

Test Date: _____

Retest: _____

Students will be asked to identify the items in bold.

1st graders study Level 1.

2nd graders study Levels 1 and 2.

3rd and 4th graders study Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4.

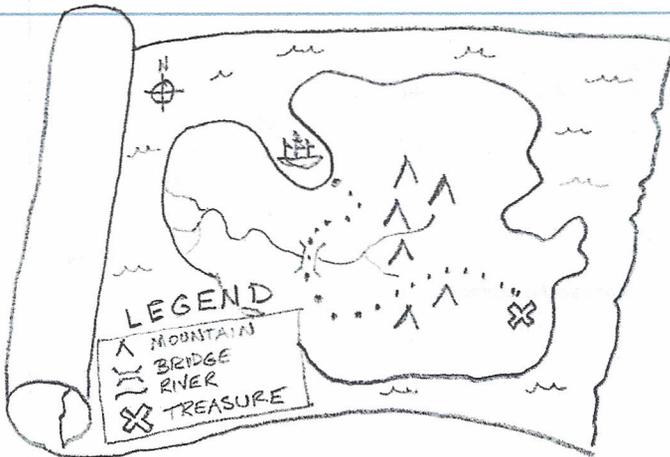
5th graders study all levels.

Study of the United States begins in October.

September - Maps and Globes

A map is a picture of the whole earth or any part of the earth. We use many different types of maps. Some show oceans and continents, countries and their borders, or elevation. Maps show cities, terrain, and some show the location of treasure. In Brown's World we use a map of the world to locate continents, oceans, countries, and a few features like mountains and rivers. We also use a map of the U.S. to locate the states.

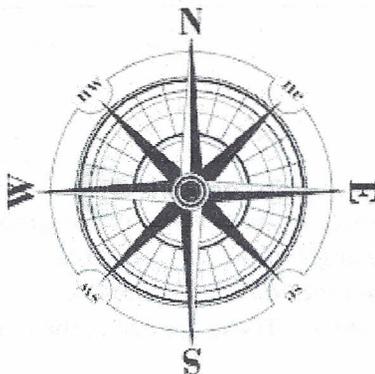
Level 1



Maps use a language to show things. For instance, **water** is colored differently (usually blue) than **land** to show coastlines, **rivers**, and lakes. Maps contain a legend, or key, to show symbols and their meanings, such as **mountains**, highways, or railroads.

Level 2

Maps usually have a **compass rose** to show the directions North, South, East and West. **North** is toward the North Pole, **South** toward the South Pole, **East** is the direction where we see the sun rise, and **West** is the direction of the sunset.



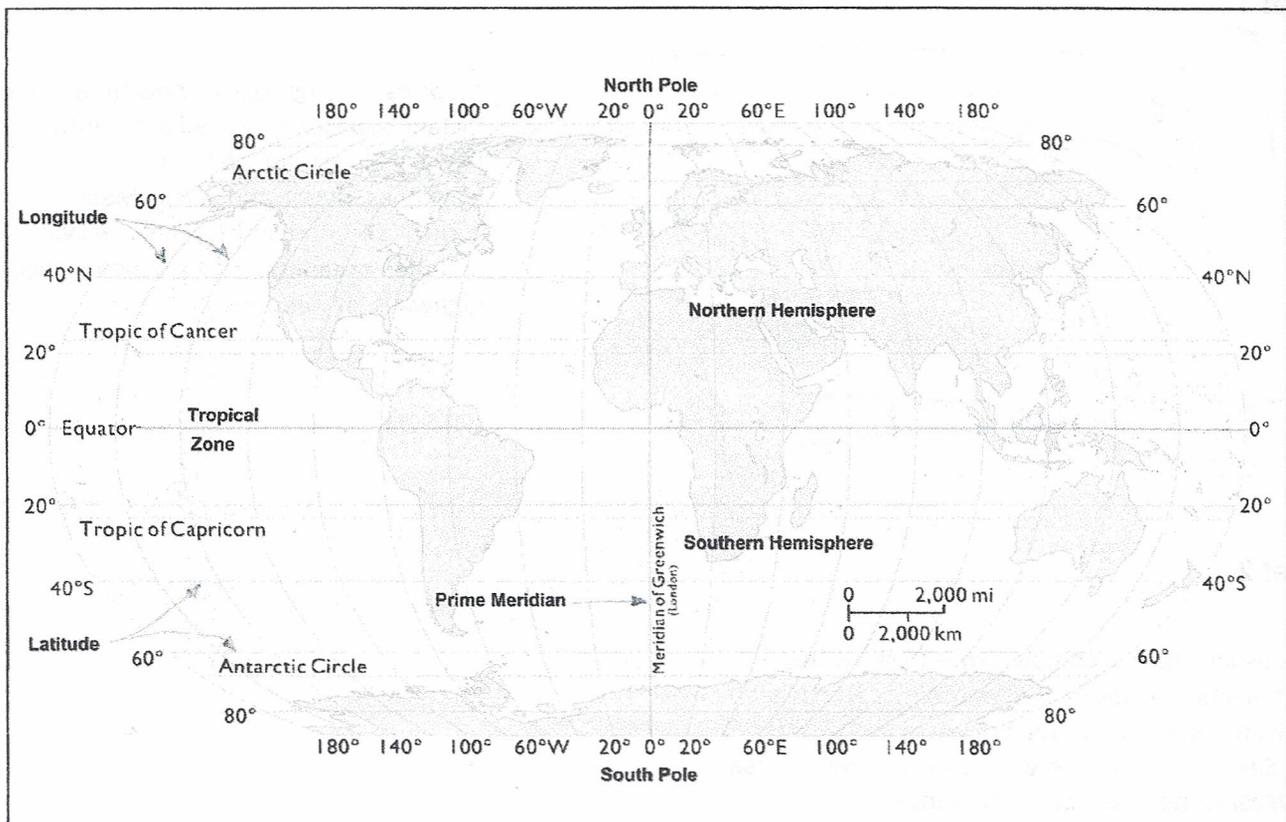
A scale is included to show distance.

Level 3

Globes are tiny, very accurate models of the earth. We use imaginary lines to locate places on a globe. The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. It divides the earth into two parts, the **Northern Hemisphere** and the **Southern Hemisphere**. Hemisphere means literally "half-sphere". We use lines parallel to the equator to locate a point to the north or south. These are called lines of **Latitude** (or **Parallels**). Imagine slicing an orange into rings. These slices are similar to the lines of Latitude.

Level 4

The northernmost point on the earth is called the **North Pole**, and the southernmost point is called the **South Pole**. Lines of **Longitude** (or **Meridians**) pass through the North Pole and South Pole and are all the same length. Imagine a peeled orange. These lines are similar to the lines of the orange segments. Longitude is used to locate a point east or west of one particular line of longitude called the **Prime Meridian** (or the **Greenwich Meridian**).



Copyright © 2011 National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

Level 5

There are some other special latitude lines we use on a globe. The **Tropic of Cancer** in the Northern Hemisphere and the **Tropic of Capricorn** in the Southern Hemisphere are determined by the angle of the sun. The area between them is called the **tropical zone**, or the **tropics**. The **Arctic Circle** around the North Pole and the **Antarctic Circle** around the South Pole are also determined by the position of the sun. These are called the five major circles of latitude.