I'M WITH STUPID
The way it should be...

No Michigan.
The Great American Menu
International beauty contests promote and exaggerate a Western standard of beauty. Globalization is accelerating the adoption of these standards around the world. As new governments seek global economic integration, they often signal this by jumping on the Western beauty bandwagon. The proliferation of beauty contests in the former Soviet block countries is particularly striking.

There are now few places in the world untouched by the commerce of beauty. A handful of companies control the international cosmetics market.

Women undergo a staggering amount of suffering in the pursuit of beauty. Around the world, but especially in the rich countries, tens of thousands of women each year have their bodies cut, shaped, stapled, tacked, and manipulated to conform to prevailing standards of beauty. A preoccupation with weight and body image has become an intrinsic part of the lives of women and girls. This is particularly so in the US, but eating disorders are also noticeably increasing in Europe, Japan, and the former Soviet Union.

### Cosmetic surgery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>USA 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast augmentation</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast reduction</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liposuction</td>
<td>1.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liposuction</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liposuction</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoplasty</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Countries participating in Miss Universe or Miss World 2001

- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic
- Egypt
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hong Kong
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Latin America
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Peru
- Philippines
- Russia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Zimbabwe

### Miss Universe winners 1952-2007

- 1952: India
- 1953: Canada
- 1954: Philippines
- 1955: France
- 1956: Japan
- 1957: Sweden
- 1958: Italy
- 1959: Indonesia
- 1960: Philippines
- 1961: Japan
- 1962: India
- 1963: Italy
- 1964: Japan
- 1965: Indonesia
- 1966: Sweden
- 1967: Brazil
- 1968: Japan
- 1969: Philippines
- 1970: Italy
- 1971: Brazil
- 1972: Japan
- 1973: Indonesia
- 1974: Philippines
- 1975: Japan
- 1976: Italy
- 1977: Brazil
- 1978: Japan
- 1979: Japan
- 1980: Italy
- 1981: Brazil
- 1982: Japan
- 1983: Italy
- 1984: Brazil
- 1985: Japan
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- 1997: Japan
- 1998: Brazil
- 1999: Japan
- 2000: Brazil
- 2001: Japan
- 2002: Brazil
- 2003: Japan
- 2004: Brazil
- 2005: Japan
- 2006: Brazil
- 2007: Japan
Top-o-graph-i-cal maps are the kind hikers like. They use them to choose which direction to hike.
Why are maps important in teaching?

The 2006 National Geographic-Roper *Survey of Geographic Literacy* delivered some bad news about the basic geographic skills of young Americans. “Young Americans” aged 18 to 24 from the United States were tested on geographic knowledge. Respondents answered about half of all survey questions correctly.

- 63% of the students could not find Iraq on a map of the Middle East.
- 75% could not find Iran or Israel on a map of the Middle East.
- Nine in ten could not find Afghanistan on a map of Asia.
- Half of the young Americans could not find the state of New York on a map.
- In spite of months of media coverage of Hurricane Katrina, 33% could not find Louisiana on a map of the United States.
Learning with Maps

Students learn about the elements of maps using interesting examples: Every map should include a title, a legend or key, a scale, and a directional indicator. Use this map of Narnia from the GRMC as an example.

(Narnia, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
Use a map of Springfield from *The Simpson’s* television show to teach students how to use a map to follow directions.  
*(Guide to Springfield USA, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).*
Hottest, Coldest, Highest Deepest is a book describing the geographical extremes of the world—longest river, driest spot on earth, highest mountain. Teachers could read the book to the class as students find the locations in an atlas and mark the spots on a world map. Learning to transfer a location on one map to another similar map is an important map reading skill.

(Hottest, Coldest, Highest, Deepest, Educational Resources Collections, Ball State University Libraries).
Teachers could use this satellite map of the world to show students how to transfer points on one map to another map. Students could be asked to identify specific cities, deserts, and rainforests numbered on this copy of the map by searching for the locations on another world map or in an atlas. This map is available at http://cardinals scholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193985 (Earth at Night map, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/
Paris
Don’t get lost in the streets of Paris as you cycle from the Arc de Triomphe to the Musée du Louvre.
Teach U.S. geography searching for heroes on this GRMC map. Various heroes (from super heroes to firemen to service dogs to Mom and Dad) are located all over this map of the United States. Make a list of the heroes and ask students to identify the states in which they are located. This lesson teaches students the fifty states and the qualities of a hero. This map is available at [http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193984](http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193984)
Using Maps for Classroom Games

Use a map as the foundation for a board game. Groups of students can move a game piece through Africa by answering trivia or map questions correctly. Print off the *Africa Trek* game created by the GRMC and simply draw a path that crosses through every country in Africa—starting in Egypt and ending in Madagascar. As students play the game, they will be learning the countries of the continent.

This game is available at http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193983

A large copy of the map can be printed using the large-format plotter in the GRMC.
Brainstorming
Europe
Categories of Europe

Countries of Europe

Capital cities of Europe

Famous people from Europe from history

Famous people from Europe today

Landmarks/places to visit

Movies that take place in Europe

Music groups/singers from Europe

Books/fairy tales from Europe

Languages spoken in Europe

Past or present kings and queens of Europe
Russia Clue

Who?
- Alexander Ovechkin
- Anastasia Romanov
- Borot
- Catherine the Great
- Garry Kasparov
- Lenin
- Leo Tolstoy

What?
- Russian nesting doll
- Faberge egg
- War and Peace novel
- Siberian husky puppy
- Secret spy decoder ring

Where?
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belorus
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan

- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Moldova
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

- Bowl of borscht
- Trans-Siberian train
- Furry Ushanka hat
- Russian MIG
- St. Basil’s snow globe
After teaching students to recognize the basic elements of maps and map reading, ask students to create a map of their bedroom at home—using a title, directional indicator or compass rose, scale, and a legend or key. Students could also create a treasure map with an “X” marking the buried treasure.
Cartography: Creating Custom Maps

After teaching the history of a state, country, or continent, teachers could ask individual students or groups to create a map documenting some of the events studied.

This is a portion of a map of Indiana history from the GRMC created by a sixth-grade class from Liberty, Indiana. A similar map could be created today using computer clip art images and software. Other maps of native birds and wildlife, U.S. folklore, famous European landmarks, or other topics could also be created to serve as a culminating final project.

(Indiana, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
As a final project, students could create an imaginary country—the *ImagiNation*—and publish a report including...

- Location of the country on a world map
- Maps of natural resources, population, climate, topography, wildlife, parks, transportation
  - History of the nation
  - Government organization
  - Flag and national emblem
  - Educational system
- Culture: Music, sports, holidays, languages, art
Google Maps

Weird Muncie
11 miles
11 stops
PEACH CANNING TIME—ON THE FARM. This exaggerated postcard is not actually of Muncie. It is included here because it features a Muncie industrial product—a Ball Brothers Co. “Sure Seal” canning jar.
Enoch

any other is good on everything

- rains a lot
- dry area
- is dry and rains not too much
- good rain and sun

light rain
Mapping the World by Heart
Maps are an excellent resource for teaching history. The GRMC has a collection of both historic and historical maps that can be used for teaching about world, regional, and United States history. This map shows battles of the Civil War, and the GRMC also includes World War-, Korean War-, and Vietnam-era maps that can be used to help students visualize history.

(Battles of the Civil War map, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
Mapping the Underground Railroad

Working in groups or individually, ask students to study a physical map of the eastern part of the United States during the time of slavery. Analyzing elevation and terrain on the map, ask students to create a map of a route that a runaway slave could travel from a destination in the south to a safe haven in the north. Discuss the routes chosen by the students as a group. Then study a map of the actual Underground Railroad system available from the GRMC.

*(Freedom’s Tracks: A Map of the Underground Railroad, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).*
Incorporate these stories from the Educational Resources Collections:
Teaching History with the Digital Media Repository

Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps of Muncie, Indiana, provide an excellent classroom resource for teaching United States history. (Teachers can access copies of the maps from the University Libraries’ Digital Media Repository at [http://libx.bsu.edu/](http://libx.bsu.edu/). The Sanborn® Collection includes maps of the city from 1883, 1887, 1889, 1892, 1896, 1902, and 1911. The maps can be used to identify the growth and evolution of industries and structures over time. Contact the GRMC for information about digital access to maps of other Indiana cities.
1954 Muncie:
Mapping Thanksgiving Dinner

Sweet Potato Production in the Continental United States

Cranberry Production in the Continental United States

Pumpkin Production in the Continental United States

Turkey Production in the Continental United States
History of Holidays

(The World of Santa Claus, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
Toy Imports
Using the map of South America from the GRMC, *Amazonia: A World Resource at Risk*, students individually or in groups create a picture book telling the “story” of the Amazon rain forest using information and graphics provided on the map. A copy of the sample storybook is available as “Alphabet book” at [http://cardinalschorlar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193988](http://cardinalschorlar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193988) (Amazonia: A World Resource at Risk map, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
The World of Wild Animals
Students work in pairs or individually using the National Geographic map of Africa to answer questions on the *Africa Map Search* worksheet: (As students look for answers on the map, they will become more familiar with the countries of Africa).

- What country is bordered by Tanzania, Mozambique, and Zambia?
- List all of the countries that border Niger:
- What cape is located off the coast near the border between Namibia and Angola?
- What country has three capitals?
- What cities in Sudan are located on the Red Sea?

The *Africa Map Search* is available at [http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193989](http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193989)
Geography of the Paranormal

Geography teachers can add interest to teaching map skills by using unique reference materials. *Atlas of the Mysterious in North America* is an atlas that features information and maps about sacred places, earthworks and mounds, stone works, haunted places, and mysterious creatures in North America.

Students could use this atlas and similar resources to create their own “paranormal” map of a place. For example, students could create a map of allegedly haunted places in their home state using a blank outline map from the GRMC. The student shown is creating a haunted map of Indiana called “Eerie, Indiana,” available in Cardinal Scholar:

*(Atlas of the Mysterious in North America, Reference Collection, Ball State University Libraries).*
This map of Indiana shows the hometowns of authors from the state. Students could create a similar map of the United States showing the hometowns of authors or the actual settings of novels read by the class over the semester or year. This map could also be recreated using the hometowns of prominent people from the state in other fields, such as government, sports, or industry.

(Literary Map of Indiana, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
Plum Creek to the Prairie: The Travels of the Ingalls Family

1867: Laura Ingalls is born near Pepin, Wisconsin.
1869: The Ingalls family moves to the Oregano displaced homestead in Independence, Kansas Territory.
1871: The family moves to “The Big Woods” in Pepin.
1874: The Ingalls family settles on the river at Walnut Grove, Minnesota.
1876: The Ingalls move to Burr Oak, Iowa, for just a year.
1876: The Ingalls move to De Smet, South Dakota Territory.
1885: 1886: Many Ingalls attend nearby colleges or the blind in Iowa.
1886: Laura’s husband Almanzo and daughter Rose settle in Mansfield, Missouri, and establish Rocky Ridge Farm.
Imaginary Places...

This map featuring the travels of the character Sherlock Holmes and the map of Winnie the Pooh’s “Hundred Aker Wood” are from *The Atlas of Fantasy*. This atlas features maps of numerous imaginary settings from historic and popular literature and is available in the Atlas Collection.
Lights, Camera, Action: Indiana in the Movies

Hammond: 1983: A Christmas Story is based on writer Jean Shepherd's childhood here. 1984: Natural Born Killers was filmed in the city court.


Warsaw: 2006: American Reckon: This documentary film shows the乔治ia in a small Indiana town's high school.

Rebecca: 1971: Biko's Song: Most of the classic football movie was filmed here.


Frankfort: 1984: Blue Chips: Game segments of the basketball film were filmed in the high school gym.

Crawfordsville: 1917: The College Widow: Based on George Ade's play, the movie is set on the Wabash College campus.

Geneseo: 1934-1936: Several movies have been made of the Gene Stratton Porter books, A Girl of the Limberlost.

Earlham: 1977: Close Encounters of the Third Kind is set in Muncie.

Muncie: 1977: Close Encounters of the Third Kind is set in Muncie.

Indianapolis: 2013: Turbo: This animated film tells the story of a snail racing in the Indianapolis 500. 1987: Eight Men Out was filmed here and Evansville. 1942: North by Northwest's The Magnificent Ambersons is set here.

Shelbyville: 1995: Fictional town of "Shelby" near the actual town of Greenfield is the setting for A Few Good Men.

Franklin County: 1988: Reunion: Parts of the Dustin Hoffman Tom Cruise movie were shot throughout the county.

Bloomington: 1979: Breaking Away: The Indiana University "Little 16" bicycle race is the focus of this movie and filmed here.


Dane: 1958: Some Came Running, a Frank Sinatra movie, was filmed here.

Pike County: 1948: So Dear to My Heart, the classic Burt lane film, is set here.


Seymour: 2012: Real Life's brothel home of Lincoln is the setting for the fictional movie Abraham Lincoln: Vindication Morter.
SPORTS

This map from the GRMC was created by the National Geographic Society in conjunction with the World Cup Soccer competition in 2006. The map includes a description of the history of the game around the world. Participating countries are shown along with the percentage of players per inhabitants of each country. The rules of the game are described, as well as legendary players. Soccer revenues are shown, and past winners are displayed.

Students could create a “World Cup Soccer World Atlas” with entries for each country showing the participating nations’ population, Gross Domestic Product, World Cup appearances and championships, professional leagues, coaches, and prominent players.

(Soccer Unites the World, GRMC, Ball State University Libraries).
The Geography of the Olympics

Students can use a world atlas to locate the sites of the Olympic Games on a world map. More advanced students can analyze the locations and dates of the Games to answer follow-up map questions:

- Why were there no Olympics held in 1916, 1940, and 1944?
- Name the continents that have hosted the Summer Olympics only, the Winter Olympics only, and both Summer and Winter Games:
- Name the continents that have never hosted any Olympic Games:
- List three reasons that may explain why these continents have never hosted any Olympic Games:
- Look at the pattern of dots on your world map. In what hemisphere have most of the Olympics been held—Northern or Southern? Explain possible reasons.

The Geography of the Olympics worksheet is available at http://cardinalscholar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/193993
This Web page allows you to create maps:  http://douweosinga.com/projects/visited?region=world

Save the map as a JPEG in order to customize it in PowerPoint or PhotoShop.
Introduce students to the study of United States history or geography by displaying this map of current NFL teams. Ask students to take turns naming a city shown on the map. Then discuss with the class the team’s nicknames and how those names can sometimes reveal that city’s history. This discussion stimulates interest in the study of United States history and geography:

- Green Bay Packers (meat packing industry)
- Minnesota Vikings (Scandinavian history of the region)
- New Orleans Saints (French Acadian influence in Louisiana)
- Tampa Bay Buccaneers (Spanish pirates in the region)
- San Francisco 49ers (gold rush)

Discuss how the names fit original cities like the Baltimore Colts (Maryland horse racing). Sometimes the names can be combined with NBA teams like the Bears and Bulls of Chicago (Chicago market). Again account for movement—Los Angeles Lakers (originally from Minnesota) and the Utah Jazz (originally in New Orleans). Which cities have NFL and NBA teams? What does that reveal about those cities?
Black Diamonds:
Negro League Baseball Teams, 1920-1949
The Girls of Summer:
All-American Girls
Professional Baseball
League Teams, 1943-1954
Horsepower to Hysteria: Indiana Sports History
Check the GRMC Blog for current events and updates:

http://www.bsumaps.blogspot.com
Maps for Exhibits

http://cms.bsu.edu/Academics/Libraries/CollectionsAndDept/GISandMaps/Exhibits.aspx
Plotter Printing and Laminating
The GIS Research & Map Collection is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., but special evening hours can be accommodated for instructional sessions, tours, and classroom visits.

Instructional sessions can be accommodated at the Library or in the classroom.

Maps from the GRMC can be circulated for two weeks or longer. Teachers may borrow maps from the GRMC for long-term use in their classrooms.
For more information about the maps, atlases, and other resources presented in this guide or to schedule a class visit, please contact Melissa Gentry in the GIS Research & Map Collection in Bracken Library, Ball State University, at 765/285-1097. Email: mgentry@bsu.edu
Thanks for visiting the University Libraries.

The End.