Mapping
Your way to college success!
Mapping visually condenses material to show relationships. A map is a diagram that places important topics in a central location and connects major points and supporting details in a visual display that shows degrees of importance.
Planning

Resolutions

Brain Storming

Note Taking

Solving Problems

Why use Mapping?
Benefits of Mapping

- Gives you a good overview of important points and keywords (such as dates, facts or figures)
- Organizes your topic in a way that lets you write less and understand more
- Makes your studies more efficient
Methodology

- Always start out by placing your main ideas or keywords in the center and then start pondering about anything that might relate to that keyword.
List all the things you come up with on a piece of paper (not your actual map) and then write them all down on the map by interlinking each idea to an appropriate category.
Let’s try some mapping!

- The text on the following page is how to respond to an emergency on campus.
- On a sheet of paper, construct a map of the key points.
- Start with the main idea at the center or the top of your page.
- When finished move to the next slide to compare your map with mine.
During An Emergency

1. Remain in the classroom with your instructor, until your class has been instructed to evacuate.

2. Acknowledge ALL campus alarms. When you hear the alarm, calmly exit the building you are in and NEVER enter a building when the alarm is sounding. A campus official will alert all students when it is safe to enter the building.

3. Should an earthquake occur:
   - Duck, Cover and Hold.
   - Do not run out of the building.
   - Stay away from glass while indoors.
   - Remain calm and stay with your class.
   - If you are not in a building, seek out an open area and stay away from glass.

4. Should a fire occur:
   - Stay with your instructor, and evacuate the building together.

5. If you are the first to witness a fire, immediately sound the fire alarm. Evacuate the building if you are unable to contain a small fire. Contact Campus Police as soon as possible at ext.4444 and report any fire that occurs on campus.
During an Emergency

- Remain in the class with the instructor
- Acknowledge all campus alarms
- Earthquake - Duck, Cover & Hold
- Fire - Stay with your instructor & evacuate together
- Pull fire alarm if you are the first to witness a fire
Now let’s try a chronological passage. Read through the following passage about the Louisiana Purchase and create a map to help you remember the sequence of events.
The events surrounding the Louisiana Purchase occurred as follows: In 1795 Spain granted western farmers the right to ship their produce down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, where their cargoes of corn, whiskey, and pork were loaded aboard ships bound for the East Coast and foreign ports. In 1800, however, Spain secretly ceded the Louisiana Territory to France and closed the port of New Orleans to American farmers, who exploded with anger. The president sent James Monroe to France to purchase the land. Circumstances played into American hands when, also in 1800, slaves rebelled in Haiti, and France had to send troops to fight. After meeting with a determined resistance and mosquitoes carrying yellow fever, Napoleon exclaimed, “Damn sugar, damn coffee, damn colonies.” He was then ready to sell. Finally, in 1803, the United States officially purchased all of the Louisiana Province, a territory extending from Canada to the gulf of Mexico and westward as far as the Rocky Mountains. The American negotiators agreed on a price of $15 million, or about 4 cents an acre.

*America and Its People, Third Edition*
Louisiana Purchase

1<sup>st</sup> 1795 - Spain granted western farmers the right to ship their produce through New Orleans

2<sup>nd</sup> 1800 - Spain secretly ceded the Louisiana Territory to France & closed the port of New Orleans

3<sup>rd</sup> 1800 - Slaves rebelled in Haiti

4<sup>th</sup> 1803 – The U.S. officially purchased all of the Louisiana Province for 4 cents per acre
Let’s try a compare and contrast passage. This time the topic is Japan’s two capital cities. After completing your map, go to the next slide to compare it to mine.
Compare and Contrast Japan’s Two Capital Cities

- Japan’s capital city has been Tokyo, meaning “eastern capital,” for more than one hundred years. Before that it was Kyoto, meaning “capital city.” Kyoto was the great capital for well over a thousand years. Today’s noisy Tokyo was completely rebuilt after its ruin in World War II. Kyoto was also scheduled to be bombed but, as one American argued at the time, “It would be like destroying Rome or Jerusalem. It’s not just a Japanese treasure, but a world treasure!” Kyoto was spared. Today, mellowed by twelve centuries, it has the grace of old silver. Tokyo is Japan’s dynamic today, Kyoto her perfumed yesterday. Tokyo is her brain, Kyoto her soul.

~Jamestown Comprehension Skills Series~
Major Japanese Cities

Tokyo

“eastern capital”

capital for more than 100 years

bombed & ruined in World War II

dynamic today

Japan’s brain

Kyoto

“capital city”

capital for over 1000 years

spared from bombing in World War II

perfumed yesterday

Japan’s soul
Our final map addresses the causes and effects of adjusting to life in college. Read through the passage. Start your map by stating the topic at the top and distinguish between the causes and the effects.
College students may be especially vulnerable because they are in a period of transition in which they are often away from home for the first time, striking out on their own, and forging new relationships. From the moment they start packing for school, these transitions cause them to face key developmental tasks as their lives begin to make dramatic changes, such as achieving emotional independence from family, choosing and preparing for a career, preparing for a major relationship, commitment, and/or family life; facing economic independence, and developing their own values and ethical system. These tasks require the college student to develop new social roles and modify old ones. Such changes can result in role strain as they attempt to form a new identity and lead to chronic stress responses.

*Health: the Basics, Sixth Edition*
Adjustments to College Life

Causes

- Emotional independence
- Developing own values & ethical system
- Choosing and preparing a career
- Facing economic independence
- Preparing for a major relationship, commitment, and/or family life

Effects

- Develop new social roles
- Modify old social roles
- Changes may result in role strain
- May lead to chronic stress responses
In conclusion,

- Maps reflect the creator of the map.
- They should always include the main idea and major details but it is up to the creator how the map will be laid out.
- Use maps to reinforce the information you are studying especially if you are a visual learner.