Draw a Mesopotamia Map: Rivers, Cities, and Labels Made Simple

Ordinary topic reference / separately checked pixels



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Original worked example / unchanged complete key

Prompt: On a 20 cm by 28 cm landscape sheet, place a 2 cm border. The map area is therefore 16 cm by 24 cm. You grid at 1 cm. You place Ur at 12 cm from the left border and 4 cm from the bottom border. Babylon is 6 cm west and 8 cm north of Ur. Give Babylon's position from the left and bottom borders, and state the distance between the two city markers.

Answer: Babylon is 6 cm from the left border and 12 cm from the bottom border. The distance between Ur and Babylon is the hypotenuse of a 6 cm by 8 cm right triangle: square root of (36 + 64) = square root of 100 = 10 cm.

Reason: Ur is at (12, 4). Moving 6 cm west gives 12 minus 6 equals 6 cm from the left. Moving 8 cm north gives 4 plus 8 equals 12 cm from the bottom. The straight-line distance uses the Pythagorean relationship: 6 squared plus 8 squared equals 100, and the square root of 100 is 10 cm.

Check: Plot both points on the grid and count squares: 6 across and 8 up. Measure the straight line with a ruler; it should read about 10 cm. Confirm both positions lie inside the 16 cm by 24 cm map area.