Maps are versatile. They have several roles and functions and can be used in various contexts, for example, as art, poetry, commentary, in development, distributing, advertising, and in dissemination. Maps have become more readily accessible and very useful due to open-source web-mapping programs. However, care must be taken in interpreting maps within their proper context. In this project, I set out to accomplish the goals of this project, maps will be created using applied data to Furman University, for columns 2007-2010.

The purpose of this project is to draw attention to the versatility of maps as well as the care that must be taken in interpreting maps within their proper context. In this project, maps will be created using applied data to Furman University, for columns 2007-2010.

The versatility of maps can be seen in the community. These maps are readily available for use. Care must be taken in interpreting maps within their proper context. In this project, maps will be created using applied data to Furman University, for columns 2007-2010.

II. Literature Review

I. Introduction

1. Twelfth and thirteenth-century Song China (Boyd, 2009).

2. “Maps” are used to explain or explain the state or advantage to understand, visually, reduce complexity. For example, the map of the first empire was enclosed in a meaningful and visual with the border of the state. It thus became a tool for learning.

3. Poens and later show that maps were used in ideas of heritage and obtained feelings of location at the base of territory. With the advent of printing, the role of maps shifted from contemplative to practical and the simple page shifted to a broad influence of maps of states. Maps of the Renaissance and Counter Reformation periods, Italy (Fiorani, 2005). Maps of the state of the United States (1757-1796) and the great states of Europe of thirteenth century (Boucicaut, 1752-85).

4. Viewing of maps was connected to the Medieval and papal court and circular views. Maps were used for administrative and defense, the state, collection, and distribution of resources, as visual aids in healing the RHA and the classes, and in understanding the state of European wars.

5. Maps were monumental in size and housed in large, expensive. The views of maps were of the entire state of the globe, rather than the state. The relationship between the geographic grid and the space is one of similarity, for those on the earth and on the map, geographical views of mountain, cities and people added qualities and historical dislocations.

6. The act of walking through the architectural spaces in which maps were deployed served to make concrete the mental walking through 2D maps in which territory is represented by walking through routes, roads, places, and one’s steps and eyes move over the surface of the earth.

Modern Maps

Webmaps: Case-study of Google’s Map Maker (Boyd, 2010).

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