

Seasons

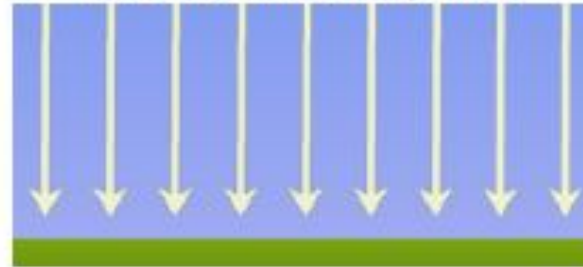
Seasons

- Use this reading guide to help you complete the Tilted Earth assignment.

Southern Hemisphere

- Season: summer
- Temperature is relatively higher because the Earth's Southern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun causing the Sun's rays to directly strike the Southern Hem.
- Days are long, & nights are short.

Southern Hemisphere



Sun is high overhead. Rays strike the ground more directly and with higher concentrations of energy.

Northern Hemisphere

- Season: winter
- Temperature is relatively lower because the Earth's Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun causing the Sun's rays to indirectly strike the Northern Hem.
- Days are short, & nights are long.

Northern Hemisphere



Sun is lower in the sky (closer to the horizon). Rays strike the ground indirectly & with lower concentrations of energy.

Southern Hemisphere

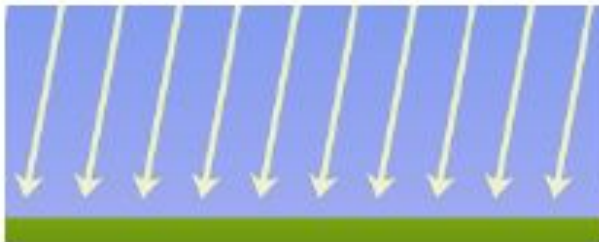
- Season: fall

Northern Hemisphere

- Season: spring

- Temperatures are generally mild in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres because neither the Northern nor Southern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun.
- Because neither hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun, the length of day equals the length of night.

Southern Hemisphere

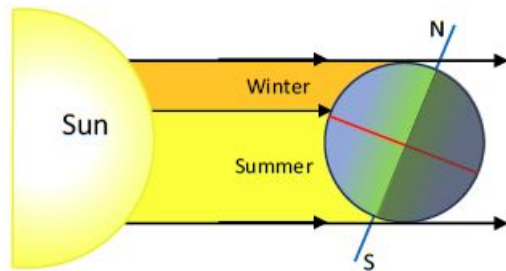


Northern Hemisphere



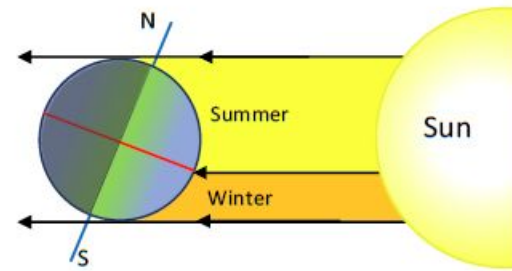
Sun is at the same overhead angle in both hemispheres and therefore rays strike the ground equally in both locations resulting in both hemispheres receiving equal amounts of energy.

A **season** is a division of the year, marked by changes in weather, ecology, hours of daylight, and intensity of solar energy. The **seasons** are **caused** by the tilt of the Earth's rotational axis **away** or **toward** the Sun as it makes its yearly revolution around the Sun.



December
Solstice

North Pole is pointed away from the Sun.
South Pole is pointed toward the Sun.



June
Solstice

North Pole is pointed toward the Sun.
South Pole is pointed away from the Sun.