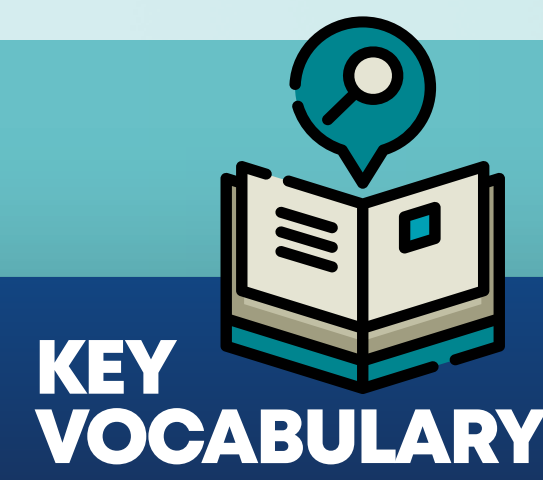




longitude

latitude

axis

the Poles

tropic of Cancer

tropic of Capricorn

prime meridian

time zone

map projection

imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe: lines of longitude can be used to identify the location of a place as expressed in degrees east or west from the prime meridian line (longitude lines are not parallel to each other due to the curve of the Earth)

imaginary lines running **parallel to the equator** that help to locate places with accuracy

an imaginary line **around which the Earth rotates**

the two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the **northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation**

the line of latitude **23° north** of the equator

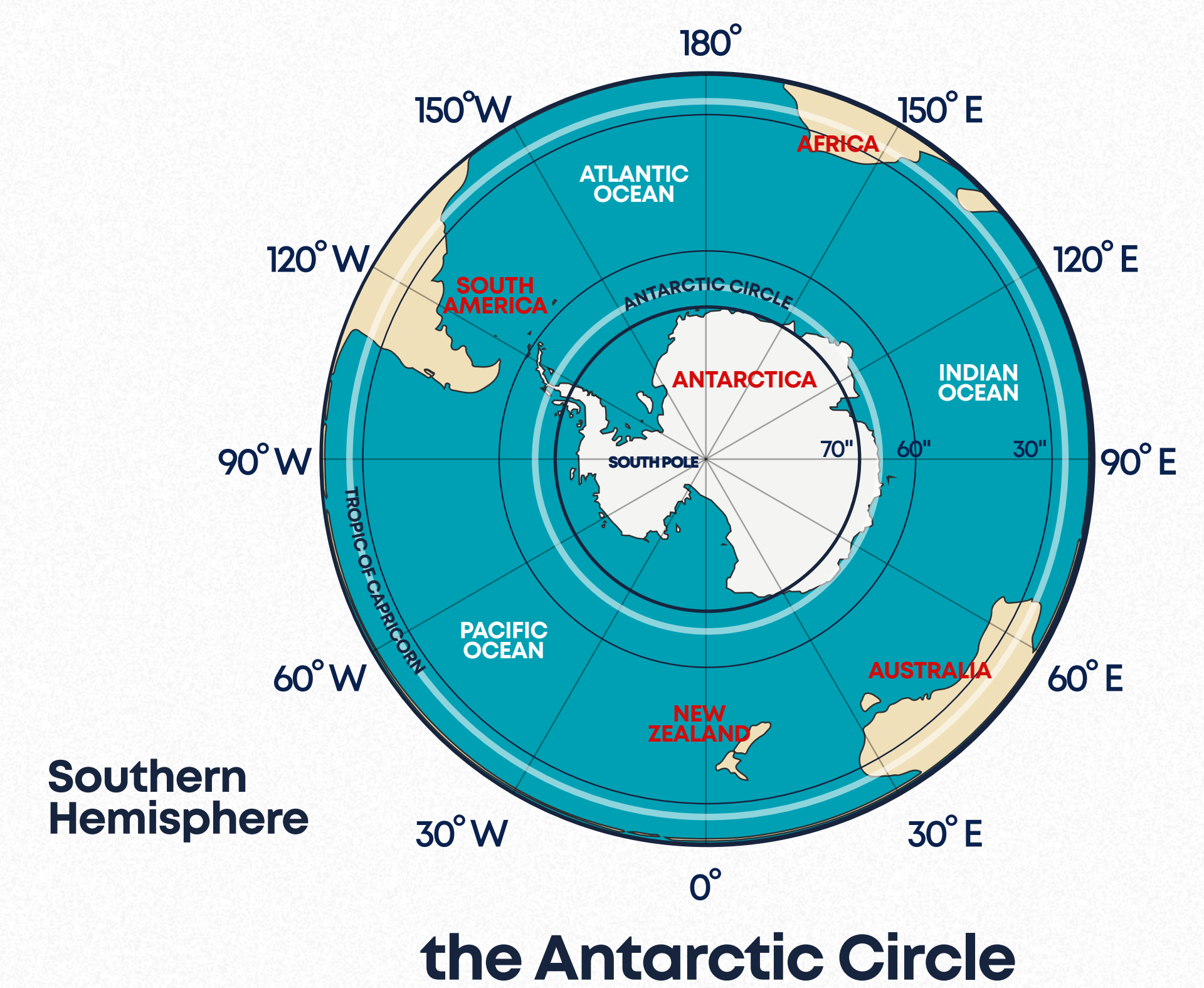
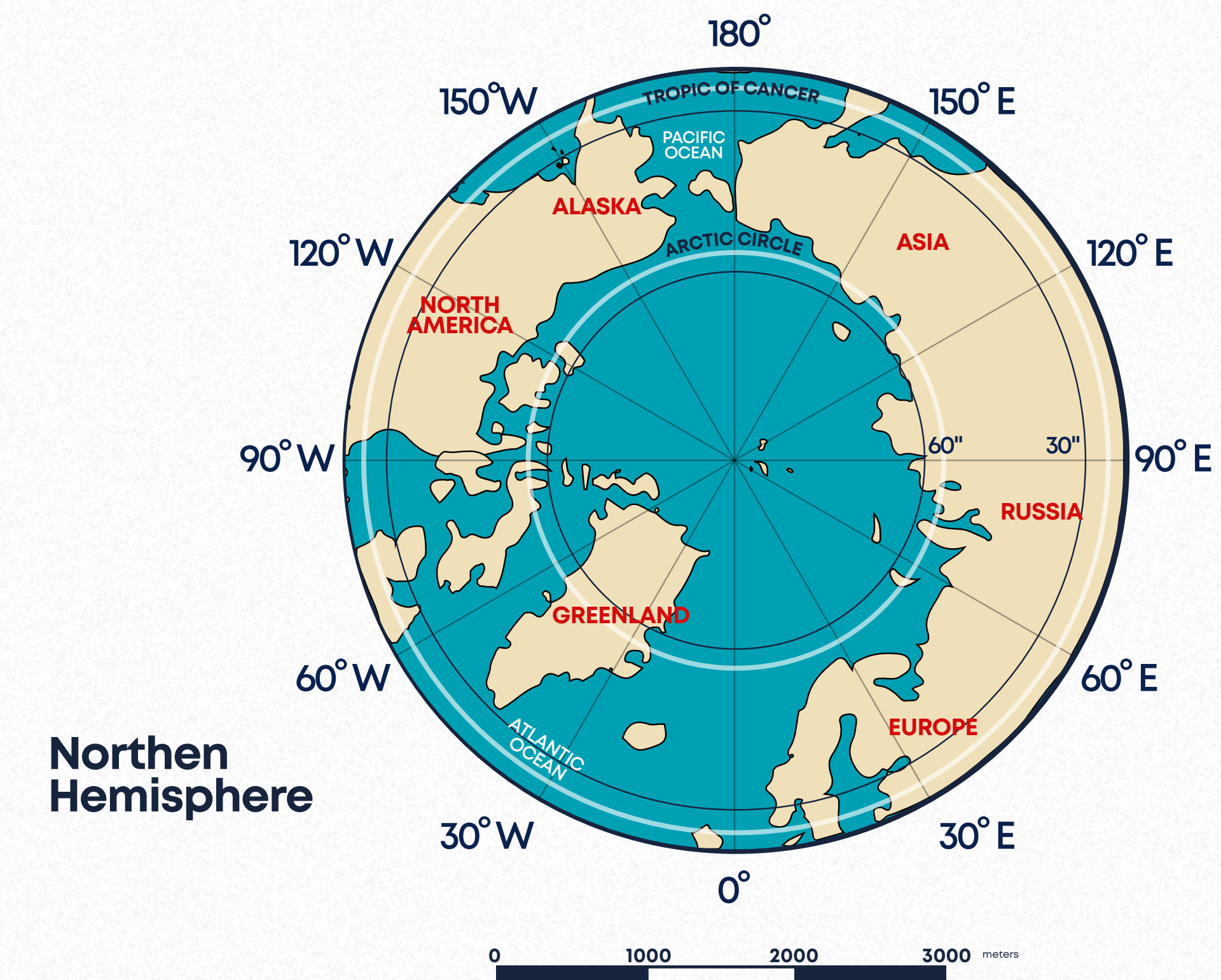
the line of latitude **23° south** of the equator

the line of **longitude at 0°**

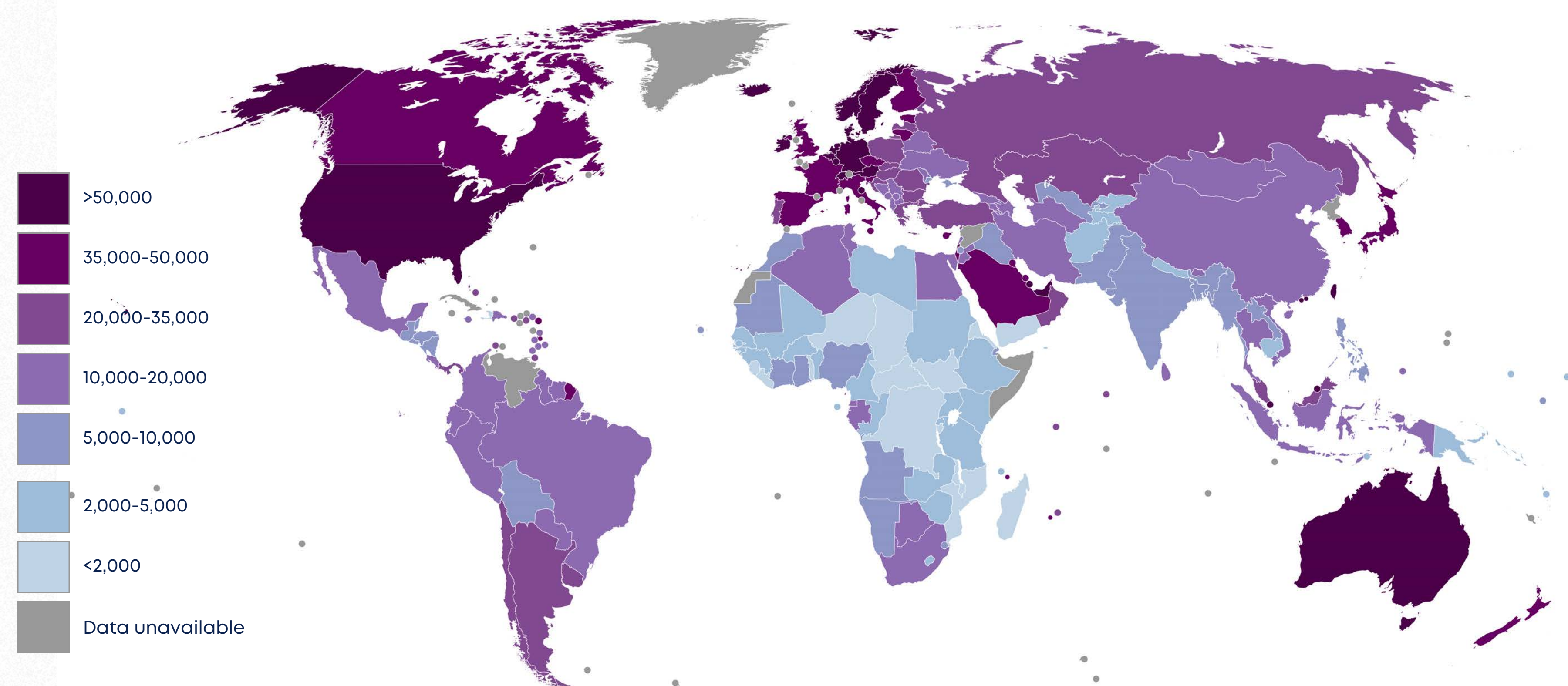
a range of longitude that **shares a common time**

a method that represents the Earth on a **flat surface**

the Arctic Circle



gross domestic product (GDP)



the value of all the goods and services a country produces in one year: countries with higher GDP often have higher standards of living than those countries with a low GDP (data such as GDP helps geographers understand more about life in that country)

Gerhardus Mercator

Flemish cartographer projected the Earth onto a flat surface in the 1500s

the problem with the Mercator projection is that it distorted the size and shape of some countries (the Peters projection attempted to better represent the true size and shape of countries in relation to each other)

