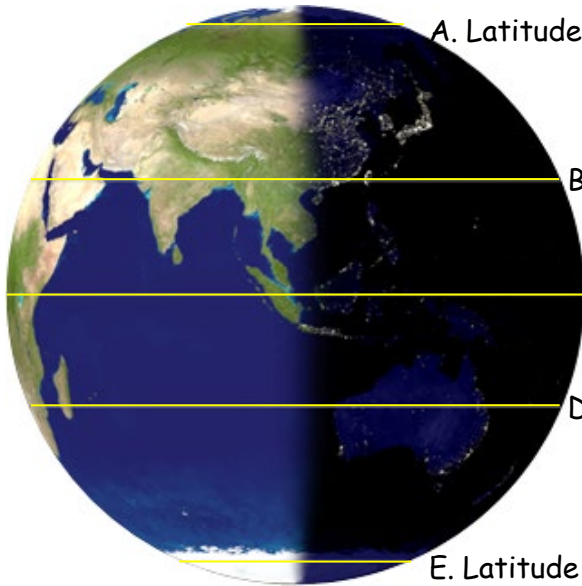


## NAMED LATITUDES & SEASONS

### NAMED LATITUDES

There are five lines of latitude that, in addition to having numerical values, have names. They have names because they are significant in terms of Earth's seasons. For each of these latitudes indicated on the globe below, fill out the blanks:<sup>8</sup>



A. Latitude 66.5 °N, Name: Arctic Circle

B. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ °N, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ °, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

D. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ °S, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

E. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ °S, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Also explain the significance of each with regard to what latitudes can see the sun ... why does each warrant a name as well as a number? Do the back of this sheet first to figure it out.<sup>12</sup>

	NAME	SEASONAL SIGNIFICANCE
A		
B		
C		
D		
E	Antarctic Circle	Northernmost latitude to have 24 hours of light on the (southern) summer solstice, 24 hours of dark on the winter solstice.

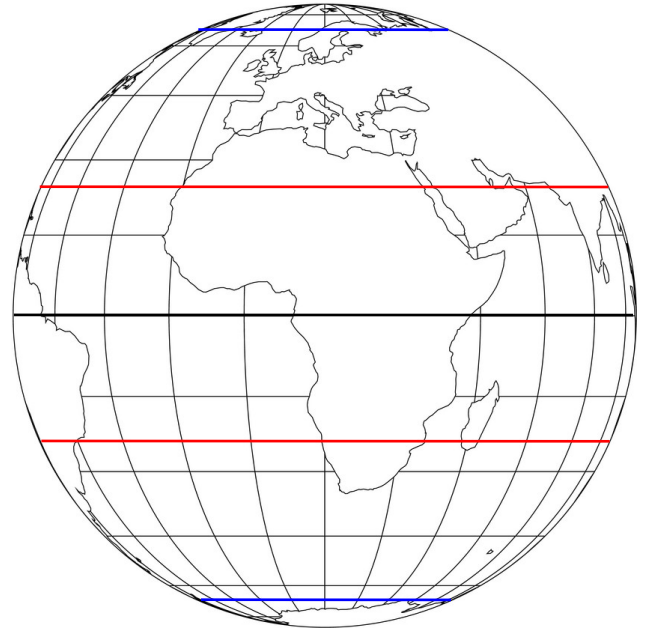
**SEASONS AND SHADOWS**

On the globe images shown, the blue latitudes are at 66.5°N and 66.5°S, the red latitudes are at 23.5°N and 23.5°S, and the dark black latitude is the equator.

a)<sup>15</sup> Label the blue, red and black latitudes with their names on all three globes.

b)<sup>12</sup> Indicate the direction to the Sun (on the left) and darken the shaded half of Earth (December Solstice is an example) and explain the connection between the named latitudes and the orientation of the shadow.

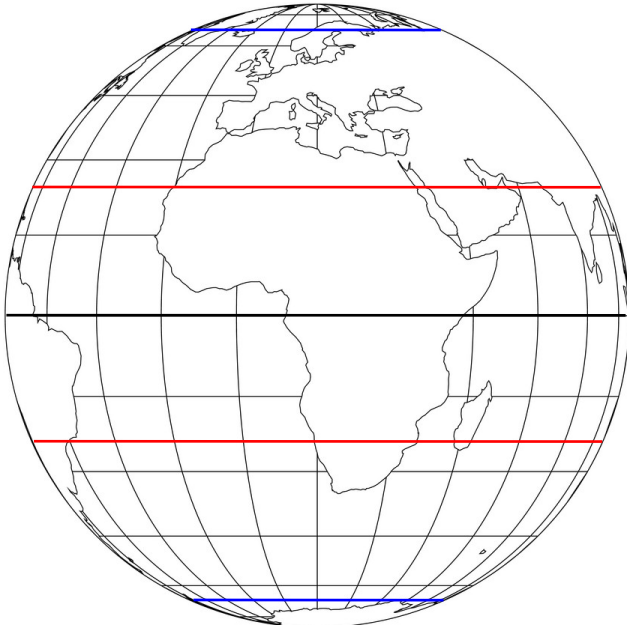
**June Solstice**



JUNE SOLSTICE EXPLANATION:

DECEMBER SOLSTICE EXPLANATION:  
 - Sun directly over tropic of Capricorn and  
 - Everything south of Antarctic Circle has 24 hour sunlight.

**Equinox**



EQUINOX EXPLANATION:

**December Solstice**

