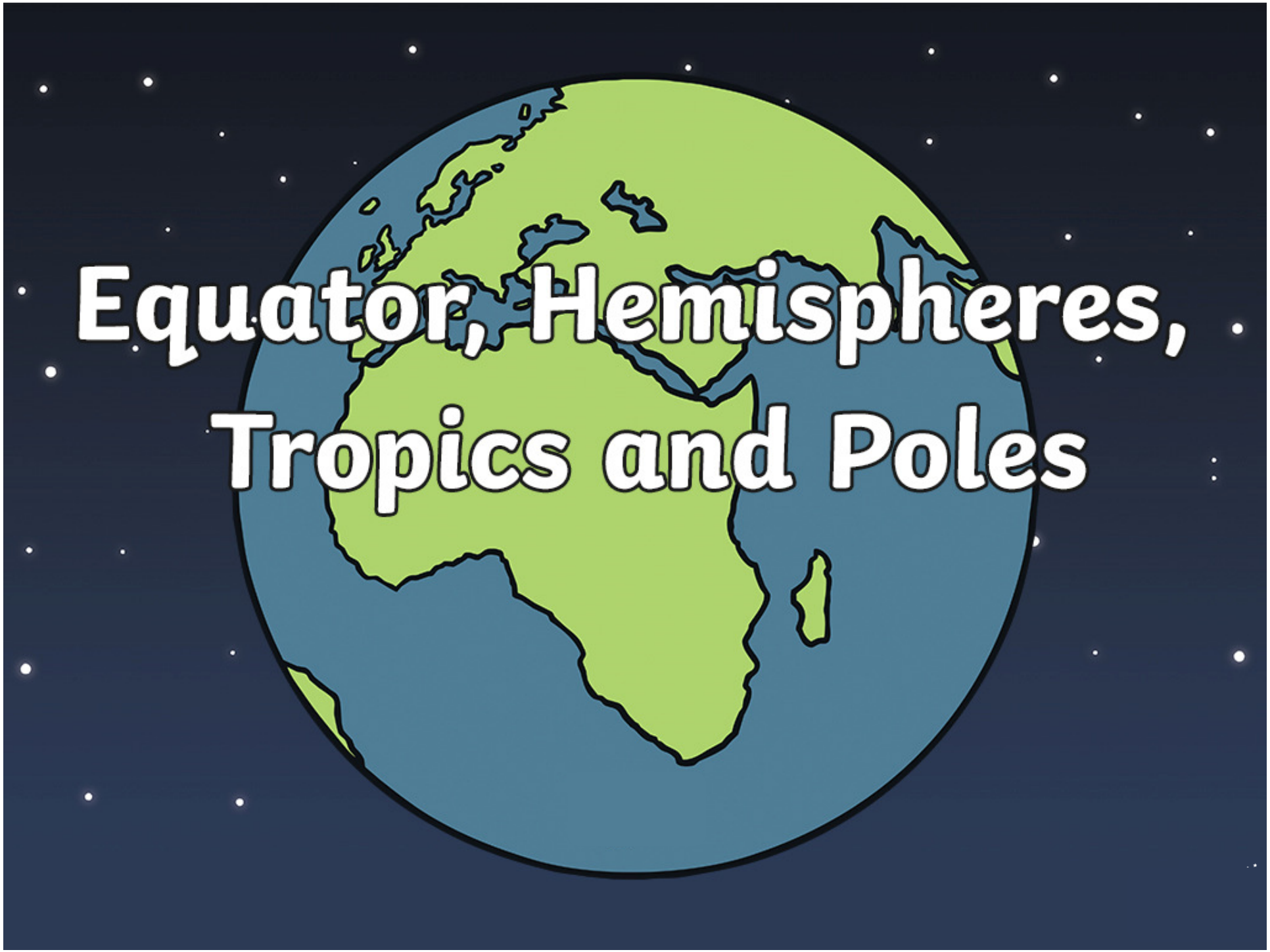

Equator, Hemispheres,
Tropics and Poles

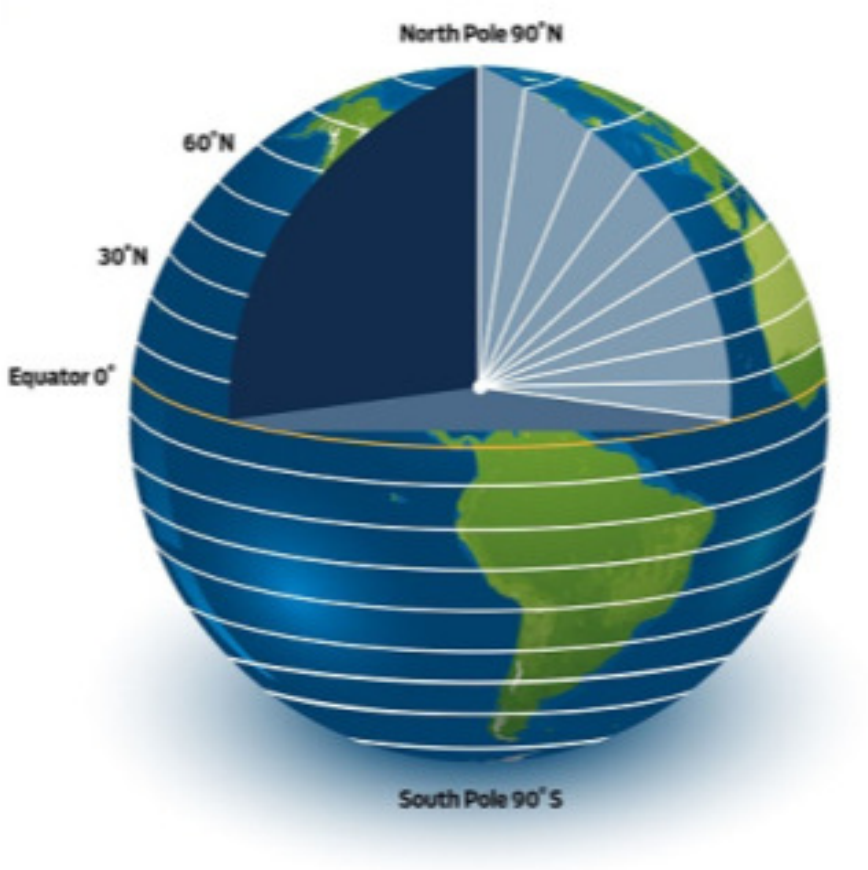
Last week, in Geography, we learnt about lines of latitude and longitude



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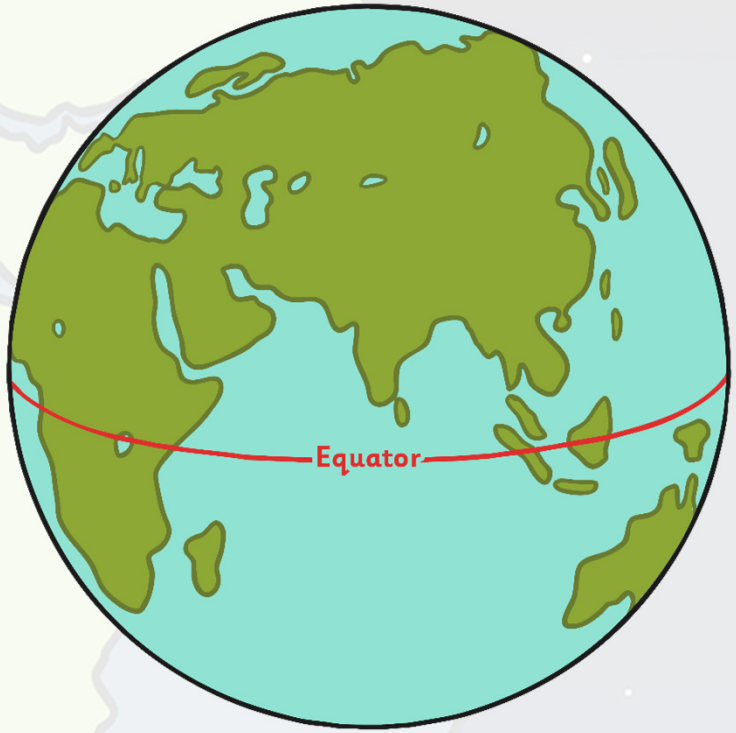
Latitude

Lines of latitude are the imaginary lines that circle the Earth parallel



Equator

The tilt of the Earth, means that other lines of latitude are important too – and have special names.



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Equator

The tilt of the Earth, means that other lines of latitude are important too – and have special names.



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Tropic of Cancer

- The tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line in the northern hemisphere.
- It is the furthest north you can ever go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- It is 23.5 degrees north of the equator



Can you remember where you've heard that number before?

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Tropic of Capricorn

- The tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the southern hemisphere.
- It is the furthest south you can go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- It is 23.5 degrees south of the equator



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The Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle are two more important lines of latitude.



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The Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle are two more important lines of latitude.

The Arctic Circle marks the furthest point from the North Pole where there are times in the year when it is dark all day ... and where there are days when the sun never sets.

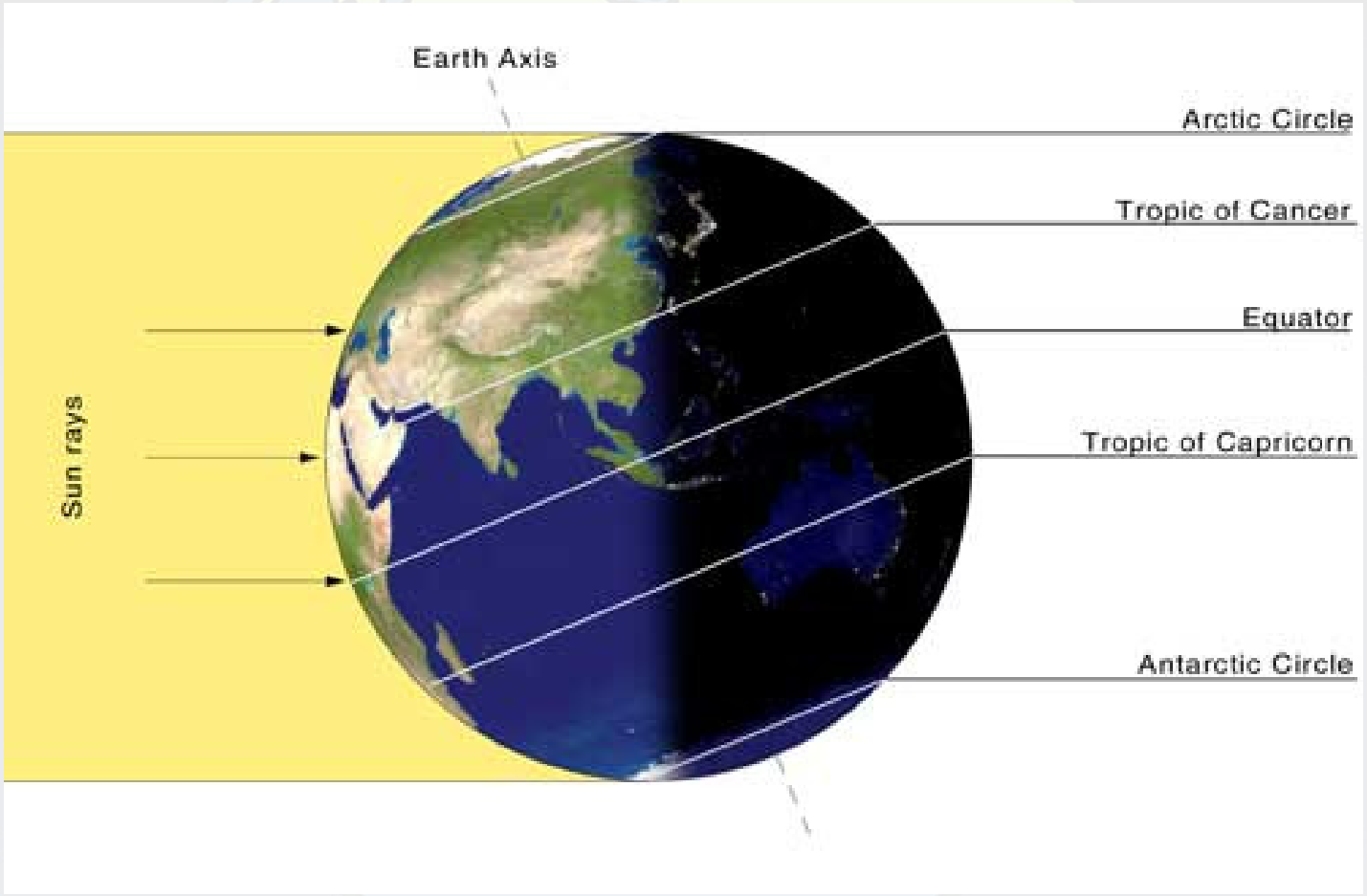
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The Antarctic Circle marks the furthest point from the South Pole where there are times in the year when it is dark all day ... and where there are days when the sun never sets.

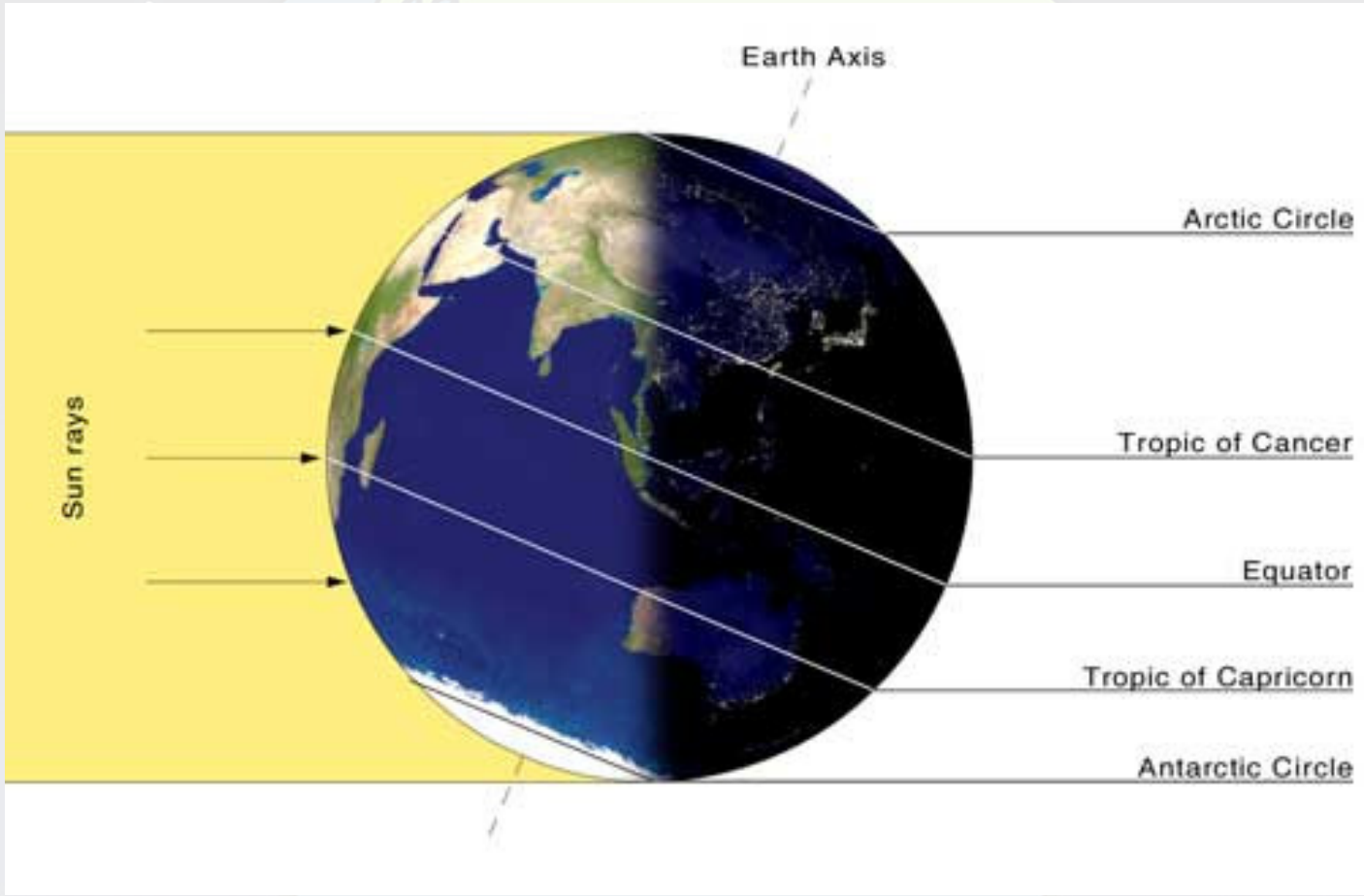
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Look at the following pictures and imagine the Earth spinning.
Can you see why it would be either dark all day or light all day at the poles?

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Earth Axis
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
Sun rays

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Earth Axis
Arctic Circle
Sun rays
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle

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