As you walk around and look at the displayed maps, think about:

1. Who was involved in the making of these maps? How do we know? What evidence is there for this?

2. How these maps were used? How do we know? What evidence is there for this?

For each displayed “case study” (consisting of either one or several related maps) there are some specific questions you can think about.

1. **A Tibetan map of Sikkim**
   What do you think the label at the bottom (“Specimen of Lithography”) could refer to?

2. **A Gujarati chart of the Red Sea**
   Compare the original chart with its copy. What might the copy tell us about how “Indigenous” maps were regarded by the RGS? How was the knowledge they contained used?

3. **Trans-Saharan route maps**
   Imagine yourself using these maps to navigate. What information do they contain and how do they present it?

4. **A Japanese raincoat map**
   Consider the material this map is map is made of. What does it tell you about the intended use of this map?

5. **“Native” maps of Burma**
   What can we learn from these maps about how geographical knowledge was produced?

**Questions for final discussion**

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using maps in geographical research?

2. What might make these maps “Indigenous”?

3. What can these maps tell us about the ways geographical knowledge was produced during the colonial era?