

Study Guide

Charts 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, and 30

Week of September 14-18

Quizzes Daily-Grade Counts on Friday, 9-18-15

1a. Latitude lines lie east to west on a map or globe. They measure a location's distance north or south of the Equator. Example: 74°N



W ← → E

1b. Longitude lines lie north to south on a map or globe and measure a location's distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Example: 124°W

N ↑ ↓ S



2

2a. Absolute Location is an exact location on a map using latitude, longitude, or an address.

2b. Relative location is an approximate location, like down the hill or around the corner.

2c. North America is in the Northern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere.



3a. The Equator measures 0° latitude.



3b. The Equator divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



3c. The Prime Meridian measures 0° longitude.

3d. The Prime Meridian divides the world into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.



3

4a. Primary Sources are the original records of an event like diaries, eyewitness reports, photographs, artifacts, or journals.



4b. Secondary Sources are the later summaries of historians and writers after an event happens by people who did not experience them first-hand like school textbooks, biographies, or articles in newspapers.



4

29c. The Midwest Region of the U.S. is called the Corn Belt.

29b. A physical map shows the natural features and landforms of a place like rivers, mountains, deserts, and oceans.

29c. An elevation map is used to show the height and depth of physical features on the Earth.

29d. A physical feature that limited early settlement of the U.S. was the Appalachian Mountain range.

29

30a. The cardinal directions are north, south, east, and west.

30b. The intermediate directions are northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest.

30