

CGC1D **Latitude and Longitude**

- Objectives:** - To understand how the Earth is divided.
- To locate places given the latitude/longitude.

Read the information on Latitude and Longitude found on page 6 of the Atlas.

1. If you cross the Equator, would you be able to see a line? Why?

2. What city does the Prime Meridian cross through?

3. Write definitions for each of the following:

Latitude

Longitude

Equator

Prime Meridian

Tropic of Cancer

4. True or False (Correct the statement if it is false)
- The distance between latitude lines will always be the same
 - The distance between longitude lines will always be the same
 - The International Date Line is a latitude line
 - The Equator is south of the Tropic of Capricorn
 - Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in kilometers
 - The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres
 - Latitude and Longitude lines are divided into minutes for more accuracy

Latitude and Longitude

- Since 1° of latitude is equal to approximately 111km, how many kilometers is it from:
 - the equator to the North Pole
 - the equator to your home
 - your home to the North Pole
- In which hemisphere is more than half of the earth's land mass?
- Which ocean is located completely within the eastern hemisphere?
- Name a continent located in all four hemispheres.
- Which two continents are split between the northern and southern hemispheres?
- Through which large Canadian island does the Arctic Circle pass?
- Through which North American country does the Tropic of Cancer pass?
- Name the South American countries through which the Tropic of Capricorn passes.
- Name a continent that would never have the sun directly overhead.
- Fill in the blanks (name the city or determine the latitude/longitude location).

Your trip begins at the Peace Tower located at the _____ buildings in the city of _____ ($45.5^\circ\text{N } 75.5^\circ\text{W}$). From here you head west to Canada's nickel capital, _____ ($46.5^\circ\text{N } 81^\circ\text{W}$). You continue to travel west to the railway hub of the west, _____ ($50^\circ\text{N } 97^\circ\text{W}$). Following the Trans Canada Highway, you arrive in a city whose name means Queen in latin, _____ ($50.5^\circ\text{N } 104.5^\circ\text{W}$). Your next stop is a city famous for its western fair, called the _____ Stampede. With the hope of seeing the famous Ogo Pogo monster in Lake Okanagan, you spend a few days in the community of _____ ($49.5^\circ\text{N } 119.5^\circ\text{W}$). You continue to follow the Trans-Canada to Vancouver Island to see the place where the annual bathtub race starts at _____ ($49^\circ\text{N } 124^\circ\text{W}$). Your trip continues northward to _____, located at ($64^\circ\text{N } 139.5^\circ\text{W}$). Thousands of people came to this town in 1898 searching for _____. Another town famous for its gold mines is Yellowknife, located on _____ Lake at (_____ N _____ $^\circ\text{W}$). Your next stop is known as the polar bear capital of Canada. This city, _____ located at ($58.5^\circ\text{N } 94^\circ\text{W}$), is named after a famous British prime minister. From here you fly over Quebec to the most easterly provincial capital of _____ for a serving of cod. After a quick flight to Halifax located at (_____ $^\circ\text{N }$ _____ $^\circ\text{W}$) you find a restaraunt that serves freshly cooked lobster. Heading westward, you visit the largest island in the Bay of Fundy, _____, located at ($44.5^\circ\text{N } 66.5^\circ\text{W}$). Before leaving New Brunswick you visit the reversing falls in _____ ($45.5^\circ\text{N } 66^\circ\text{W}$). The centre of french Canada is _____ ($47^\circ\text{N } 71^\circ\text{W}$). Its old town has been declared a World Heritage Site. Your last stop is the Museum of Civilizations, located in _____ which is across the river from Ottawa.