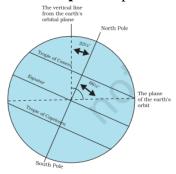
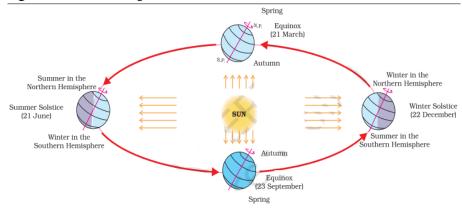
Chapter – 3: Motions of the Earth

- Earth 2 motions **rotation** spinning on axis **revolution** around sun in orbit
- Axis imaginary line $66\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ with **orbital plane** plane formed by orbit



- Earth spherical shape only half gets sunlight
- Portion facing sun day portion facing away from sun night
- Circle divides day and night **circle of illumination** imaginary
- Earth 24 hours complete rotation *earthday* daily motion
- Earth not rotate portion facing sun always day too hot portion facing away from sun always night too cold
- One **revolution** 365¹/₄ days year 365 days ignore 6 hours
- 6 hours saved every year added make one day (24 hours) every 4 years added to February
- Every 4th year February 29 days instead of 28 days year 366 days leap year
- Earth going around sun elliptical orbit



- Throughout orbit earth inclined same direction
- Year divided into seasons summer, winter, spring and autumn change with position of earth

Summer Solstice

- o 21st June Northern Hemisphere towards sun
- o Sunrays directly on Tropic of Cancer more heat
- North pole towards sun
- Arctic Circle continuous daylight 6 months
- Northern hemisphere summer season
- Longest day shortest night 21st June
- O Southern hemisphere winter season conditions reversed

• Winter Solstice

- o 22nd December Southern Hemisphere towards sun
- o Sunrays directly on Tropic of Capricorn more heat
- South pole towards sun

- Antarctic Circle continuous daylight 6 months
- o Southern hemisphere summer season
- $\hspace{1.5cm} \circ \hspace{0.5cm} Longest \ day-shortest \ night-22^{nd} \ December \\$
- o Northern hemisphere winter season conditions reversed

Equinox

- o 21st march and 23rd September sunrays directly on equator
- Poles not tilted toward sun
- o Equal days equal nights
- 23rd September Northern hemisphere autumn season Southern hemisphere spring season
- 21st March Southern hemisphere autumn season Northern hemisphere spring season