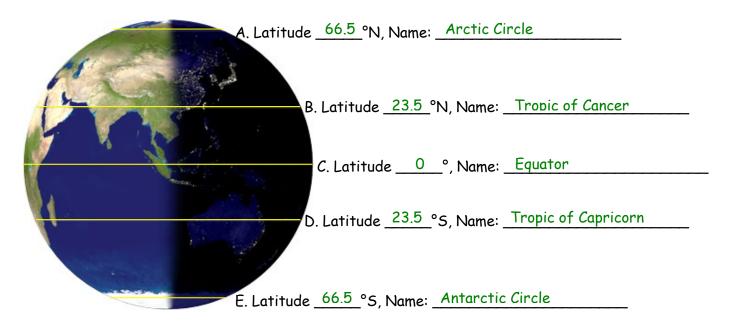
NAMED LAITUDES

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:⁸



Also explain the significance of each with regard to the seasons ... why does each warrant a name as well as a number? Do the back of this sheet first to figure it out.¹²

	NAME	SEASONAL SIGNIFICANCE
A	Arctic Circle	Southernmost latitude to have 24 hours of light on the June solstice, 24 hours of dark on the December solstice.
В	Tropic of Cancer	Northernmost latitude to have the Sun directly overhead on the June solstice.
С	Equator	Sun is directly overhead on both equinoxes
D	Tropic of Capricorn	Southernmost latitude to have the Sun directly overhead on the December solstice.
E	Antarctic Circle	Northernmost latitude to have 24 hours of light on the December solstice, 24 hours of dark on the June solstice.

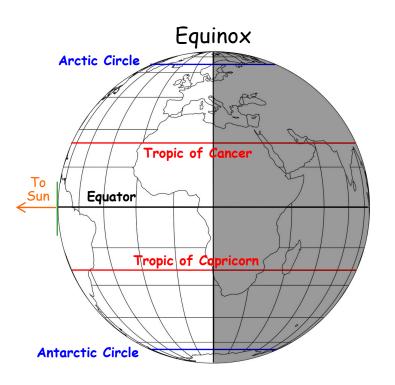
Phys 102: Astronomy

SEASONAL SHADOWS

On the globe images shown, the blue latitudes are at $66.5^{\circ}N$ and $66.5^{\circ}S$, the red latitudes are at $23.5^{\circ}N$ and $23.5^{\circ}S$, and the dark black latitude is the equator.

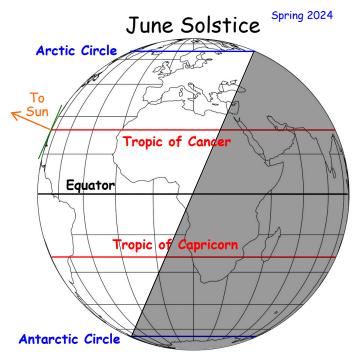
a)⁵ Label the blue, red and black latitudes with their names on all three globes.

b)¹⁰ Assume the Sun is to the left and darken the shaded half of Earth as indicated and explain the connection between the named latitudes and the orientation of the shadow



EQUNOX EXPLANATION:

- Sun directly over Equator and
- Every place on Earth has 12 hours of
- sunlight and 12 hours of dark.



JUNE SOLSTICE EXPLANATION:

- Sun directly over Tropic of Cancer and
- Everything north of Arctic Circle has 24 hour sunlight.

DECEMBER SOLSTICE EXPLANATION:

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

