TWO WAYS OF DIVIDING THE EARTH

The earth is called a sphere. It may be divided into halves. Each half is called a hemisphere.

The earth makes one complete turn in 24 hours. It turns from the West toward the East. We know this to be true because the sun rises in the East in the morning. It sets in the West in the evening.

The earth turns on an axis. One end of the axis is called the North Pole. The opposite end of the axis is called the South Pole. When we go toward the North Pole, we are going north. When we go toward the South Pole, we are going south.

We may draw a line around the earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. This line divides the earth into two equal parts. It is called the equator. Each half of the earth is called a hemisphere. That hemisphere in which the North Pole is located is called the Northern Hemisphere. The other hemisphere with the South Pole is called the Southern Hemisphere.

We may divide the earth another way. We may draw a line around the earth from the North Pole straight to the South Pole. Then if we continue that line from the South Pole to the North Pole, we may have divided the earth into two parts also. But since our lines go from one pole to the other pole, we have cut across the equator. So we have an Eastern Hemisphere and a Western Hemisphere.

PART A: WRITE EACH STATEMENT AND FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT WORD OR WORDS THAT COMPLETES IT.

1. The word hemisphere means _______ of a sphere.

2. The earth turns from _______ to _______ each day.

3. When we go away from the South Pole we are going _______.

4. The line halfway between the North and South Pole is called the _______.

PART B: USING THE HEMISPHERE MAP MARK AND LABEL THE 10 MAJOR POINTS DEALING WITH HEMISPHERES FROM THE READING.

PART C:

5. Explain how we divide the earth into an Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

6. Which hemisphere has more land, the Northern or Southern?

7. Which hemisphere has more water, the Northern or Southern?

8. In which hemisphere do you live?
We locate places in the northern or southern hemispheres by telling how far a place is from the equator. We measure distances from the equator in degrees. The equator is 0 degrees. The North Pole is 90 degrees north of the equator. A place halfway between the equator and the North Pole is 45 degrees north. The South Pole is 90 degrees south of the equator. Halfway between the equator and South Pole is 45 south. This measurement of distance is called latitude. The lines which are drawn around the world parallel to the equator are called lines of latitude or parallels. We must always add north or south when we give the latitude of a place. Parallels are usually drawn 5, 10, or 15 degrees apart. If we draw a parallel for every degree from the equator, there would be too many parallels to draw. It would be difficult to read such a map.

Four parallels are usually shown on world maps. They are the Tropic of Cancer (23 ½ degrees north), the Tropic of Capricorn (23 ½ degrees south), the Arctic Circle (66 ½ degrees north), and the Antarctic Circle (66 ½ degrees south).

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH STATEMENT AND FILL IN THE BLANK OR BLANKS USING THE READING AND DRAWINGS ABOVE.

1. The highest reading of latitude is __________ degrees.
2. Latitude measures distance or location ______ or ______ of the ______.
3. Lines of latitude run ____ to the equator thus they are called ________.
4. The ______ ______ is 90 degrees north of the equator.
5. The Tropic of ________ is north of the equator.
6. The ________ ________ is 66 ½ degrees north of the equator.
7. The Antarctic Circle is 66 ½ south of the ________.
8. When we give the latitude of a place, we must state whether it is ______ or ______ of the ________.
We have learned about latitude as a measurement of distance from the equator. Parallels of latitude are used to locate places north or south of the equator.

To locate a place precisely we need another set of lines in addition to the parallels of latitude. We need a set of lines that run north and south on a map. And so we have a series of imaginary lines that are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. One of these lines is selected as a base line from which distances may be measured east and west. This measurement of distance east and west is known as longitude. The north-south lines are called meridians. A meridian which is drawn north and south on the map connects places having the same longitude.

The base meridian is the zero or Prime Meridian. It runs through Greenwich near London in England. From this prime meridian distances are measured in degrees east or west. We may go halfway round the earth from the Prime Meridian to 180 degrees.

The meridians meet at the poles. Therefore, they get closer together as they near the poles. Hence, the distance between two meridians is greater at the equator than it is farther north or south.

To give the exact location of a place we give its latitude north or south of the equator and its longitude east or west of the prime meridian. If we said the location of a place is 5 degrees north and 15 degrees west we are saying it is 5 degrees north of the equator and 15 west of the Prime Meridian.

Not every meridian is drawn on a map. A map would be quite cluttered and difficult to read if every meridian were shown. Instead, usually meridians are drawn fifteen degrees apart.
PART A: USING THE WORLD MAP DO THE FOLLOWING.
1. Label the Prime Meridian on the Map
2. Label the 180th Meridian on the Map
3. Label east and west in the appropriate place on the map
4. Label the Equator on the map
5. Label the 4 special parallel lines on the map
6. Give the latitude and longitude coordinates for letters A-J

PART B: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING THE WORLD MAP
1. Which continents have both an eastern and western longitudes?
2. Through which continents does 45 degrees east extend?
3. Through which continents does 75 degrees west extend?
4. Through which oceans does 75 degrees east extend?
5. What is the approximate latitude and longitude of Utah?