The OI has been using aerial photography (taking photos of sites from above using things like airplanes, balloons, or even very tall ladders) since our founding. Use this scavenger hunt to explore early aerial photography at the OI through our online database.

How to search for images:
1. Go to [oi-idb.uchicago.edu](http://oi-idb.uchicago.edu).
2. Type or copy and paste the photo number or digital number for the image (example: 021406).
3. Press Submit.

What site is shown in this aerial view, and when was the photo taken?

**D. 13298**

This extension ladder was used to take photographs from high over an archaeological site. What site was this image taken at?

**021406**

What is this technique of assembling multiple aerial photographs called?

**010953f**
Sometimes, aerial photographs were taken of some not-so-ancient features at archaeological sites. What modern building is pictured here in this photo from Khorsabad (Dur-Sharrukin)? 023946

What is going on in this photo from Megiddo? 018638

What is attached to this flying balloon at Megiddo? 017074
CREATE A MAP OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD LANDSCAPE

Materials:
• A map (using Google Maps, other map website, or a paper map)
• Paper
• Pencils, markers, colored pencils, and/or crayons

1. Choose a place you spend a lot of time—your neighborhood, a favorite vacation spot, a relative or friend’s neighborhood, or even your block.

2. Take a look at your location on a map, using Google Maps, another online mapping website, or a paper map.
   • What can you see on the map of your location? What is labeled?
   • What can’t you see on the map of your location? What doesn’t have a label?

Landscape archaeology studies the lives of people in the past by looking at the houses people lived in and the things they used, as well as how they used or changed the natural environment and how their lives were shaped by the landscape around them.

• The natural environment/landscape includes things like plants and animals, bodies of water like lakes, streams, and oceans, and geological formations like mountains, plains, hills, and caves, just to name a few.

My location:

This is a map of the railways around the Nile River delta, the area where the Nile meets the Mediterranean Sea, from over one hundred years ago!

This is a very different view of the Nile River—this photograph shows a south-facing view of the river and an archaeological site on the riverbanks.

You’ll create a map of your location, thinking like a landscape archaeologist.
3. Plan your map!

- Include things that are important to you, like your favorite park or restaurant, a shortcut you take on walks, a friend’s house, or a nice spot for a picnic.
- If you’re making a map of a place close to where you live, you can also take a walk to see what you observe.
- Make a list of things to include for each of these categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things people built (examples: houses, stores, playgrounds, streets, sidewalks, lamp posts)</th>
<th>Natural things people have changed (examples: parks, gardens, yards)</th>
<th>Parts of the natural environment (examples: rivers, lakes, forests, hills, types of plants)</th>
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4. Draw your map!

- You can use an existing map to help you draw where streets and landmarks like buildings and parks are located, but don’t worry about being too accurate.
- Sketch a few important streets to help plan out your map.
- Add in the things you listed above. You can illustrate each spot with a sketch or a symbol.
- Label your locations or include a map key that explains what each symbol means.
- Give your map a title and write it in a blank space on the map.
- Add color and details like plants, people, or even doodles to decorate your map.

5. Take a look at your completed map.

- What can people learn from your map that they couldn’t by looking at Google Maps or by walking around your location?
- How does the landscape of your neighborhood affect where you go and what you do?