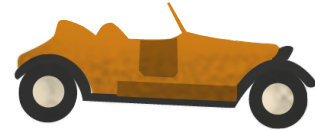


## Go Further: Reading Maps Comparing different maps



### Comparing different maps

There is a record sheet attached to help with suggestions two and three.

1. Once you have compared one set of maps, you can choose other maps to compare. For example, you could only compare the earliest and latest maps.
2. You could ask the group to look for specific pieces of evidence. For example – what clues are there to the industry in the area? How did people get to and from the area? Did the town get bigger or smaller? When did the biggest changes take place? Are there any clues in place names as to what used to be there? For example, a Manse Road where there used to be a Manse; Mill Road where there used to be a saw or flour mill.
3. You could research the place names in the area which can often give clues as to who lived there in the past. The Ordnance Survey website has guides to the origins of place names in Scotland and can be found in the links section of this resource.
4. The scope of the maps provided doesn't give the opportunity to really zoom in on the town. Why not go to the NLS maps website and have learners look at the maps in closer detail. This will also enable them to use the slider feature on geo-referenced maps to directly compare features in the past and in modern times. You could ask learners to repeat the activity. Are any of their answers different? Why is this?

Once archaeologists have identified change and continuity in the past, they then try to explain why this happened as well as the clues this can give us about who lived in an area and what they did.

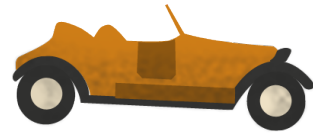
# MAPPING HISTORY

• a guide to using historical maps •

Name:

Date:

Go further: Comparing different maps



Look again at the map and see if you can find the answers to these questions:

Can you see any evidence for industry? What industry is there?

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Does the settlement get bigger or smaller? Why do you think that is?

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Are there any features which disappear, but leave behind a clue in street or place names as to what used to be there?

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## Place names

Place names are very important to archaeologists as they indicate the types of people who lived in an area in the past. Place names often describe where they are or show ownership of the land. Scottish place names in particular have a variety of different origins which reflect the different people who have lived here in the past. The main origins of place names are Gaelic, Pictish, Viking and English or Lowland Scots.

Why not investigate the name of the place where you live or go to school, can it give any clues to who might have lived there in the past?