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EXPLORING PLANET EARTH

Chapter 1 Supplemental Questions

1. How was Ptolemy able to gather so much of the world's knowledge at that time for his library and museum in Alexandria, Egypt?

He ordered a search of all ships, caravans, and visitors entering Alexandria. When books, maps, or anything interesting was found, they were confiscated, taken to the library where they were copied, and then returned.

2. Explain **one** of the three ways the Greeks knew the earth was round.

Only one of these is required: 1. Lunar eclipse – the shadow of the earth as it fell on the moon was circular. 2. A ship sailing out to sea – the hull disappears first and the mast last (if the earth were flat, the ship would just get smaller). 3. The North Star was higher in the North than in the South.

3. What is the approximate circumference (the distance around) of the earth according to Eratosthenes in miles? Any answer between 24,000 and 25,000 miles.

Chapter 2 Supplemental Questions

1. How were the Phoenician sailors able to use the location of the Big Dipper (Great Bear) to know their approximate location while they were traveling (north, south, east, west)?

If traveling west, the Big Dipper was on the starboard side of the ship; vice versa for east (port side); going north, it rose overhead; south, it sank lower in the night sky.

2. What is the importance of Polaris (the Pole Star) to the Phoenicians, or any sailors, in navigation?

Polaris is the reference star for North. The location of the star is always constant (due North).

3. What two elements make up bronze? copper and tin

4. What is the largest landlocked sea in the world? The Mediterranean Sea

5. What connects the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean? The Strait of Gibraltar