Undarctanding


## Notes Page: Latitude and Longitude

 -We use latitude and longitude to find a particular location on EarthThe horizontal Latitude lines are also known as parallels and are an equal distances from each other. Degrees latitude are numbered from $0^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ north and south. Zero degrees is the equator, the imaginary line which divides our planet into the northern and southern hemispheres.

The vertical longitude lines converge at the poles and are widest at the equator. Zero degrees longitude known as the Prime Meridian is located at Greenwich, England $\left(0^{\circ}\right)$. The degrees continue $180^{\circ}$ east and $180^{\circ}$ west where they meet and form the International Date Line in the Pacific Ocean.

## East West, North South on The Earth



- Let the X axis be the Equator.
- Let the Y axis be the Prime Meridian that runs through Greenwich outside of London.
- Lat/Long are the 2 grid points by which you can locate any point on earth.


## East West, North South on the Earth

- Let each of the four quarters then be designated
by North or South and East or West.


## East West, North South on the Earth

 - The $\mathbf{N}$ tells us we're north of the Equator. The S tells us we're south of the Equator.

- The E tells us that we're east of the Prime Meridian. The W tells us that we're west of the Prime Meridian.


## East West, North South on the Earth



- That means all points in North America will have a North latitude and a West longitude because it is North of the Equator and West of the Prime Meridian.


## East West, North South on the Earth



## - What would be the latitude and longitude directions in Australia?

If you said South and East, you're right!

What is Latitude?

- Latitude is the distance from the equator along the $Y$ axis, going $\mathbf{N}$ or $\mathbf{S}$



## What is Latitude?



- Each degree of latitude is divided into 60 minutes. - Each minute is divided into 60 seconds.

This is also true of longitude.

## What is Latitude?



- For Example:
${ }^{\bullet} 37^{\circ}, 02^{\prime}, 51^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$


## What is Longitude?

- Longitude is the distance from the prime meridian along the $X$
 axis, going E or W
- All points along the prime meridian have a value of 0 degrees longitude.
- The earth is divided into two parts, or hemispheres, of east and west longitude.


## What is Longitude?



## - The earth is divided into 360 equal slices (meridians)

- 180 west and also 180 east of the prime meridian


## What is Latitude?



## - Our latitude and longitude might be:

- $37^{\circ}, 03^{\prime}, 13^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$
- 76º 29', 45'’W

So Where is $(0,0) ?$

${ }^{-}$The origin point $(0,0)$ is where the equator intersects the prime meridian.
${ }^{-}(0,0)$ is off the
western coast of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean.

## See If You Can Tell In Which Quarter These Latitudes and Longitudes are located and label them on your map


-1. $30^{\circ} \mathrm{N}, 60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$

- 2. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{N}, 120^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$
-3. $45^{\circ} \mathrm{S}, 150^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$
-4. $15^{\circ} \mathrm{S}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$
-5. $75^{\circ} \mathrm{N}, 90^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$
-6. $30^{\circ} \mathrm{S}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$

- 2. A
-3. C
-4. C
- 5. B
- 6. D


## Positioning on the Earth's Surface



# Notes Page: The Sun, the Tropics and the Poles 

The tropics are the two lines where the sun is directly overhead at noon on the two
solstices. The sun is directly overhead at noon on the Tropic of Cancer $23.5^{0} \mathrm{~N}$ on June 21 and the sun is directly overhead at noon on the Tropic of Capricorn $23.5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ on December 21

The area between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is known as the "tropics."
This area does not experience seasons because the sun is always high in the sky.

| Date | Name | Location where sun is overhead $90^{\circ}$ | Length of Day in NYC | Sun's Noon Time angle in in NYC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 21 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ | Vernal Equinox | $0^{0}$ Equator | 12 Hours | $49^{\circ}$ |
| June $21^{\text {st }}$ | Summer Solstice | $23.5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> (Tropic of Cancer) | 15 Hours | $25^{0}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 21^{\text {st }} \end{aligned}$ | Autumn al Equinox | $0^{0}$ Equator | 12 Hours | $49^{\circ}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & 21^{\text {st }} \end{aligned}$ | Winter Solstice | $\begin{aligned} & 23.5^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \\ & \text { (Tropic of Capricorn) } \end{aligned}$ | 9 Hours | $73^{0}$ |

## Notes Page Time Zones

Why do we need them? When it is dark and the middle of the night where you are, at some other place it is the early morning, somewhere else it is lunch time. Don't you think it would be pretty confusing to have it called "midnight" in all those

- The 怩afith is divided into 24 time zones!
- because the Earth Rotates
- 1 Time zone for every $15^{\circ}$ of Longitude
-The Earth Spins $360^{\circ}$ in 24 hours $-360^{\circ} / 24$ hours
- We measure from The Prime Meridian in Greenwich England

Every $15{ }^{0}$ to the East $=+1$ Hour
Every $15^{0}$ to the West $=-1$ Hour



