

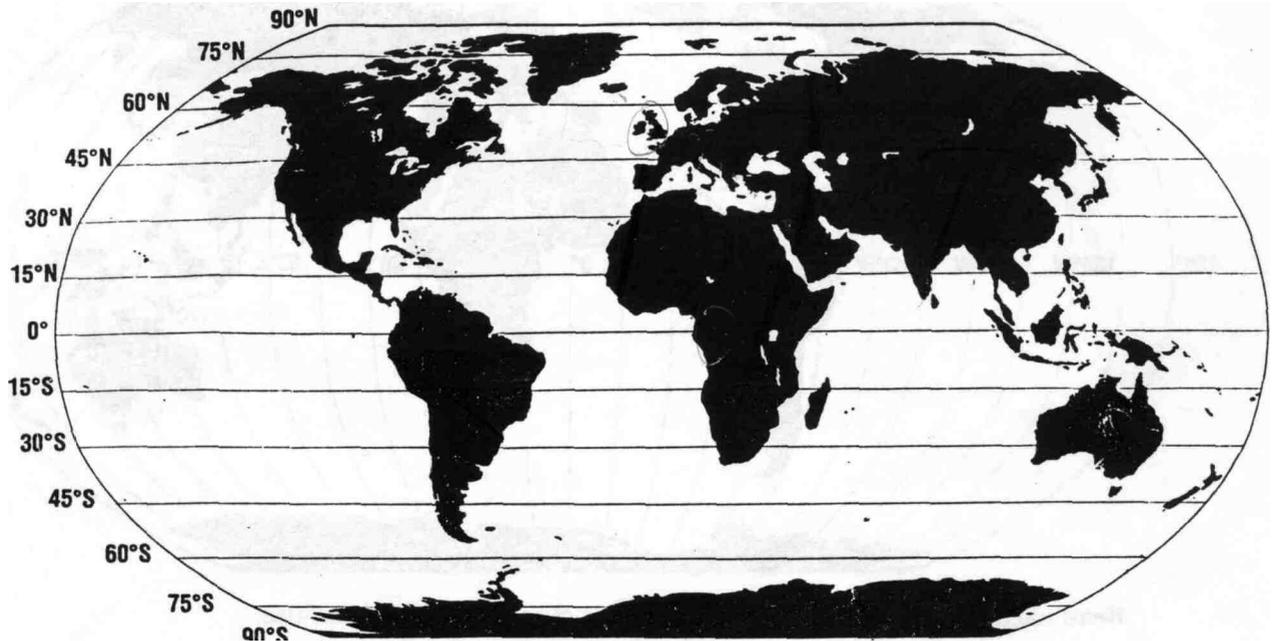
Name _____

Date _____

Lines of Latitude

In order to locate places, mapmakers place imaginary lines around the earth on maps and globes. Lines **of latitude** are imaginary lines that run east and west around the earth—but are used to measure distance north and south. The line of latitude at the earth's widest part (its circumference) is the equator. The equator is labeled 0° (degrees). Because the earth is a sphere, there

are 360 degrees in it (just as in a circle). Lines of latitude north of the equator are labeled by their degree and the letter N for north. Although there is a line of latitude for every degree from 0-90, mapmakers usually show only every fifth, tenth, or fifteenth degree. Lines of latitude south of the equator are labeled by their degree and the letter S for south.



Write the letter of the correct answer on each line. .

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. ___ ^ Passes through the United States and Africa | a. 60°N |
| 2. ___ North Pole | b. 60°S |
| 3. ___ Passes through Canada, Europe, and Russia | c. 15°N |
| 4. ___ Passes through Australia, Africa, and South America | d. 0° |
| 5. ___ Passes north of Antarctica, south of South America | e. 30°N |
| 6. ___ South Pole | f. 90°S |
| 7. ___ Passes through India and Africa | g. 75°N |
| 8. ___ Passes through the United States and Europe | h. 45°N |
| 9. ___ Passes through Greenland | i. 90°N |
| 10. ___ ^ Circumference of the world | j. 30°S |

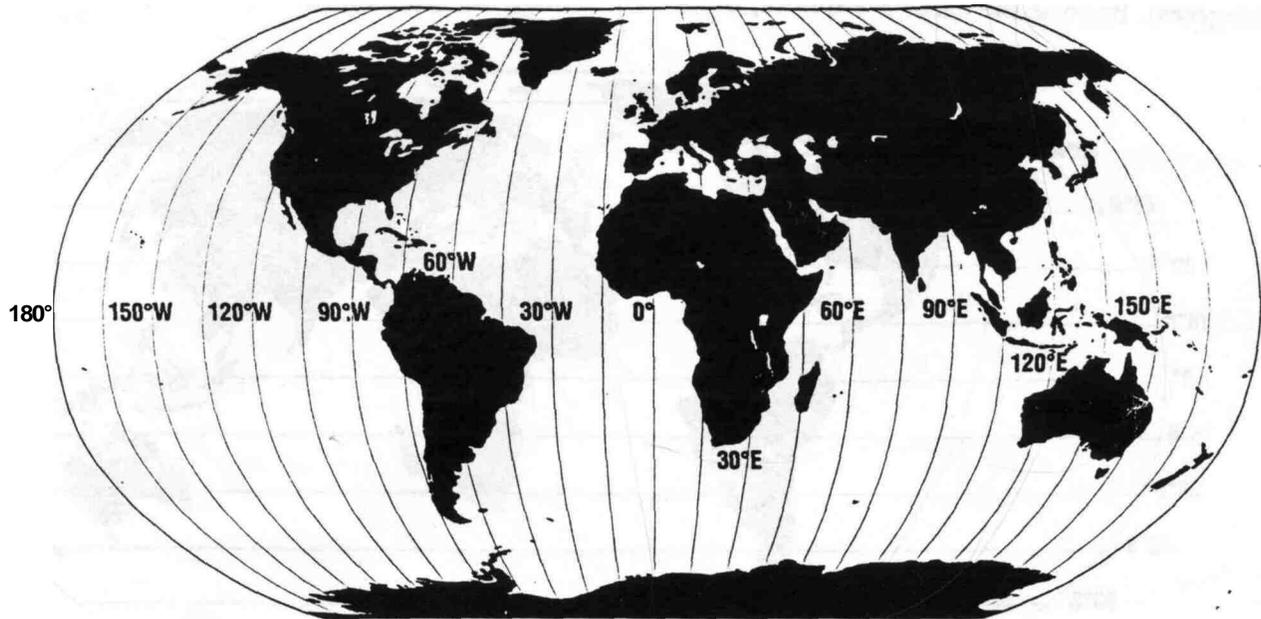
Extra Activity: Use a good atlas to find the latitude of your town. Then find that same latitude on a globe. Place your finger on the spot. Slowly turn the globe. What other places in the world arc on the same latitude? List 10 of them.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION AND LOCATION

Name _____
Date _____

Lines of Longitude

Imaginary lines of longitude circle the globe from north to south. They meet at the North Pole and the South Pole. Lines of longitude are also called meridians. The meridian that runs through Greenwich, England, is labeled 0° longitude and is called the prime meridian. The longitudes east of it are labeled with their number of degree and the letter E, for east (45°E , 153°E). The lines west of the prime meridian are labeled with their number and the letter W, for west (72°W , 120°W). The 180° line is both east and west, just as 0° is both east and west.



Read each statement below. Circle T if it is true. Circle F if it is false.

- T F 1. The prime meridian passes through Africa.
- T F 2. 90°W passes through Russia.
- T F 3. 180° is in the Pacific Ocean.
- T F 4. 30°W passes through Greenland and the Atlantic Ocean.
- T F 5. 120°E passes through Europe.
- T F 6. 150°E passes through Australia.
- T F 7. All of the lines pass through the South Pole.
- T F 8. 120°W passes through the United States and Canada.
- T F 9. If you stood at 30°E , you could be north of the equator or south of it.
- T F 10. If you stood at 180° , you could be in the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean.
- T F 11. If you stood on the prime meridian and faced west, you would be looking toward the Atlantic Ocean.
- T F 12. There are a total of 360 degrees of longitude on the globe.

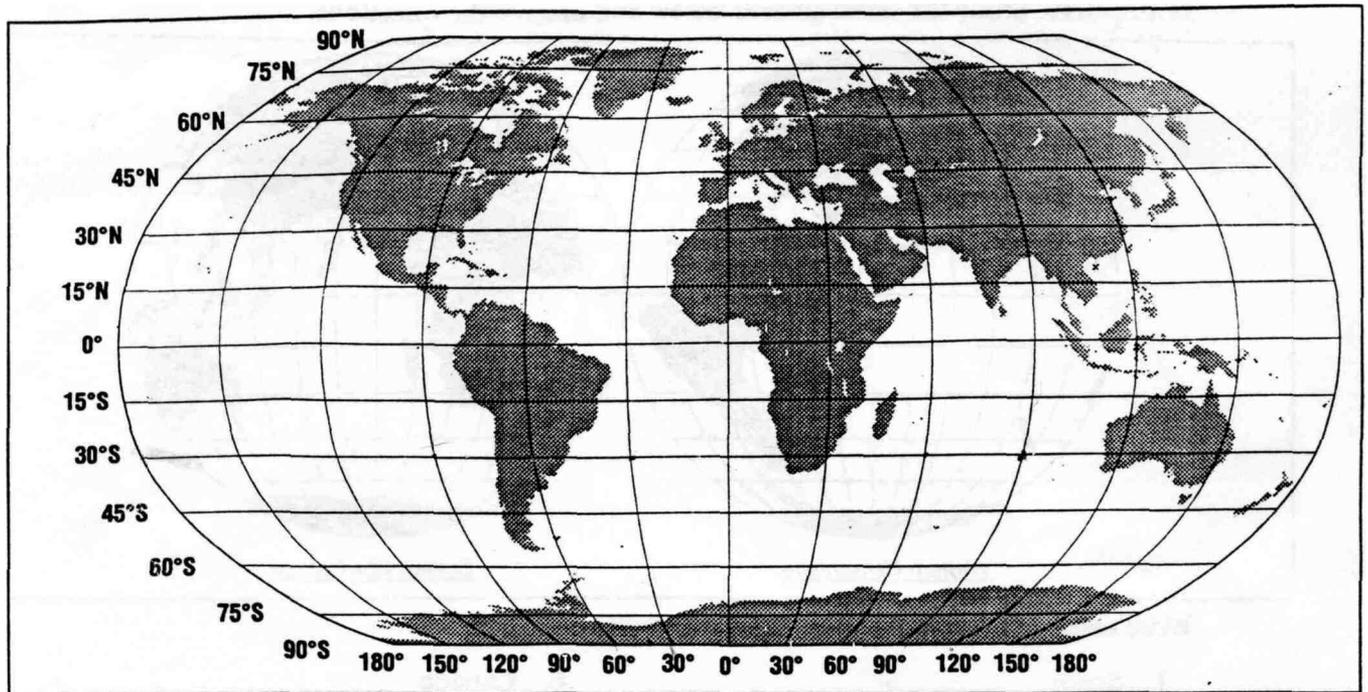
Extra Activity: Choose any line of longitude and trace it with your finger from the North Pole to the South Pole, or vice versa. Write a story describing a six-month journey along this longitude from one pole to the other. What places would you pass through? What kinds of vehicles would you use? What type of weather would you encounter?

Name

Latitude and Longitude

Date

Latitude measures distance north and south of the equator. Longitude measures distance east and west of the prime meridian. But to locate a particular point on the earth's surface, you must use both latitude and longitude. Study the map below, then write the name of the place to which each intersection of latitude and longitude refers.



Russia	Pacific Ocean	China	United States	<u>Canada</u>
Africa	Atlantic Ocean	Australia	Antarctica	South America

1. $60^{\circ}\text{N}, 120^{\circ}\text{W}$
2. $30^{\circ}\text{N}, 0^{\circ}$ _
3. $30^{\circ}\text{S}, 90^{\circ}\text{E}$
4. $45^{\circ}\text{N}, 90^{\circ}\text{W}$
5. $60^{\circ}\text{N}, 90^{\circ}\text{E}$
6. $30^{\circ}\text{S}, 60^{\circ}\text{W}$
7. $90^{\circ}\text{S}, 90^{\circ}\text{W}$
8. $30^{\circ}\text{S}, 30^{\circ}\text{W}$
9. $0^{\circ} 30^{\circ}\text{E}$
10. $30^{\circ}\text{N}, 120^{\circ}\text{E}$
11. $30^{\circ}\text{S}, 60^{\circ}\text{W}$.
12. $30^{\circ}\text{S}, 150^{\circ}\text{E}$

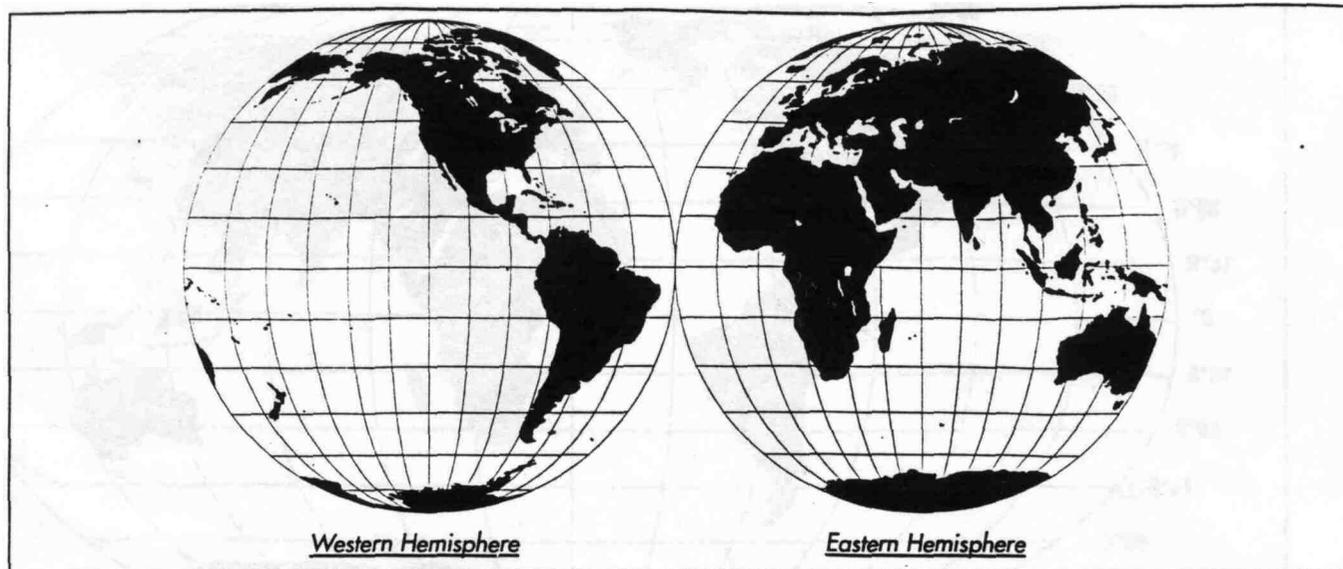
Extra Activity: Using a detailed atlas, study Russia, Canada, the United States, and China. Write each name on a sheet of paper, then list the latitude range of each nation. Number the paper 1-5 and write answers to these questions: (1) Which country has the

most latitude? (4) Which has the northernmost? (5) What conclusions can you draw about a nation whose territory covers a wide range of latitude?

Name _____
Date _____

Hemispheres—East and West

Any line of longitude divides the earth into two equal *half spheres*, or **hemispheres**. Continents and countries are sometimes identified by the hemisphere in which they are located. European and American history looks at the world as divided into an eastern hemisphere and a western hemisphere. From this point of view, all of Europe, Africa, and Asia are in the eastern hemisphere; North and South America are in the western hemisphere. Study the hemispheres below and answer the questions.



Write **eastern** or **western** on each line to answer the question.

1. Spain _____
2. Africa _____
3. India _____
4. South America _____
5. Russia _____
6. Canada _____
7. England _____
8. Mexico _____
9. Greece _____
10. 'Sweden and Norway _____
11. This hemisphere seems to have a larger landmass.
12. Most Arabic-speaking people live in the _____ hemisphere.
13. Most Spanish-speaking people live in the _____ hemisphere.
14. Before the days of air travel, in order to get from Europe to the _____ hemisphere, you had to take a ship across the Atlantic Ocean.
15. The _____ hemisphere contains more countries and more cultures than the _____ hemisphere.

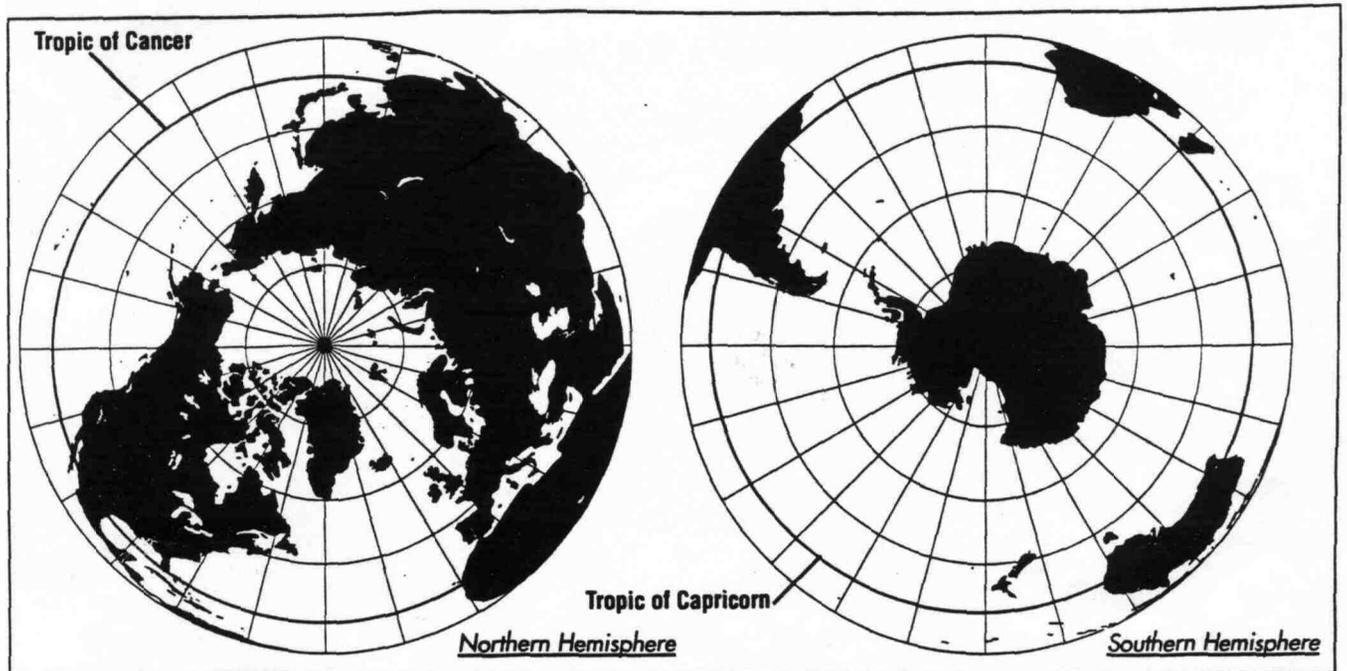
Extra Activity: Imagine that writing, the art of ocean navigation, large-scale commerce and trade, and other things that we associate with European history, originated not in Europe but among the Native Americans of North and Central America. Imagine that in the year 1492, a group of them "discovered" a new landmass. Write a brief explanation of this discovery and list 10 ways in which today's world would be different.

Name _____

Hemispheres—North and South

Date _____

The equator is the only line of latitude that divides the earth into two equal hemispheres. The same European explorers and historians who looked at the world as divided into eastern and western hemispheres also regarded the world as divided into northern and southern hemispheres. Study the hemispheres below and answer the questions.



Write **northern** or **southern** on each line to answer the question.

1. Australia
2. Great Britain
3. India
4. Mexico
5. Russia
6. Canada
7. United States
8. Arabian peninsula
9. Japan
10. Brazil
11. The continent of Africa has most of its landmass in the _____ hemisphere.
12. Australia is the only continent entirely in the _____ hemisphere.
13. Most of the landmass of South America is in the _____ hemisphere.
14. Most of the landmass of the world is in the _____ hemisphere.
15. Most of the landmass in the _____ hemisphere lies north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Extra Activity: Using a textbook or atlas or other source, study the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. On a sheet of paper, write the following: (1) a definition of the Tropic of Cancer; (2) a definition of the Tropic of Capricorn; (3) a definition of the term "tropics" (4) a list of 10 countries that lie within the tropics.