

African Map With Names Of Countries

A notable indigenous map was devised by Ibrahim Njoya, king of the Bamum kingdom, completed around 1920. Njoya deployed surveyors to map his kingdom who used methods such as timing their walks to measure distances and collecting information from locals. The map used the native Bamum script to write down the names of towns and natural features.

962bbaf32b == History ==

962bbaf32b == A == 962bbaf32b

Wikimedia Commons includes the Wikimedia Atlas of the World.

962bbaf32b == Antiquity ==

962bbaf32b The map depicts closely linked cultural values that vary between societies in two predominant dimensions: traditional versus secular-rational

values on the vertical y-axis and survival versus self-expression values on the horizontal x-axis. Moving upward on this map reflects the shift from traditional values to secular-rational ones and moving rightward reflects the shift from survival values to self-expression values. According to the authors: "These two dimensions explain more than 70 percent of the cross-national variance in a factor analysis of ten indicators—and each of these dimensions is strongly correlated with scores of other important orientations." 962bbaf32b == References == 962bbaf32b With the Age of Discovery, during the 15th to 18th centuries, world maps became increasingly accurate; exploration of Antarctica, Australia, and the interior of Africa by Western mapmakers was left to the 19th and early 20th century. 962bbaf32b Whereas most known early maps of Africa were prepared in the framework of the colonial enterprise, some indigenous maps have been recently uncovered,

particularly in West Africa and Ethiopia. 962bbaf32b

Cartography of Africa The earliest cartographic depictions of Africa are found in early world maps. the names of towns and natural features. In classical antiquity, Africa (also == Indigenous maps == 962bbaf32b

The region has been inhabited since at least 8000 BCE. The borders were established by France, which... 962bbaf32b

List of country-name etymologies Countries in italics are endonyms or no longer exist as sovereign political entities. Some of these include notes on indigenous names and their etymologies. Some of these include notes on indigenous names and their etymologies. Countries in italics are endonyms This list covers English-language country names with their etymologies. English-language country names with their etymologies 962bbaf32b

Central African Republic It is bordered by Chad to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, the Republic of the Congo to the southwest, and Cameroon to the west. It is bordered by Chad to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in Central Africa. The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in Central Africa. Its capital and largest city is Bangui, which sits on the country's southern border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Central African Republic covers a land area of about 620,000 square kilometres (240,000 sq mi). Having been a French colony under the name Ubangi-Shari, Sango is its national language and also served as co-official language alongside French. As of 2024, it has a population of 5,357,744, consisting of about 80 ethnic groups

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List of Latin names of countries
Oxford This list includes the Roman
names of countries, or significant
regions, known to the Roman
Empire. (1995) A Dictionary of the
Roman Empire p. list includes the
Roman names of countries, or
significant regions, known to the
Roman Empire. Bunson, M. 1
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List of sovereign states and
dependent territories in Africa It
lists 56 sovereign states (54 of
which are member states of the
United Nations), two This is a list of
sovereign states and dependent
territories in Africa. It includes fully
recognised states, states with
limited or zero recognition, and
dependent territories of both
African and non-African states. It
lists 56 sovereign states (54 of
which are member states of the
United Nations), two non-sovereign
(dependent) territories of non-
African sovereign states, and nine
sub-national regions of non-African
sovereign states. Egypt, although
extending into Asia through the

Sinai Peninsula, is considered an African state. Malta and parts of France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain are located on the African continental plate, some considerably closer to the African mainland than the European mainland but, politically, are generally considered to be European by convention. and dependent territories of both African and non-African states

See List of countries for other articles and lists on countries.
See List of extinct countries, empires, etc. and Former countries in Europe after 1815 for articles about countries that are no longer in existence.
The values are connected to the economic development of a country, most strongly with what fraction of sector of a given country's economy is in manufacturing or services, though, the authors stress that socio-economic status is not the...
The projection was

invented by Buckminster Fuller. In 1943, Fuller proposed a projection onto a cuboctahedron, which he called the Dymaxion World, using the name Dymaxion which he also applied to several of his other inventions. In 1954, Fuller and cartographer Shoji Sadao produced an updated Dymaxion map, the Airocean World Map, based on an icosahedron with a few of the triangular faces cut to avoid breaks in landmasses. The earliest cartographic depictions of Africa are found in early world maps. In classical antiquity, Africa (also Libya) was assumed to cover the quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean, an arrangement that was adhered to in medieval T and O maps. The March 1, 1943, edition of Life magazine included a photographic essay titled "Life Presents R. Buckminster Fuller's Dymaxion World", illustrating a projection onto a cuboctahedron, including several examples of possible arrangements of the square and triangular pieces, and a

pull-out section of one-sided
magazine pages with the map
faces printed... 962bbaf32b The
Dymaxion projection is intended for
representations of the entire Earth.
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Maps of present-day countries and
dependencies The list includes all
countries listed in the List of
countries, the French overseas
departments, the Spanish and
Portuguese overseas regions and
inhabited overseas dependencies.
The list includes all countries listed
in the List of countries, the This is a
list of articles holding galleries of
maps of present-day countries and
dependencies. list of articles
holding galleries of maps of
present-day countries and
dependencies 962bbaf32b

The Central African Republic
mainly consists of Sudano-Guinean
savanna, but also includes a
Sahelo-Sudanian zone in the north
and an equatorial forest zone in the
south. Two-thirds of the country is
within the basin of the Ubangi

River (a tributary of the Congo River), while the remaining third lies in the basin of the Chari River, which flows into Lake Chad.

962bbaf32b == Sovereign states == 962bbaf32b One of the earliest preserved maps is from the Akkadian Empire (in modern Iraq) inscribed on a clay tablet and dated to 2300 BCE. By the 5th century BCE, Greeks were drawing maps of their known world, encompassing the Mediterranean Sea and most of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Maps were important tools in the Age of Discovery, when mariners used them to explore new lands...

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Map A common use is route planning, which enables users to find their way to their destination. Governments use maps for administrative functions such as census, electoral districts, property taxation, dispatching police, and coordinating disaster relief. Military and security organizations use maps for mission planning,

surveillance, border management, logistics, and intelligence analysis. Maps were important In cartography, a map is a representation or abstraction of geographic reality. Maps are used for a wide range of purposes, including navigation, scientific research, governance, and warfare. were drawing maps of their known world, encompassing the Mediterranean Sea and most of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Specialized maps, called charts, are used for nautical navigation (nautical charts) and aviation (aeronautical charts). Scientists use maps to organize spatial data in fields such as geology, meteorology, seismology and demographics 962bbaf32b

== Earliest European maps ==
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Early world maps The developments of Greek geography during this time, notably by Eratosthenes and Posidonius culminated in the Roman era, with

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Ptolemy's world map (2nd century CE), which would remain authoritative throughout the Middle Ages. (180 sq ft) of silk. Since Ptolemy, knowledge of the approximate size of the Earth allowed cartographers to estimate the extent of their geographical knowledge, and to indicate parts of the planet known to exist but not yet explored as terra incognita. The Gangnido ("Map of Integrated Lands and Regions of Historical Countries and Capitals (of China)" is a world map and historical map of China. The earliest known world maps date to classical antiquity, the oldest examples of the 6th to 5th centuries BCE still based on the flat Earth paradigm. World maps assuming a spherical Earth first appear in the Hellenistic period.

The only part of Africa well known in antiquity was the coast of North Africa, described in Greek periplus from the 6th century BC. Hellenistic era geographers defined Ancient Egypt as part of Asia,

taking the boundary of Asia and Egypt to lie at the Catabathmus Magnus (the escarpment of Akabah el-Kebir in western Egypt). Ptolemy's world map (2nd century... 962bbaf32b

Inglehart-Welzel cultural map of the world The map shows where societies are located in these two dimensions. An early version of the map was created in 1997, and several revised versions have been released since. versus secular-rational values). Clusters of countries reflect their shared values and not The Inglehart-Welzel cultural map of the world is a scatter plot created by political scientists Ronald Inglehart and Christian Welzel based on the World Values Survey and European Values Study 962bbaf32b

Dymaxion map present) Dymaxion map of the world with the 30 largest countries and territories by total area, roughly to scale List of map projections Authagraph

projection The Dymaxion map projection, also called the Fuller projection, is a kind of polyhedral map projection of the Earth's surface onto the unfolded net of an icosahedron. The resulting map is heavily interrupted in order to reduce shape and size distortion compared to other world maps, but the interruptions are chosen to lie in the ocean 962bbaf32b

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