## Latitude and Longitude



## I Can Statements

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to say, with confidence:

- I can distinguish between latitude and longitude lines on a map.
- I can explain what the reference lines are for both latitude and longitude.
- I can located a place on a map, based on its latitude and longitude.


## Cartography

The science of mapmaking is called cartography.
Originally, maps were drawn by hand, using compasses,

protractors, and rulers.


Cartographers use an imaginary grid of horizontal and vertical lines to locate points on Earth exactly.

## Navigating the Seas

The system set up by the long ago cartographers, was helpful to ships at sea that could see no landmarks, but could use the north star to gauge their latitude.



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## Navigating the Seas

The latitude and longitude system is still used today by modern day ships with the help of computers, GPS, and satellites.


## GPS

The cartographer's system is also used on land, with the Global Positioning System, known as GPS.


The GPS works with satellites which collect beacon signals, analyze the signals, and send back data.

## Equator

The imaginary horizontal line that circles Earth, halfway between the poles, is called the equator.


The equator separates the Earth into two equal halves, called the northern and southern hemispheres.

## Latitude

 called lines of latitude.
## LATITUDE



Latitude, itself, refers to the distance in degrees north or south of the equator.

## Degrees of Latitude

## Latitude is measured in degrees and each degree of latitude is 69 miles or 111 kilometers.



## Equator and Poles

The equator is at $0^{0}$ latitude and the poles are at $90^{\circ}$ north and $90^{\circ}$ south latitudes.


# North (N) or South (S) 

All locations north of the equator are referred to as degrees north latitude and are represented by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.


All locations south of the equator are referred to as degrees south latitude and are represented by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.

Each degree of latitude can be further be broken down into 60 smaller units, called minutes, and denoted with a ' mark.


## Seconds

Each minute of latitude can also be broken down into 60 smaller units, called seconds, and denoted with a " mark.


## Longitude

## Lines that run perpendicular to the

 equator are called lines of longitude.

Longitude lines are also called meridans.

## Semi-Circles

Lines of longitude are not parallel to each other.


Longitude lines are much wider at the equator.


Longitude lines are actually semicircles.

## East and West Hemispheres

The imaginary line that divides the Earth into the East and West Hemisphere is called the prime meridian.


## Prime Meridian

The prime meridian represents $0^{0}$ longitude and runs through Greenwich, England, home of the Royal Navy Observatory.


England's navy were the people who created this system, so they got to choose the prime meridian.

## East (E) or West (W)

All locations east of the prime meridian are referred to as degrees east longitude and are represented by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.


All locations west of the prime meridian are referred to as degrees west longitude and are represented by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

## East (E) or West (W)

Points to the left of the prime meridian are numbered from $0^{\circ}$ to $180^{\circ}$ west longitude; points to the right are numbered $0^{\circ}$ to $180^{\circ}$ east longitude.


## International Dateline

## $180^{\circ}$ Iongitude corresponds with the

 International Dateline, which sits mostly on the $180^{\circ}$ longitude line.

The international Date
Line moves around islands and continents, so as not to divide time within a country.

## International Dateline

## Because the Earth rotates counterclockwise, the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.



## International Dateline

The International Date Line marks the very beginning of each new day on Earth.


People crossing the line towards the West skip forward a day.

Those crossing the line towards East repeat the day, numerically.

## Personal Note

On my $10^{\text {th }}$ birthday, my family and I flew from Sydney, Australia to Detroit, Michigan. We left Sydney, in the afternoon of October $28^{\text {th }}$. We arrived in Detroit, in the late afternoon of October $28^{\text {th }}$. (It was a 24 hour flight, plus layovers)


Those crossing the line towards the East repeat the day, numerically.

$2^{\text {nd }}$ Grade Class Photo (7 years old) taken in Australia

## Time Zones

Times zones were determined by dividing
the Earth into 24 equal parts with each time zone equaling $15^{\circ}$ longitude and one hour difference.


## Time Zones

## As you travel west, the time gets earlier and as you travel east, the time becomes later.



## United States Time Zones

## The United States has 6 different time zones.



## The End



