

# ITS Resource Center Home

## Map-Related Teaching Resources

### Contact Information

Educational Technology Support  
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**These are interactive web sites which you can use immediately in your classes.**

- [History \(US, Europe, Ancient, World\)](#)
- [Literature](#)
- [Social Sciences](#)
- [Sciences](#)

### History

#### United States

The University of Sydney has produced an interactive [map of Harlem](#) featuring information drawn from newspapers, legal records and other historical sources of life between 1915-1930.

[Mapping Dubois](#) is a "research, education, and outreach project ... dedicated to using new technology and archival data to recreate the survey W.E.B. Du Bois conducted of Philadelphia's Seventh Ward for his 1899 classic book, *The Philadelphia Negro*."

The New York Public Library's Maps Division developed the [Map Warper](#), an online tool that allows the easy alignment of historical (mostly fire insurance) and digital maps. This alignment allows one to connect historical maps to many other sources of data to further the analysis of the history of New York City.

[Sherman's March](#) - University of Maryland. Interactive maps that detail General Sherman's great march during the Civil War. This *Mapping Memory* project is organized around both place and narrative. It consists of five maps, each one representing a genre of tales about the March.

Explore both sides of Pennsylvania with these historical sites:

[PhilaPlace](#) is "an interactive Web site, created by the [Historical Society of Pennsylvania](#), that connects stories to places across time in Philadelphia's neighborhoods."

The city of Philadelphia can also be investigated via the [PhillyHistory](#) photographic archive.

[Pittsburgh Mapping and Historical Site Viewer](#) "provides a window into the past, allowing anyone to see how the city took shape over time."

For projects involving historical census data, try [GIS for History](#), funded by the NEH, to "give history students and teachers the power ... to investigate critical moments in American history."

[The Smithsonian](#) is hosting an interactive version of Anne Kelly Knowles' famous [What General Lee Could See](#) viewshed (famous in the GIS world!). This map is beautiful work!

#### Europe

The University of Oregon has produced an interactive web site featuring Giambattista Nolli's 1748 [map of Rome](#) in addition to explanatory articles on architecture, landscape and social/political features of this historical map.

[Mapping Gothic France](#) "builds upon a theoretical framework derived from the work of Henri Lefèbvre that seeks to establish linkages between the architectural space of individual buildings, geo-political space, and the social space resulting from the interaction among multiple agents -- builders and users."

[Mapping Paris](#) is an interactive, web-based platform of the city of Paris which students can use to explore and study the historical layers of Paris and which fosters critical thinking skills through the combination of time and space.

[Locating London](#) "allows you to search a wide body of digital resources relating to early modern and eighteenth-century London, and to map the results on to a fully GIS compliant version of John Rocque's 1746 map."

[Hypermedia Berlin](#): Developed through a collaboration of faculty and staff at UCLA and CUNY Baruch. This is an interactive web-based research platform and collaborative authoring environment for mapping. Used for teaching classes on German history and culture, geography, architectural history, urban planning, and new media studies. See also [City of Berlin](#) map archive.

The US Holocaust Museum uses Google Earth to map various aspects of [the Holocaust and World War II](#). This site includes additional resources and bibliographies.

## **Ancient Greece and Rome**

Three great resources for the Peutinger Map: the multi-layered viewer [Peutinger Map](#) from Richard Talbert's *Rome's World* (and more resources at the [Cambridge site](#)); the clickable [Complete Tabula Peutingeriana](#) compared with a modern map; and [Omnes Viae](#), the map reconstructed over Google Maps with a Latin route planner.

[Digital Roman Forum](#) - From the UCLA Cultural Visualization Laboratory. A digital model of the Roman Forum as it appeared in late antiquity. The notional date of the model is June 21, 400 A.D. ... This project promotes a spatial understanding of the built environment from a 3-D perspective.

"During the fourth and fifth centuries CE, statues populating the open areas of the Roman Forum preserved memories of the individuals represented in portraits. [Visualizing Statues in the Late Antique Roman Forum](#) contextualizes the now-dispersed statues and their inscribed bases in the public space of the late antique Forum."

[Antiquity a la Carte](#) is a web-based GIS interface and interactive digital atlas of the ancient world, featuring accurate historical, cultural, and geographical data produced by the [AWMC](#) in addition to the entire [Pleiades Project](#) feature set. The map is completely searchable with customizable features, allowing for the creation of any map covering Archaic Greece to Late Antiquity.

[ORBIS](#): The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World reconstructs the time cost and financial expense associated with a wide range of different types of travel in antiquity. The model is based on a simplified version of the giant network of cities, roads, rivers and sea lanes that framed movement across the Roman Empire. It broadly reflects conditions around 200 CE but also covers a few sites and roads created in late antiquity.

## **World**

[Mapping History Project](#) - University of Oregon. Interactive and animated map representations of historical problems and/or historical events, developments, and dynamics across multiple countries.

The areas covered include American, European, Latin American and African history.

[Hypercities](#) is a collaborative research and educational platform developed by UCLA and USC for traveling back in time to explore the historical layers of city spaces in an interactive, hypermedia environment.

Harvard University's [China Historical GIS](#) is a project "to establish a database of populated places and historical administrative units for the period of Chinese history between 221 BCE and 1911 CE." This site also features some resources for Japan.

[East Asia in Geographic Perspective](#) - Columbia University. An interactive mapping platform of five geographical elements for the study of China, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

[Animated Atlas of of African History 1879-1992](#) - Brown University. Gives a year-by-year presentation of selected themes in the history of Africa between 1879 and 2002. Toggle buttons allow you to select which thematic layers to activate. Choices include: Territory names, Changing boundaries, imperial rulers and political systems, Violent conflicts, Economic and demographic trends.

[Conflict History](#) is a timeline and map of conflicts world-wide, by period.

The [Maps in Time](#) application is a software tool which allows you to track geopolitical changes throughout the 20th century. This helps visualize changes in empires, states, and territories.

## Literature

[Walking Ulysses](#) "is designed to represent, through an exploration of each of the senses, the experience of living in Dublin on a typical day around the turn of the twentieth century. Our map narrates the journey of Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom over the course of a single day, paralleling the progress of James Joyce's *Ulysses*."

Funded by the British Academy, [Mapping the Lakes](#) "maps out two textual accounts of journeys through the landscape of the Lake District: Thomas Gray's tour of the region in the autumn of 1769; and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's 'circumcursion' of the area in August 1802."

Located on Penguin's [We Tell Stories](#) site, Charles Cumming's [The 21 Steps](#) "is told by following the story as it unfolds across a map of the world."

[Google Lit Trips](#) "are free downloadable files that mark the journeys of characters from famous literature on the surface of Google Earth. At each location along the journey there are placemarks with pop-up windows containing a variety of resources including relevant media, thought provoking discussion starters, and links to supplementary information about "real world" references made in that particular portion of the story. "

## Social Sciences

[Social Explorer](#) provides data maps -- including time series -- of census data.

One may also explore census data and demographic trends with [Census Scope](#), brought to you by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN) at the University of Michigan.

The [US 2010 Research Project](#) examines changes in American society in the recent past. Create maps of census data for counties and neighborhoods anywhere in the U.S. and as far back as 1940.

Another tool for census data exploration via mapping is the [Historical Census Browser](#) from UVA

Library.

The [Digital Scholarship Lab](#) of the University of Richmond has just released the [Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States](#). This project is a digitally-enabled version of the original atlas released in 1932 by Charles O. Paullin, deepened by time-enabled layers and connected to databases of demographic information.

The [Center for Urban Research](#) at CUNY works with governmental agencies and non-profits to analyze census data and provides their results at these illuminating [websites](#).

Get a quick view of unemployment statistics at the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) with interactive state/county/MSA maps.

The Assets and Opportunity Initiative provides an [interactive mapping tool](#) that illustrates net worth by county, but also provides a nice snapshot of demographic data by city or county.

## Sciences

The National Climatic Data Center at NOAA provides the [Climate Data Online](#) interactive map tool to help you understand the current drought and other climate issues. You can search by geographic regions, climate themes and various observational data.

And NASA hosts the [Global Climate Change](#) website, which provides evidenced-based information on the world-wide affects of global warming.

[Surging Seas](#) is just one of the tools provided by [Climate Central](#) to inform the public of research on global climate change. [States of Change](#) is "a multimedia collection of stories, research, and data, about climate change on a local level."

CIESIN/The Beacon Institute has developed [The Hudson River Watershed Mapper](#).

The USGS just released an application called [Streamer](#) which enables you to "explore our nation's major streams by tracing upstream to their source or downstream to where they empty."

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology maintains [eBird](#) which is a real-time, online checklist program; birdwatchers can upload data and then explore migration patterns and other resources.

[Mediterranean Archaeology GIS](#) (MAGIS) - Housed at DePauw University. An online database of archaeological surveys for the Mediterranean region that can be searched using Google Earth ([KMZ file](#)). They also maintain an online spatial search engine built on GIS software.

Not really maps, but two cool visualizations: [Wind Map](#) of wind currents in the US; and [Perpetual Ocean](#) of world ocean currents.

The [Conservation Biology Institute](#) has created [Data Basin](#), which is "a free system that connects you with spatial datasets, non-technical tools, and a network of scientists and practitioners. You can explore and download a vast library of datasets, connect to external data sources, upload and publish your own datasets, connect to experts, create working groups, and produce customized maps that can be easily share."

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