

Liverpool John Moores University

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Title: CARTOGRAPHY: MAPS, PLACES, MEANING
Status: Definitive
Code: **4000GEOG** (114463)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2011

Owning School/Faculty: Humanities and Social Science
Teaching School/Faculty: Humanities and Social Science

Team	Leader
James Hollinshead	Y

Academic Level: FHEQ4
Credit Value: 12.00
Total Delivered Hours: 4.00
Total Learning Hours: 120
Private Study: 116

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Standard Year Long

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	1.000
Workshop	3.000

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Portfolio	maps	Portfolio (3,000 word equivalent)	100.0	

Aims

1. To introduce the science and art of cartography.
2. To provide practical experience of cartographic design.
3. To foster critical appreciation of cartographic products.
4. To prepare students for the methodological requirements of Level 2.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Read and interpret thematic and general maps (aims 1,3).
- 2 Assemble, design, create, and present effective cartographic material (aims 1, 2, 3, 4).
- 3 Understand and critically appreciate the interaction between the map, cartographer, and user (aim 1, 2, 3).

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

maps	1	2	3
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Outline Syllabus

Scope and history of cartography; projections; spatial resolution.

Maps as models; data models.

Spatial data and attributable data: sources, quality issues, and evaluation.

Statistical cartography: scope, application & evaluation.

Symbolic representation and scale.

Issues in map design: objectives, layout, text and colour.

The audience for maps; maps as political tools.

Issues in statistical mapping.

Critical cartography: information availability, the Modifiable Area Unit problem, the ecological fallacy, misrepresentation, colour.

Where next? Cartography and Geographical Information Systems;

Learning Activities

Include lectures, computer workshops, computer workshop surgeries, data collection, and library search. A significant element of the module is self-paced learning in the context of mastering appropriate cartographic software.

References

Course Material	Book
Author	Brewer, C. C.
Publishing Year	2005
Title	Designing better maps
Subtitle	a guide for GIS users
Edition	
Publisher	Redlands, CA: ESRI
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Cosgrove, D.
Publishing Year	1999
Title	Mappings
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	London, Reaktion Books.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Dent, B. D.
Publishing Year	1998
Title	Cartography
Subtitle	thematic map design
Edition	
Publisher	Boston, McGraw-Hill.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Dorling, D. & Fairbairn, D.
Publishing Year	1997
Title	Mapping
Subtitle	Ways of representing the World
Edition	
Publisher	London, Longman.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Keates, J.
Publishing Year	1996
Title	Understanding Maps
Subtitle	
Edition	2nd Edition
Publisher	London, Longman.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Monmonier, M.
Publishing Year	1996
Title	How to Lie with Maps
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Robinson, A. H. et al.

Publishing Year	1995
Title	Elements of Cartography
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	Chichester, Wiley.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Slocum, T. A. McMaster, R. B. Kessler, F. C. & Howard, H. H.
Publishing Year	2004
Title	Thematic Cartography and Geographic Visualization
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	London, Prentice-Hall.
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Tufte, E. R.
Publishing Year	1983
Title	Display of Quantitative Data
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	New York, Graphic Press.
ISBN	

Notes

Cartography is a fundamental geographical skill. Students completing this module will be able to read general and thematic maps with a greater understanding of their message. They should be able to assemble geographic information and to design an effective display. They will have a grasp of the issues in thematic geography and be better prepared for (later) modules on the analytical uses of spatial information.

Good sequential color schemes can increase usability, improve the map aesthetics, and meet the goals of clearly expressing ordered relationships. Color schemes should be designed carefully in map design, and many rules, such as dominated lightness variation, discrimination, and perceptual uniformity, have to be met. 8,[19][20][21] Nevertheless, there is often not enough time for mapmakers to design carefully color schemes in practice. Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users, second edition, is a comprehensive guide to creating maps that communicate effectively. In Designing Better Maps, renowned cartographer Cynthia A. Brewer guides readers through the basics of good cartography, including layout design, scales, projections, color selection, font choices, and symbol placement. Designing Better Maps also describes the author's ColorBrewer application, an online color selection tool. Designing Better Maps. Cynthia A. Brewer is a professor and head of the Department of Geography at The Pennsylvania State University. She teaches introductory cartography and map design courses and advises graduate students working in cartography. A Guide for GIS Users. A Guide for GIS Users SECOND EDITION. Designing Better Maps: A Guide for GIS Users, second edition, is a comprehensive guide to creating maps that communicate effectively. The best answers are voted up and rise to the top. Home. Public.Â This question is in an interesting area: deconstructing map design. Here is my answer to the 10 points: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 apply equally to maps. 6, 7 and 8 can be replaced by 'what layers will you use', 'what is your scale of interest', 'what is the best way of presenting your spatial data; thematic map, points, polygons'. but I don't think its the most interesting way to frame the question.