

1st Term

iBook Publishing, Inc. iDigital Online Learning Solutions iNation Enhanced K-10 Curriculum

LESSON 1

Using a Globe and Map

iOBJECTIVES

- Identify and recognize a globe as a model or representation of the Earth.
- Use a map as a flat, graphical model of the Earth.
- Discuss the special lines found on a globe.

iDEFINE

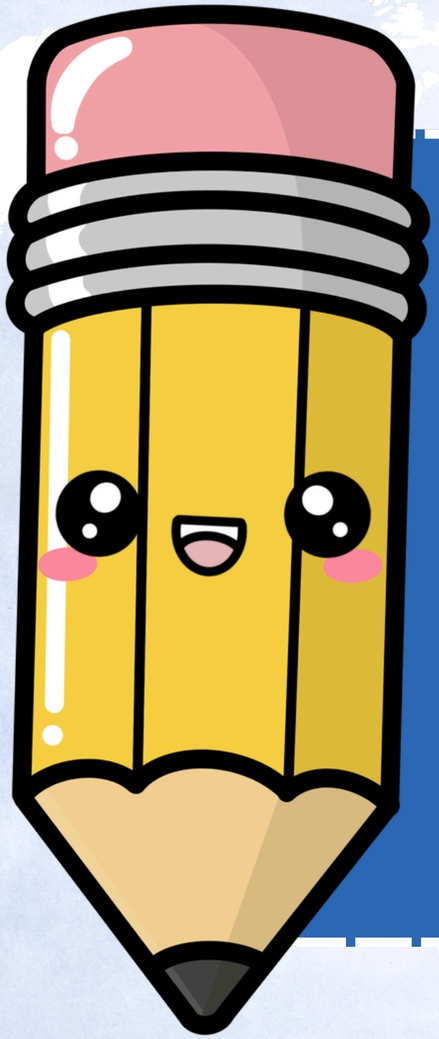
- Equator /e-qu-a-tor/ (ekwador) - an imaginary line at 0° latitude that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- Globe /globe/ (globo) - a round model of the Earth that shows continents, oceans, and other features in correct shape and location.

iDEFINE

- Latitude /la-ti-tude/ (latitud) - horizontal lines on a map or globe used to find a place's location north or south of the Equator.
- Longitude /lon-gi-tude/ (longhitud) - vertical lines on a map or globe used to find a place's location east or west of the Prime Meridian.

iDEFINE

- Map /map/ (mapa) - a flat drawing that shows all or part of the Earth.
- Prime Meridian /prime me-ri-di-an - an imaginary line at 0° longitude that divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.



WHAT IS A GLOBE AND A MAP?

GLOBE

a 3D model of Earth showing its major features and locations.

MAP

a flat representation of Earth or part of it using symbols, lines, and colors.



IMPORTANCE OF A GLOBE AND A MAP

GLOBE

- Shows the locations and distribution of land and water.
- Helps locate places using latitude and longitude.

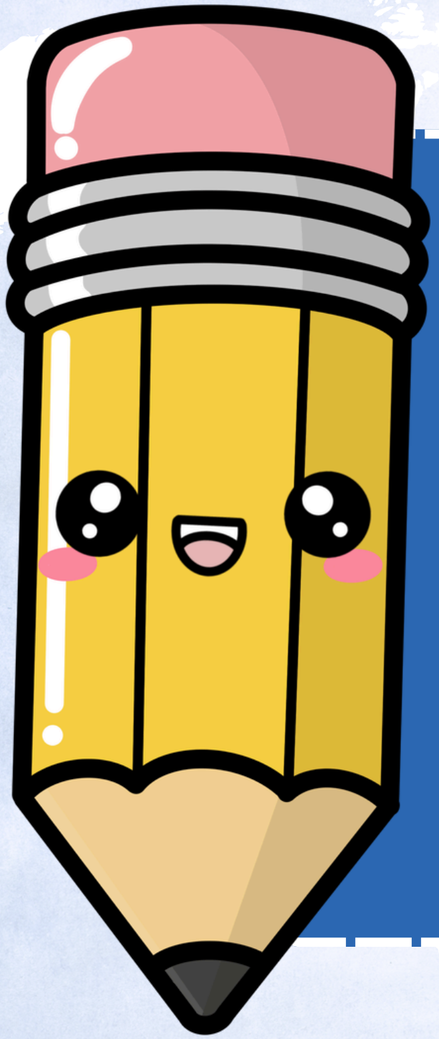


IMPORTANCE OF A GLOBE AND A MAP

MAP

- Easy to use, carry, and store.
- Shows details such as roads, cities, landforms, boundaries, and resources.
- Helps study and compare places.





MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A GLOBE AND A MAP

GLOBE

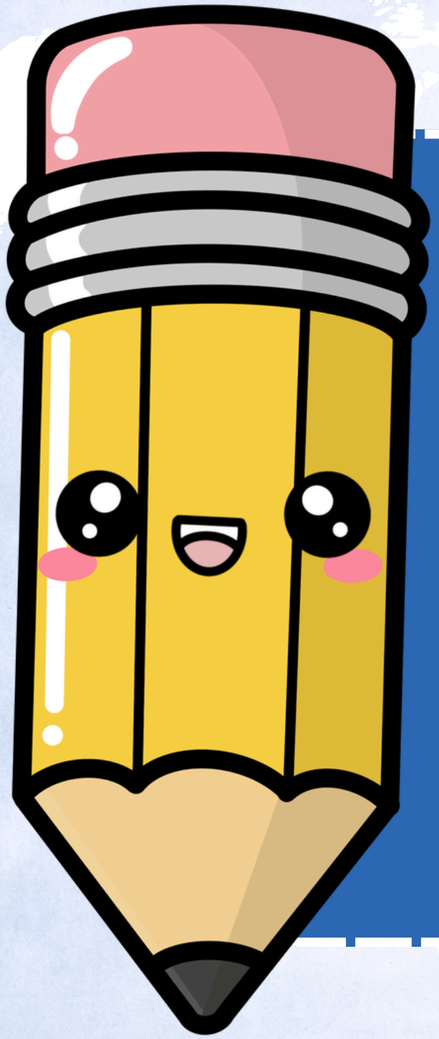
- 3D model of Earth.
- Shows Earth's shape and locations with less distortion.
- Best for viewing Earth as a whole.



MAP

- 2D representation of Earth.
- May distort shape, size, distance, or direction.
- Best for studying specific areas in detail.





SPECIAL LINES ON THE MAP AND GLOBE

Latitude

- **Horizontal lines** that measure distance north or south of the Equator.
- Range: **0°–90° North/South**





Longitude

- **Vertical lines** that measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
- Range: **0°–180° East/West**

Equator

- Imaginary line at 0° latitude that divides Earth into Northern and Southern Poles.
- Areas near it are generally warm.



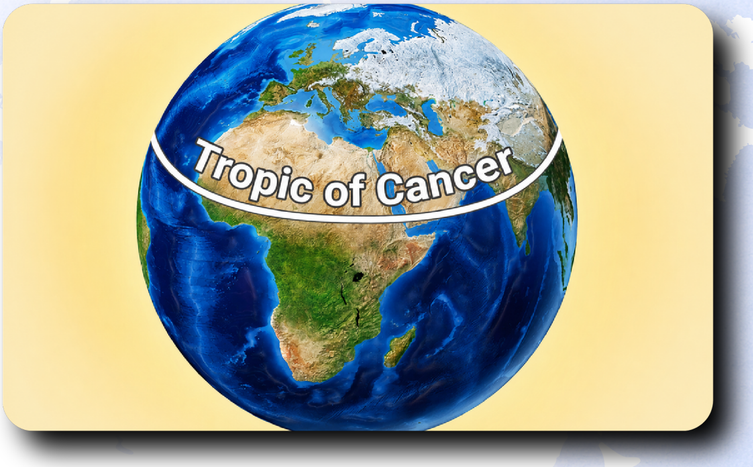


Prime Meridian

- Imaginary line at 0° longitude dividing Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- Serves as a reference for time zones and GMT.

Tropic of Cancer

- Located at about 23.5° North.
- The farthest northern latitude where the Sun can be directly overhead at noon.





Tropic of Capricorn

- Located at about 23.5° South.
- The farthest southern latitude where the Sun can be directly overhead at noon.

Arctic Circle

- Located at about 66.5° North of the Equator.
- Experiences the midnight sun and polar night.



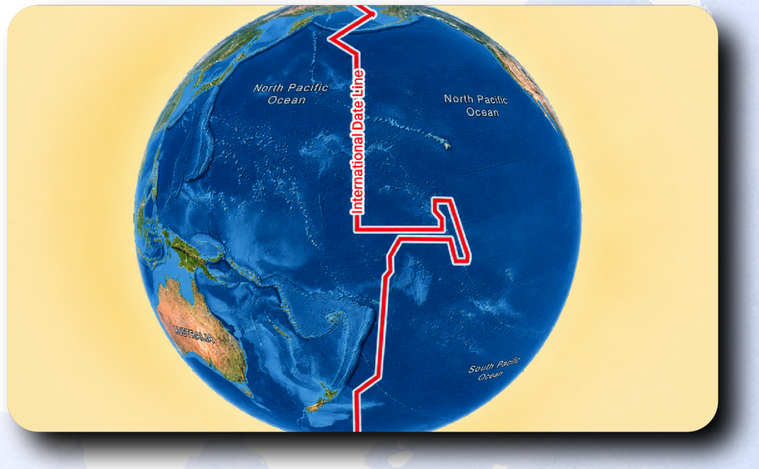


Antarctic Circle

- Located at about 66.5° South of the Equator.
- Experiences periods of continuous daylight and darkness.

International Date Line (IDL)

- Roughly follows 180° longitude.
- Crossing it changes the calendar date by one day.



iTRIVIA

The Erdapfel is the oldest surviving globe. It was made by Martin Behaim in 1492 and is now in the Germanisches National Museum in Germany. It does not show the Americas because it was made before Christopher Columbus' voyage. History also shows that the Earth is shaped like an oblate spheroid, not flat.



INSTRUCTION

Go to the iWorksheet tab and answer First Term-Lesson 1 iWorksheet. Ask your teacher for the password. You can also open your workbook and do the activity on pages 189-192. Be sure to follow your teacher's instructions.



INSTRUCTION

Go to iConnect tab and answer First Term-Lesson 1 iConnect. Ask your teacher for the password.

Go to iScenario tab and answer First Term-Lesson 1 iScenario. Ask your teacher for the password.

Go to the iTour tab and click on the locations available for the virtual tour.




END OF
DISCUSSION