

PETERS WORLD MAP

This map shows approximate relative areas according to the Peters projection.

AREA SCALE: 1:100,000,000

Scale: 1:100,000,000. The map is printed on a scale of 1:100,000,000. The scale is constant everywhere. The map is printed on a scale of 1:100,000,000. The scale is constant everywhere. The map is printed on a scale of 1:100,000,000. The scale is constant everywhere.

THE PETERS WORLD MAP

Five thousand years of human history have brought us to the threshold of a new age. It is an age of growing interdependence of all nations and peoples.

Such a moment in history demands that we look critically at our understanding of the world. This understanding is based, to a significant degree, on the work of map-makers of the age when Europe dominated and exploited the world. Surprisingly, some maps still reflect that bygone era.

This new map, the work of the German historian Arno Peters, provides a helpful corrective to the size distortions of these maps. While the Peters Map is superior in its portrayal of proportions and sizes, its importance goes far beyond questions of cartographic accuracy. Nothing less than our world view is at stake.

MAP PROJECTION: Showing the round earth as a flat map.

Cartographers can "project" the round globe of the earth onto a flat surface in many ways. The Peters Projection belongs to the category of maps that retains true proportionally (equal area). Each country's area (as well as the areas covered by water) can be directly compared.

All north-south and east-west lines on the Peters Map run at right angles thus preserving a characteristic that is present on the globe itself.

Other map projections emphasize different qualities. For example, Mercator's projection features lines of constant compass bearing for navigation.

The Peters sets forth all countries in their true size. Dr. Peters asserted that his projection thus treated all people fairly.

In this complex and interdependent world in which the nations now live, the peoples of the world deserve the most accurate possible portrayal of the actual sizes of their countries. The Peters map achieves that goal.

- OTHER PETERS MAPS BEING SOUGHT:**
- 1. Peters World Map, 1:100,000,000 scale
 - 2. Peters World Map, 1:50,000,000 scale
 - 3. Peters World Map, 1:25,000,000 scale
 - 4. Peters World Map, 1:12,500,000 scale
 - 5. Peters World Map, 1:6,250,000 scale
 - 6. Peters World Map, 1:3,125,000 scale
 - 7. Peters World Map, 1:1,562,500 scale
 - 8. Peters World Map, 1:781,250 scale
 - 9. Peters World Map, 1:390,625 scale
 - 10. Peters World Map, 1:195,312 scale
 - 11. Peters World Map, 1:97,656 scale
 - 12. Peters World Map, 1:48,828 scale
 - 13. Peters World Map, 1:24,414 scale
 - 14. Peters World Map, 1:12,207 scale
 - 15. Peters World Map, 1:6,103 scale
 - 16. Peters World Map, 1:3,052 scale
 - 17. Peters World Map, 1:1,526 scale
 - 18. Peters World Map, 1:763 scale
 - 19. Peters World Map, 1:381 scale
 - 20. Peters World Map, 1:190 scale
 - 21. Peters World Map, 1:95 scale
 - 22. Peters World Map, 1:47 scale
 - 23. Peters World Map, 1:23 scale
 - 24. Peters World Map, 1:11 scale
 - 25. Peters World Map, 1:5 scale
 - 26. Peters World Map, 1:2 scale
 - 27. Peters World Map, 1:1 scale



The Mercator projection of the world, on the Mercator projection (1569), has often been used as the standard map of the world. It is a cylindrical map that distorts the shape of landmasses near the poles. It is a cylindrical map that distorts the shape of landmasses near the poles.



The Robinson projection, created by J. Paul Gosset (1911), is a pseudocylindrical map that shows the world without extreme distortions. It is a pseudocylindrical map that shows the world without extreme distortions.



The Hammer projection, created by J. Paul Gosset (1911), is an equal-area map that shows the world with a circular shape. It is an equal-area map that shows the world with a circular shape.



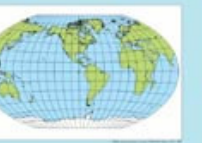
The Gall-Peters projection, which shows the world with a rectangular shape. It is an equal-area map that shows the world with a rectangular shape.



The Peters projection, which shows the world with a rectangular shape. It is an equal-area map that shows the world with a rectangular shape.



The Mollweide projection, which shows the world with an elliptical shape. It is a pseudocylindrical map that shows the world with an elliptical shape.



The Winkel Tripel projection, which shows the world with a rectangular shape. It is a pseudocylindrical map that shows the world with a rectangular shape.

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