

## Maps and Globe SOS

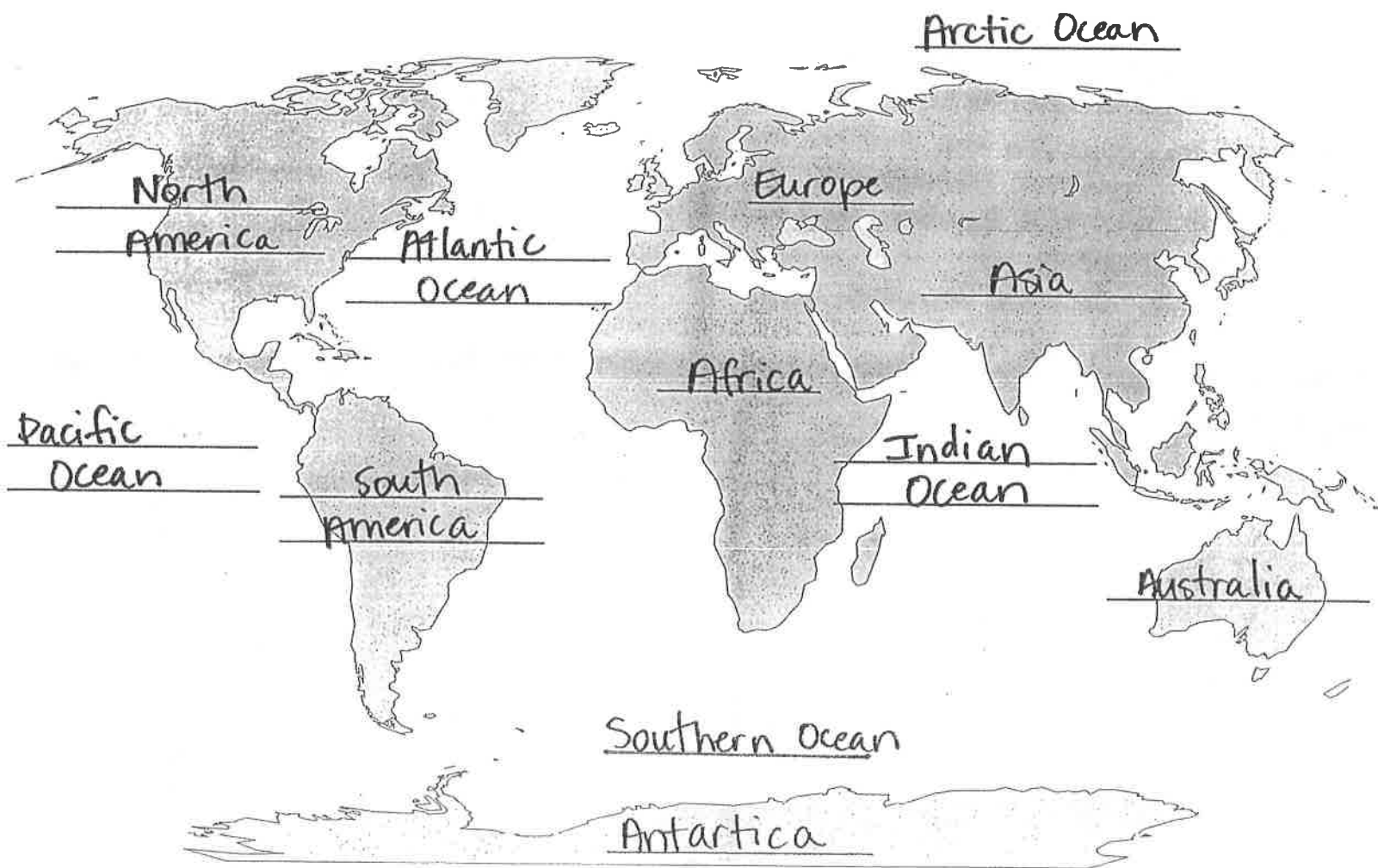
3.1 Process and report information identifying, locating, comparing, and contrasting the major continents and oceans: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, Antarctica, Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, and Southern using maps, globes, and other technologies.

3.2 Interpret maps and globes using common terms, including country, region, mountain, hemisphere, latitude, longitude, north pole, south pole, equator, time zones, elevation, approximate distances in miles, isthmus, and strait.

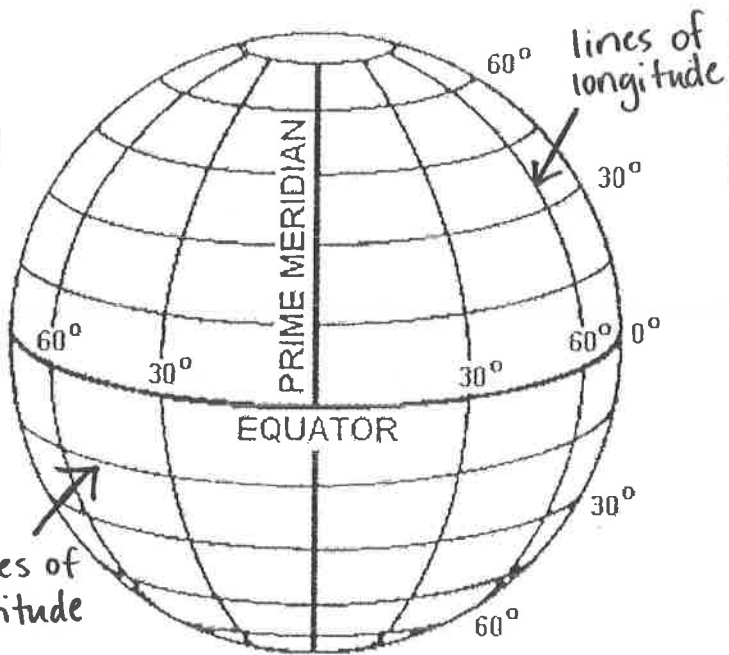
3.3 Use cardinal directions, map scales, legends, titles, and longitude and latitude to locate major cities and countries in the world.

3.4 Examine major physical and political features on globes and maps, including mountains, plains, plateaus, mesas, buttes, deserts, deltas, islands, peninsulas, basins, canyons, valleys, bays, streams, gulfs, straits, canals, seas, boundaries, cities, highways, roads, and railroads.

3.5 Explain the difference between relative and absolute location.



# Prime Meridian, Equator, Latitude and Longitude



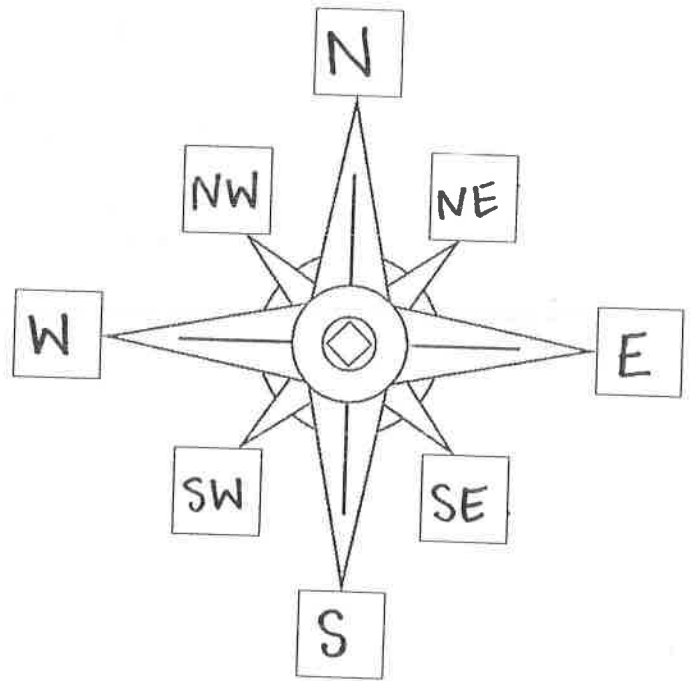
Equator: separates the northern and southern hemispheres

Prime meridian: separates the eastern and western hemispheres

Latitude: tells absolute location, runs east and west

Longitude: tells absolute location, runs north and south

# Cardinal and Intermediate Directions



## Cardinal

North  
South  
East  
West

## Intermediate

Northeast  
Northwest  
Southeast  
Southwest

# hemispheres

