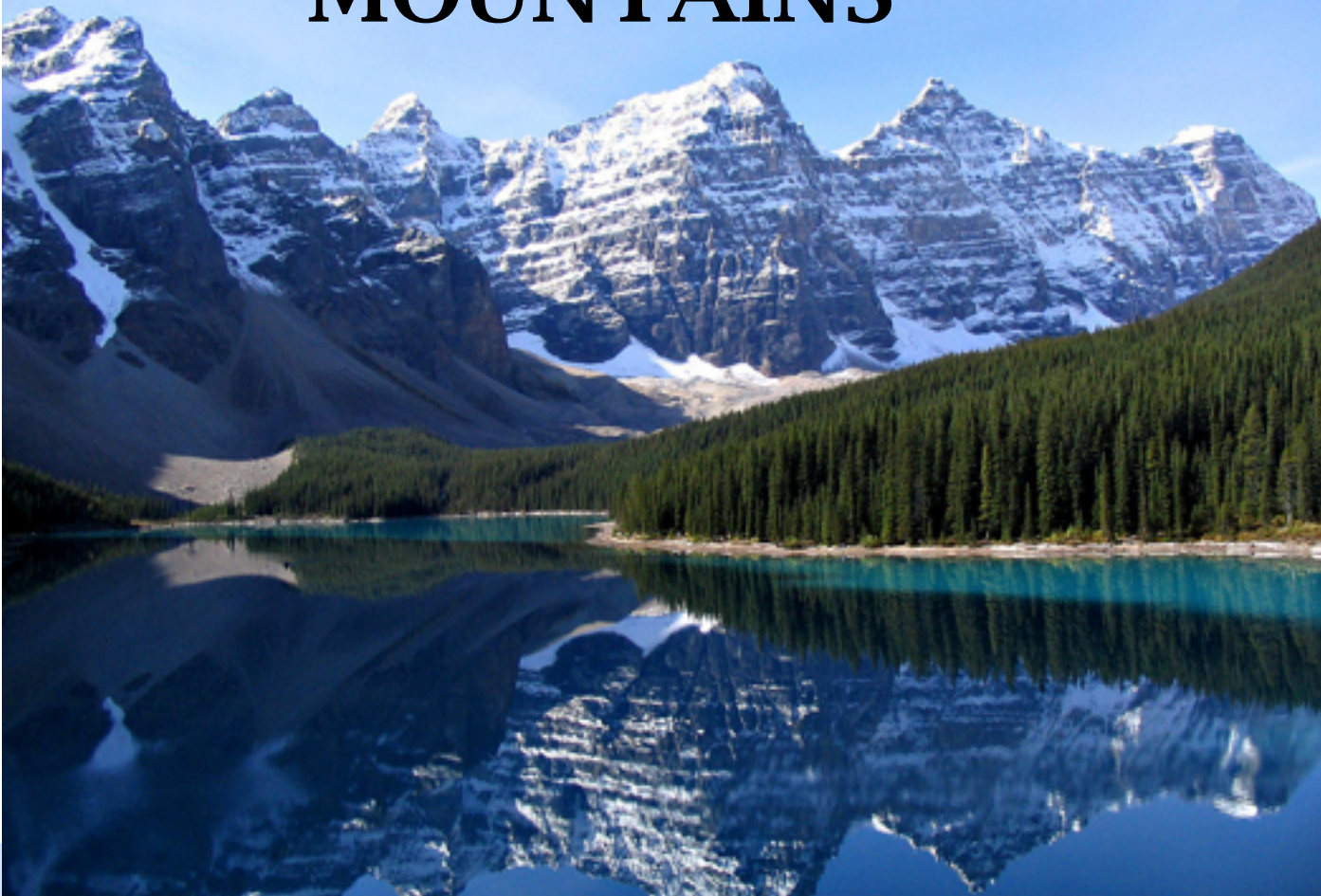
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MOUNTAINS



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 URAL MOUNTAINS, 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"

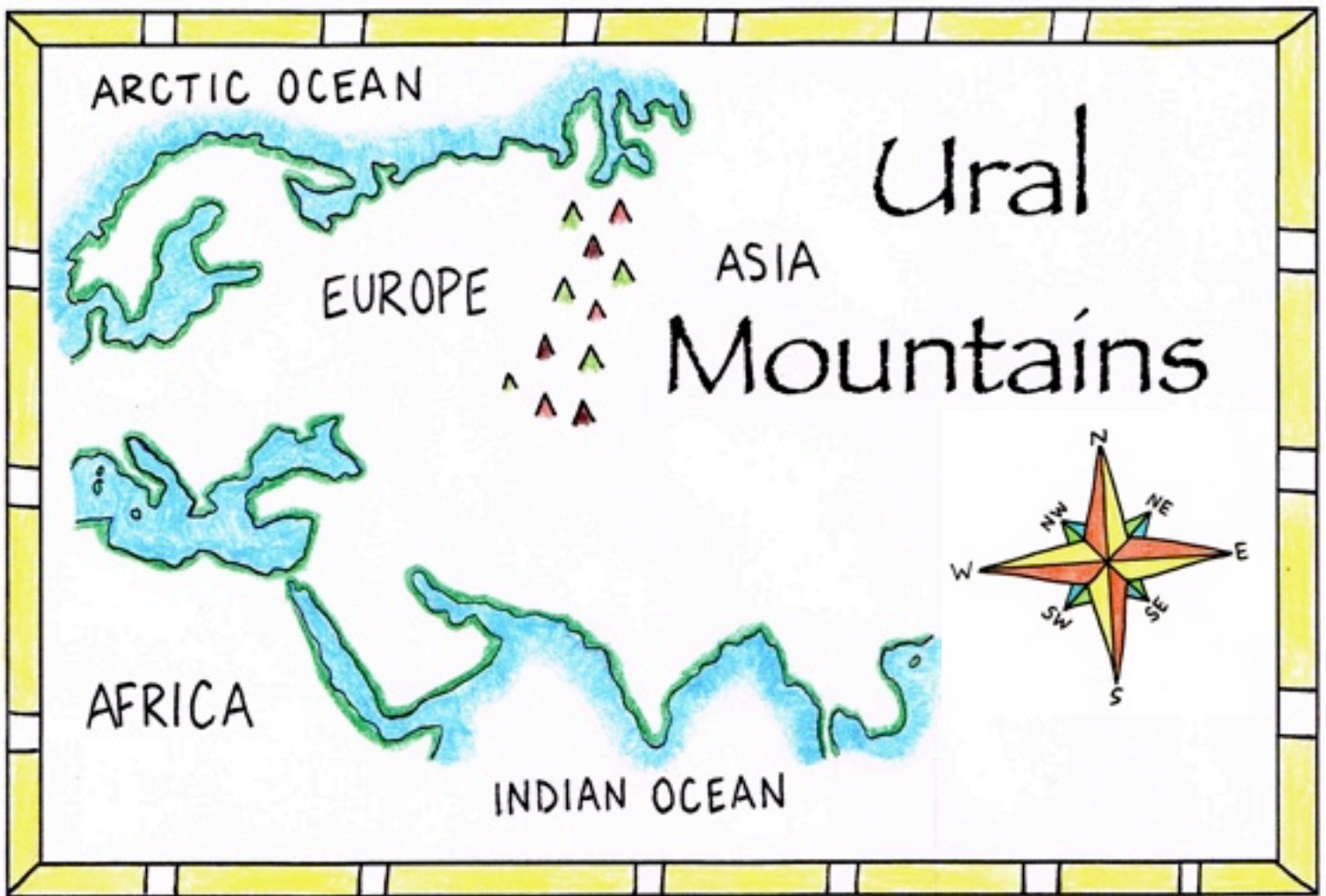
RIDGE A chain of mountains whose upper section form a continuous line over a distance.



The following presentation is an introduction to

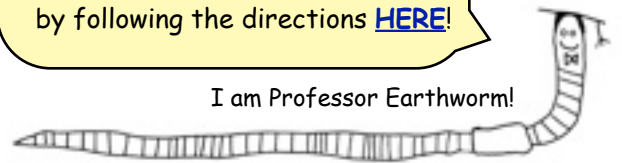
THE URAL MOUNTAINS

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!](#)

I am Professor Earthworm!



URAL MOUNTAINS

The eastern border of the Ural Mountains is considered to be a natural dividing line between the two continents of EUROPE and ASIA. Most of this mountain range runs north to south in almost a straight line!

The range starts in the north at the Arctic Ocean, and ends in the south near the Ural River in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is called a TRANSCONTINENTAL COUNTRY because most of it is in ASIA but a small western part is in EUROPE.

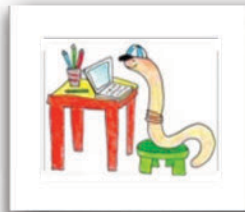
Forty-eight important kinds of minerals have been mined in the URAL MOUNTAINS, as well as precious and semi-precious stones. Some of the beautiful gemstone deposits are emerald, beryl, amethyst, aquamarine, jasper, rhodonite, and diamond. The important minerals iron, copper, gold, platinum and mica have been mined there for centuries.

BOREAL FOREST!

In the Northern URAL MOUNTAINS there is a large area of TAIGA. This area has subarctic temperatures. In the URALS, the predominant trees are spruces, pines and larches. Usually there are only about 108 days above freezing in this area.

The vista of the Ural Mountains and taiga forest shown above is located in the largest national park in both Russia and Europe.

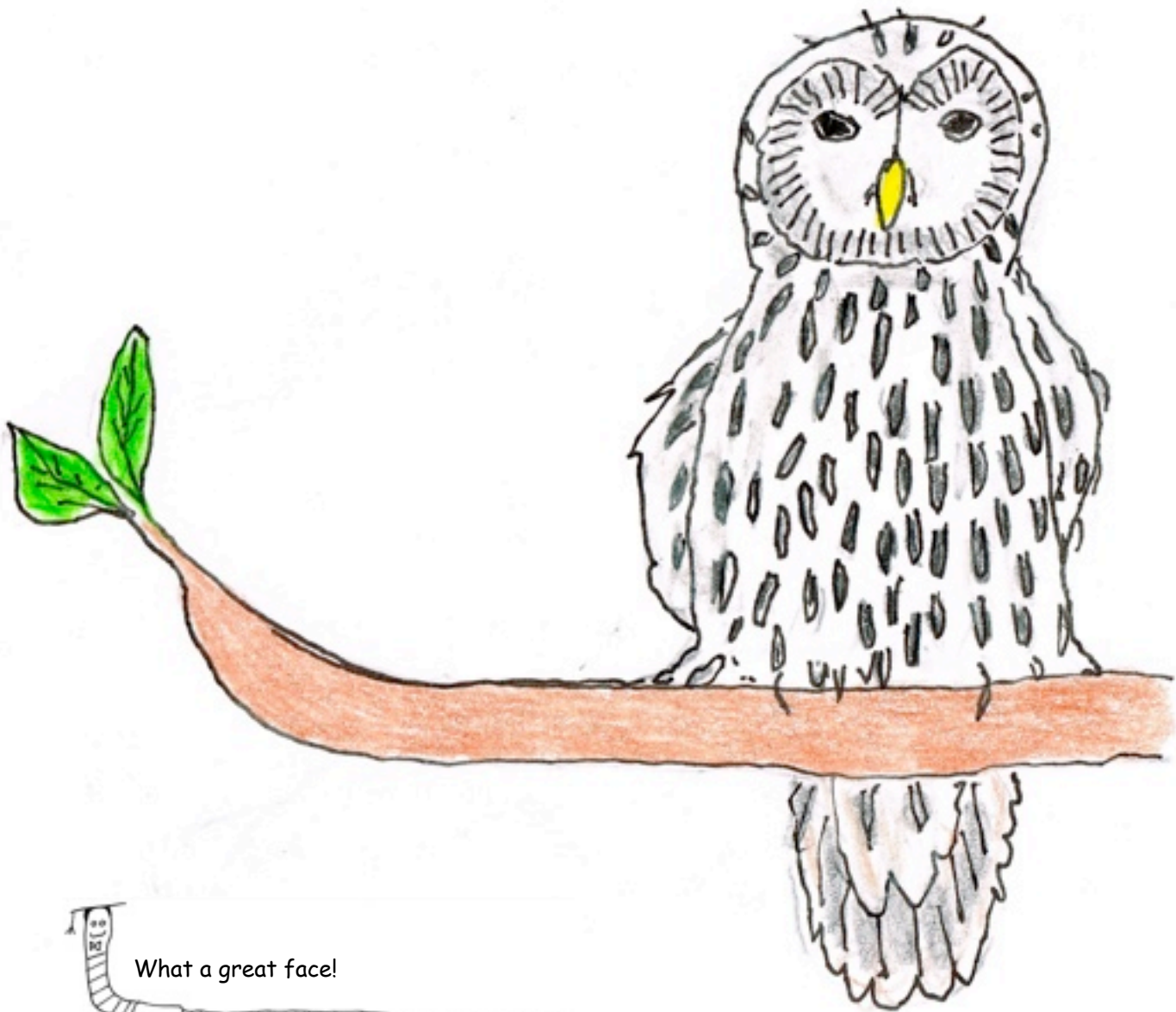
Yugyd Va National Park is located in the Komi Republic.



Definition!

The TAIGA, or boreal forest, is a forested area that occurs below the TUNDRA in the high northern latitudes of the world. It is sometimes referred to as a "sub-polar" region. This forest can be found in North America: in Canada, Alaska and parts of the states near the Great Lakes and in northern New England. It also stretches through the northern parts of Scandinavia, Europe and Asia. The TAIGA is the coldest area where major vegetation -- mostly trees -- will grow.

The season when days that are above freezing is very short. Only very cold temperature-resistant trees grow there.



URAL OWL

The Ural Owl can be found in Northern Asia and Europe. These medium to large size owls have light grey plumage streaked with white feathers. Despite their almost cute appearance, these birds are ferocious hunters who are aggressive when protecting their territory. They have been known to attack humans who come too close to them!

Ural owls prey on small mammals and some birds. Unlike most other owls, the Ural Owl is not completely nocturnal and they sometimes choose to hunt during the day. They live primarily in woodlands and forests.

Ural Mountains



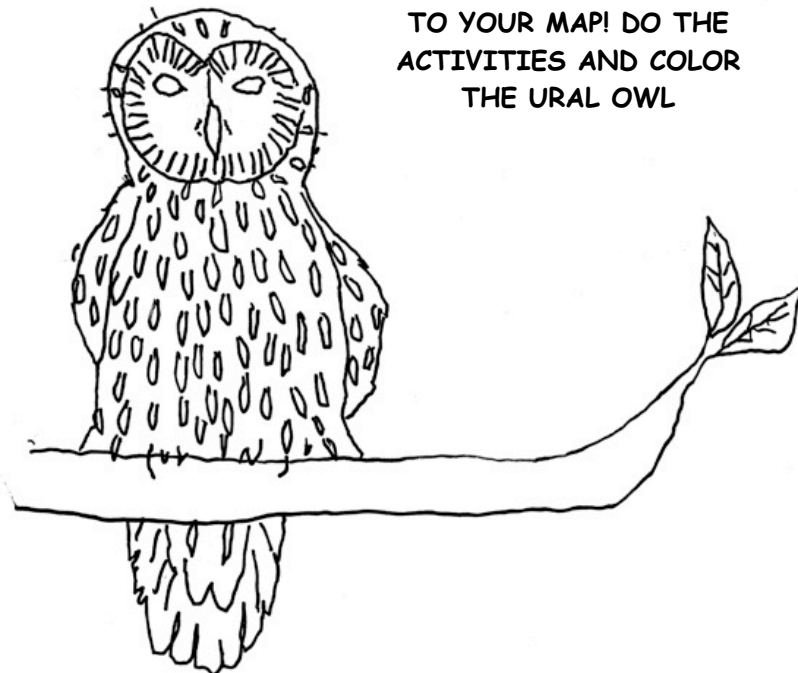
URAL MOUNTAINS

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 URAL OWL

SPELLING WORDS

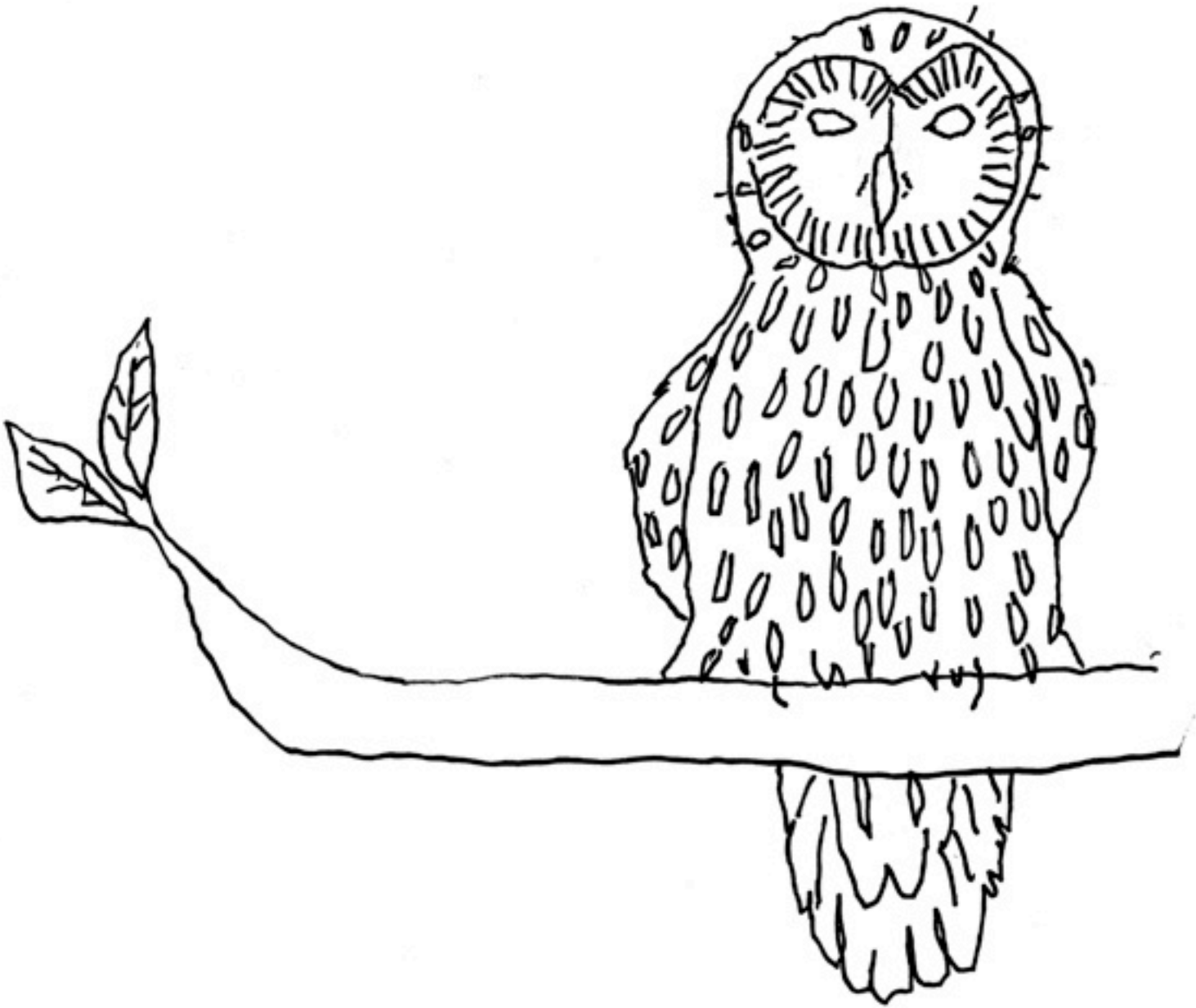
flight
Scandinavia
rodent
conifer
latitude
purposeful
moist
hatch
avain
raptor



VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define
these words!

territory
nocturnal
plumage
aggressive
hollow
woodland
deciduous
taiga
conifer
Siberia
kilometer

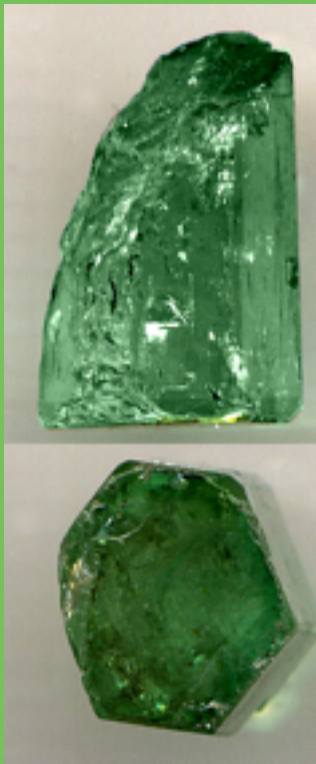


URAL OWL



This photo at left, from the Library of Congress, shows miners working in the Ural Mountains in the year 1910.

Although we have no details about this photo or the people in it, it clearly depicts a difficult life with no machinery except horse drawn carts. Both men and women seem to be involved in the mining and gathering of minerals.



The gemstones at left are EMERALDS are a kind of green beryl that has a clear beautiful green color.

After being found rough form in rocks, the gemstones are cut into faceted shapes that reflect light in a brilliant way.

Luxury jewelry has been made from emeralds, like this 37 carat stone from a ring that is shown at the Museum of Natural History.

Rare emeralds have been found in one place on the Takovaya River in the Urals and they are prized for their color and clarity.



ROCK STARS!

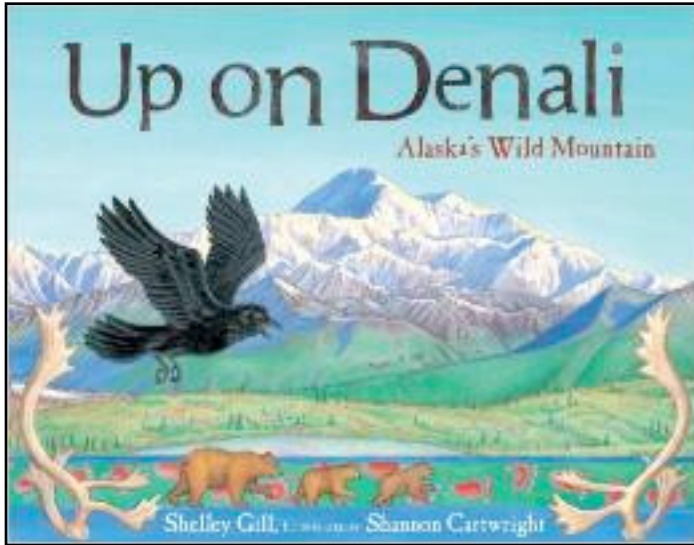
The Ural Mountains are famous among mountain ranges for their large amounts of mineral deposits. There are 48 different kinds of minerals that are valuable and can be sold for commercial purposes. In the early 19th century, platinum was discovered in the Ural Mountains and for many years was the only source of this important metal.



Do some research to find some of the minerals that are mined in the Urals! List ten important ones and describe what uses they have!



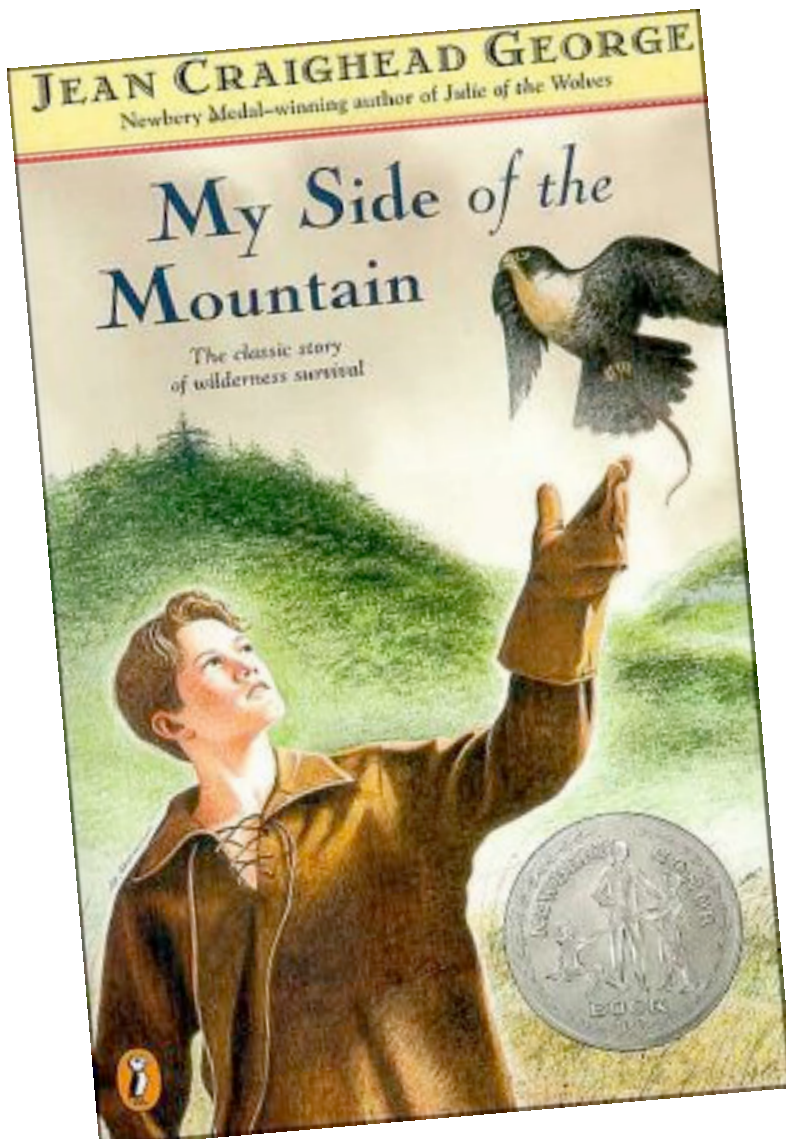
MOUNTAIN READING LIST!



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.

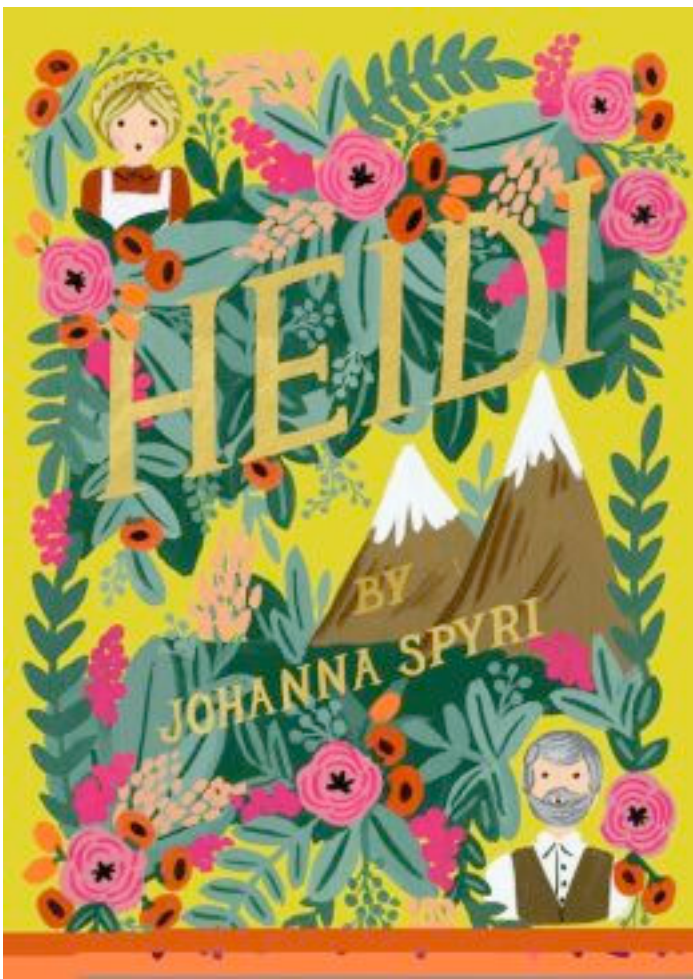


MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

by Jean Craighead George

Sam 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

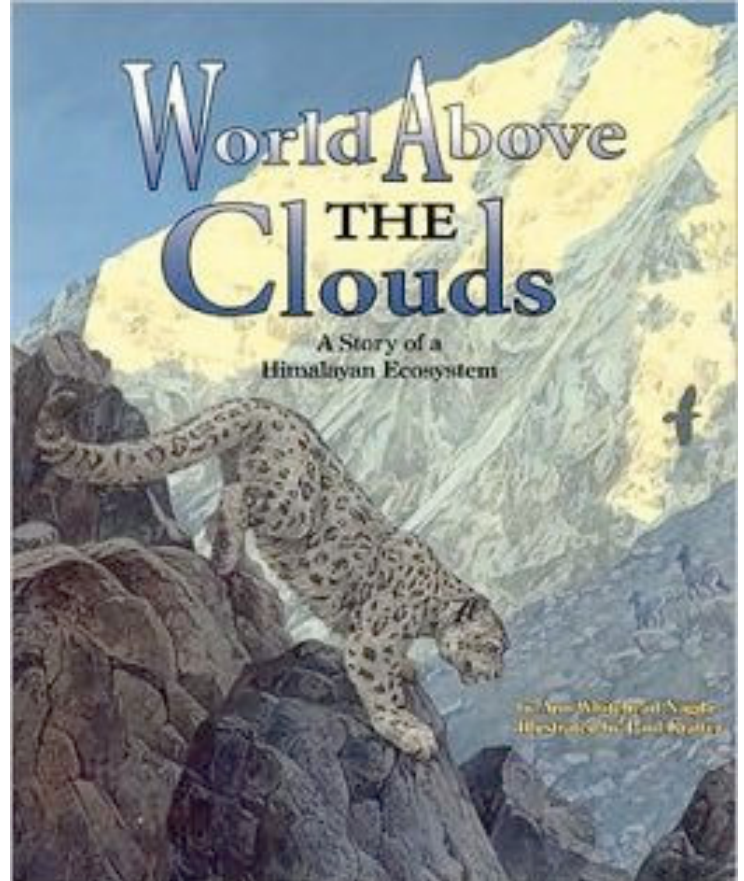
by Joanna Spyri

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.



Map of the Month

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 Visit us at www.mapofthemonth.com



- MAP ACTIVITIES**
1. Shade along the coastlines of the oceans and seas with a blue pencil.
 2. Locate and label the countries, capitals and major cities.
 3. Draw in some additional rivers.
 4. Color the EUROPE title.

Welcome to Europe! Europe is the sixth largest continent, only Australia is smaller. Even though Europe is smaller in size than most continents, it has the second largest number of people of any continent.

The Arctic lies to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. The Atlantic borders Europe on the west and the Ural mountains separate Europe from the continent of Asia in the east.

Climate varies in Europe. To the north, the winters are long and cold; the summers are very short. Along the Mediterranean in the south, winters are wet and mild, with long, hot summers.

There are more than 30 countries in Europe. Because of the geography, many of these countries have access to oceans, seas and waterways. Throughout history this has made trade and movement fairly easy, among European countries as well as with Africa and the Middle East.

Many languages are spoken in Europe and each country has a distinct culture. Despite these differences, countries in western Europe have joined together to form a membership called the European Community, or Common Market. These countries feel that their economic resources will be stronger together than if they were separate.



EARTH WORM SAYS:
 THERE ARE MANY MOUNTAIN RANGES IN EUROPE. DRAW THE ALPS, THE APENNINES, THE CARPATHIANS, THE URAL MOUNTAINS AND THE KJOLEN MOUNTAINS.

DRAW MOUNTAINS LIKE THIS:

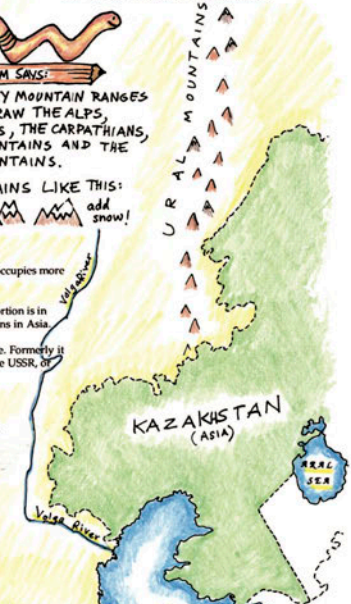
 add snow!

Russia is the largest country in Europe. It occupies more than half of the land.

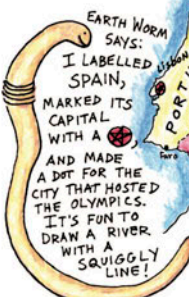
Russia spans two continents. The western portion is in Europe. The rest is east of the Ural mountains in Asia.

In 1992, Russia became an independent state. Formerly it was one of the 15 republics that made up the USSR, or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The capital city of Russia is Moscow.



ATLANTIC OCEAN



EUROPE

scale of miles
 0 300

Cartographers are always changing maps to keep them up to date.

There can be physical changes to the earth that must be recorded. When erosion and storms change fragile coastlines, maps have to be re-drawn.

Sometimes maps have to be changed to show man-made alterations. If a river is diverted or a swamp is filled in, the map has to change also.

Often it is political change that alters the face of a map. Recently, the changes in Europe have kept mapmakers very busy. East Germany and West Germany reunited. Russia and other former Soviet republics became independent countries.

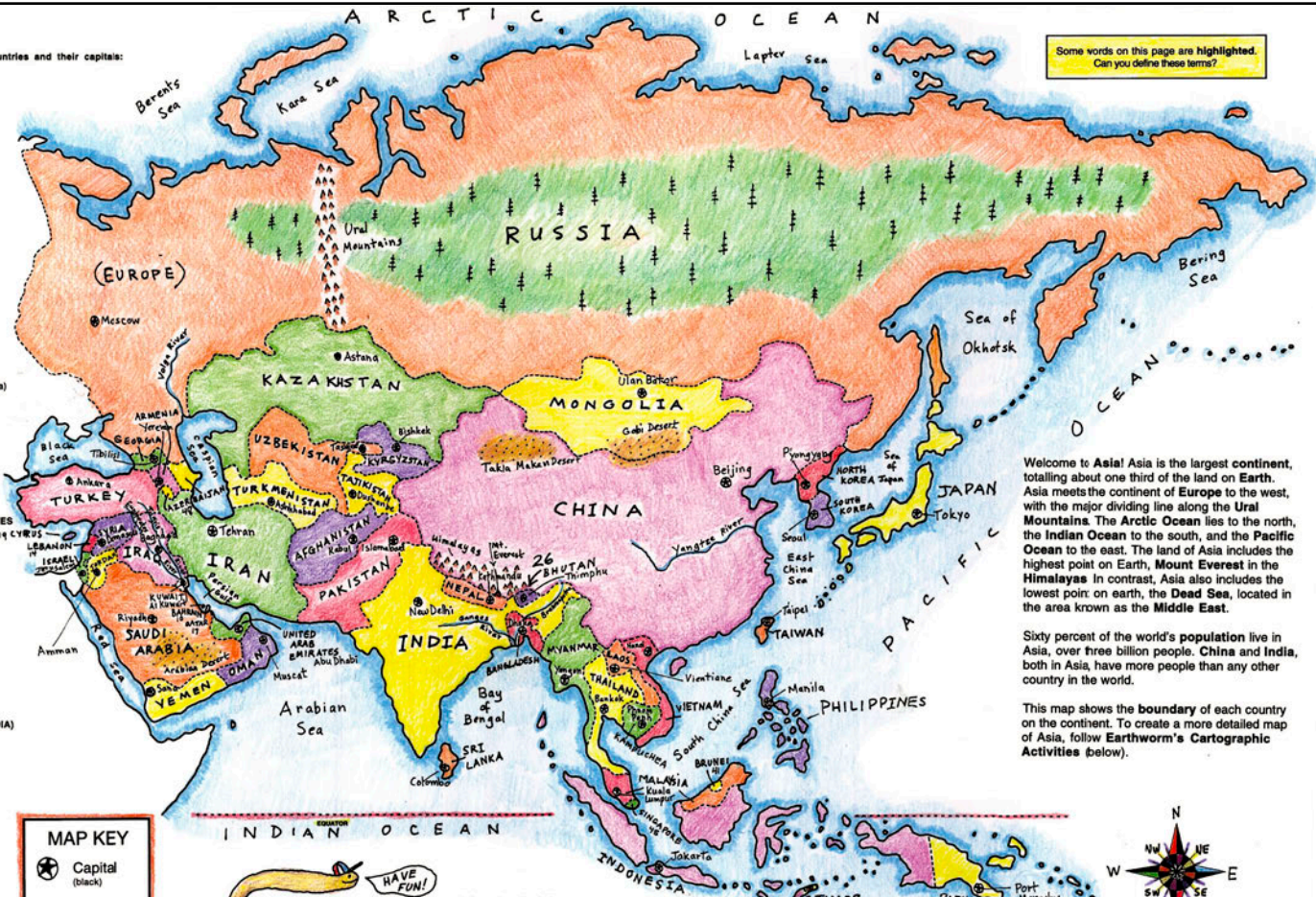
More changes are yet to come, many in eastern Europe. When you are labelling this map, be sure you are using current sources. Check maps and articles in newspapers and magazines to see if boundary lines or names of places have been altered or changed.



Here is a list of Asian countries and their capitals:

- 1 RUSSIA Moscow
- 2 KAZAKHSTAN Astana
- 3 UZBEKISTAN Tashkent
- 4 TURKMENISTAN Ashkhabad
- 5 KYRGYZSTAN Bishkek
- 6 TAJIKISTAN Dushanbe
- 7 IRAN Tehran
- 8 JORDAN Amman
- 9 KUWAIT Kuwait
- 10 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh
- 11 TURKEY Ankara
- 12 OMAN Muscat
- 13 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh
- 14 TURKEY Ankara
- 15 EGYPT (Sinai Peninsula) Cairo
- 16 ISRAEL Jerusalem
- 17 QATAR Doha
- 18 IRAQ Baghdad
- 19 CYPRUS Nicosia
- 20 SYRIA Damascus
- 21 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi
- 22 YEMEN Sana'a
- 23 PAKISTAN Islamabad
- 24 NEPAL Kathmandu
- 25 INDIA New Delhi
- 26 BHUTAN Thimphu
- 27 BANGLADESH Dhaka
- 28 AFGHANISTAN Kabul
- 29 SRI LANKA Colombo
- 30 KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA) Phnom Penh
- 31 MYANMAR Yangon
- 32 LAOS Vientiane
- 33 THAILAND Bangkok
- 34 VIETNAM Hanoi
- 35 CHINA Beijing
- 36 MONGOLIA Ulan Bator
- 37 NORTH KOREA Pyongyang
- 38 SOUTH KOREA Seoul
- 39 JAPAN Tokyo
- 40 TAIWAN Taipei
- 41 BRUNEI Bandar Seri Begawan
- 42 INDONESIA Jakarta
- 43 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur
- 44 PHILIPPINES Manila
- 45 SINGAPORE Singapore
- 46 PAPUA NEW GUINEA Port Moresby
- 47 ARMENIA Yerevan
- 48 AZERBAIJAN Baku
- 49 GEORGIA Tbilisi
- 50 EAST TIMOR Dili

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



Welcome to Asia! Asia is the largest continent, totalling about one third of the land on Earth. Asia meets the continent of Europe to the west, with the major dividing line along the Ural Mountains. The Arctic Ocean lies to the north, the Indian Ocean to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the east. The land of Asia includes the highest point on Earth, Mount Everest in the Himalayas. In contrast, Asia also includes the lowest point on earth, the Dead Sea, located in the area known as the Middle East.

Sixty percent of the world's population live in Asia, over three billion people. China and India, both in Asia, have more people than any other country in the world.

This map shows the boundary of each country on the continent. To create a more detailed map of Asia, follow Earthworm's Cartographic Activities below.

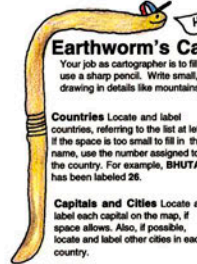
MAP KEY

- ⊙ Capital (black)
- City (red or black)
- ▲▲▲ Mountains (brown or green)
- ☀ Desert (light brown)
- 🌲 Forest (green)
- River (blue)

Earthworm's Cartographic Activities

Your job as cartographer is to fill in some details not shown on this map of Asia. Refer to an atlas or encyclopedia. Be neat when labeling—use a sharp pencil. Write small, always print. 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.

- Countries** Locate and label countries, referring to the list at left. If the space is too small to fill in the name, use the number assigned to the country. For example, BHUTAN has been labeled 28.
- Capitals and Cities** Locate and label each capital on the map, if space allows. Also, if possible, locate and label other cities in each country.
- Oceans and Seas** With blue, shade along the coastline of the oceans and seas. Label: Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean. With smaller letters, label: Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, South China Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, Bering Sea.
- Major Rivers** Draw in and label the following major rivers: Volga River, Ganges River, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Brahmaputra River, Yangtze River.
- Mountains** Draw in and label these ranges: Himalayas, Ural Mountains. Locate Mount Everest. Add other smaller ranges too.
- Forest** Draw in and label the vast forest of Siberia.
- Desert** With a light brown pencil, shade desert regions on the map: Gobi Desert, Arabian Desert.
- Decoration** To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following: ASIA title, Earthworm (our mascot), Compass Rose.



ASIA

Places and Geographic Features

Map of the Month

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MAP of the MONTH

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World Classroom Map

