Basic Map References

Latitude and Longitude, Time Zones, Continents and Oceans, Hemispheres and Regions
Cardinal Directions

• The major directions
  North, South, East, West
Latitude and Longitude

- The imaginary reference lines that run from North to South (Longitude) and East to West (Latitude) across the Earth.
Measuring Longitude

• Longitude lines (also called meridians) connect the North Pole and the South Pole, but are measures East and West.
  – From 0° to 180° East and 180° West
    • 0° Longitude is Prime Meridian or Greenwich Line
    • Roughly 180° is International Date Line
Measuring Latitude

• Lines of Latitude (or Parallels) run horizontally around the earth but are measured North and South
• Each degree of Latitude is about 69 miles (111 km) measuring away from 0° Latitude (The Equator)
Major Latitude References

- The Equator is 0° Latitude
- The North Pole is at 90°N, while the South Pole is at 90°S
- The Tropic of Cancer is 23.5°N, and the Tropic of Capricorn is 23.5°S
- Arctic Circle is 66.33°N, and Antarctic Circle is 66.33°S
Lines of Latitude and Longitude
Coordinates

• Latitude and Longitude are written as a set of coordinates
  – Longitude is measured around the globe and is broken into 380°
  – Latitude reached from the Equator to the Poles and is broken into 180°
• Coordinates are divided into degrees, minutes, seconds, and sub-seconds
  – Example Eiffel Tower is at 48°51’28.63” North, 2°17’39.64” East
Time Zones

• It takes the Earth 24 hours to do one full rotation, meaning it goes about spins 15° longitude every hour
• There are 24 Standard Time Zones, and 16 other time zones
  • Example: China has its own Time Zone for the entire country
Time Zones
Continents

- Sub-divisions of the Earth’s surface into 7 different geographic areas
The five very large bodies of water that cover most of the Earth’s surface.
• Splitting the world into quarters using the Equator and Prime Meridian as dividing lines
• Area located in between the Tropic of Cancer (North) and Tropic of Capricorn (South)
The Polar Regions

- The Area located above and below the Artic and Antarctic Circles