## STUDY GUIDE

## Charts 1, 2, 3, 29, 30, and 21

Week of November 2-6 Quizzes Daily-Grade Counts on Friday, 11-6-15

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

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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

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. 3b. 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.

**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.

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

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

21a. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, setting all slaves free.

21b. The Gettysburg Address was a speech given by Abraham Lincoln to dedicate a cemetery for soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg.

21c. The Transcontinental Railroad was the first means of transportation that connected the east to the west.

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