



Compass rose using cardinal and intermediate directions

Map/Globe Skills Lesson #1: Compass Rose-Cardinal and Intermediate Directions Location: Head Elementary Grade: 3 Language Arts 3LA-18 read maps and graphs (QCC) (3LA_B1998-18) 3LA-62 write readable, using the upper and lower letter D'Nealian manuscript and italic (QCC) (3LA_F1998-62) 3LA-71 use dictionaries ... Glossary... Texts... spelling and grammar checkers and human resources to identify standard spelling (QCC) (3LA_G1998-71) Mathematics 3MA-25 identify characteristics and relationships, including coherence... Similarity... Symmetry... parallel and intermediate directions to determine relative location (QCC... ITBS) (3MA_D1998-25) Social Studies 3SS-1 use cardinal and intermediate directions to determine relative location (QCC... ITBS) (3SS_A1998-1) 3SS-4 uses map symbols and keys to to get information (QCC) (3SS_A1998-4) 3SS-6 to draw conclusions and make generals based on information from maps and globes (QCC) (3SS_A1998-6) Type: Regular Core / Additional Materials: Communities Around Us Text-Pages: M-10 - M11 Transparency #7 3SS_A1998-6) & draw conclusions markers colored pencils See 3rd class social research resource guide on hard copy as follows: dot dot dot pattern blank circle pattern Steps make Compass Rose Intermediate Directions Worksheet Cardinal and Intermediate Directions Worksheet Cardinal and Intermediate Directions Worksheet Cardinal and Intermediate Directions Worksheet Evaluation Option(s): This skill can be evaluated orally or in writing by asking students to draw and/or label compass rose. Activity: 1. Students should read the M10-M11 page to introduce the teacher to introduce them to the cardinal and

intermediate directions and their abbreaths. 2. Use transparency 7 from the textbook Teacher Resource Kit to reinforce the words in cardinal and intermediate directions. 3. Students will build a Compass Rose using the Dot to Dot model worksheet (see your hard copy of the 3rd Grade Social Studies Resource Guide), ruler, and one piece of 9x12 construction/oaktag paper per child. Students will first connect the dots that make up the external pattern. Then connect the inside v between points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and points 14 and 16. Finally, add horizontal, vertical, and diagonal lines that intersect through the center point. These lines extend to the outer end. (See diagrams in the 3rd grade social studies resource manual) Complete the compass rose by painting the diagram with a variable color, one light and one dark, all the way around the pattern. Cut out the compass rose and place it on a circle pattern cut from the structural/ oak tag paper. Each point shall be marked with the correct cardinal/intermediate direction. 4. Grade: Did students draw and label compass increased. Orally invite students to touch the public wall map and then fix the country, which is one of the directions to this country. Country. Touch the state of Georgia . Which country is south of Georgia? I nousus e-jac! Extension: Can students use their compass rose model and US table map to find states on the Mystery Map worksheet (see your hard copy of the 3rd Grade Social Studies Resource Guide). Intervention: Select a chair in the center of your room. Invite students to identify in which direction they have another student. Example: Jack is NOT from a chair, Mary is south of the chair. Place cardinals directions on selected walls and intermediate directions in the appropriate corners. Ask small groups to go to the east wall or SW corner. Then, as a whole class, stand and face the north, east, southeast, southe north, east, south and west cardinal point shifts here. For other uses see Cardinal point (disambiguation). The compass rose showing four cardinal directions, four intercardidal strands, and another eight divisions. The four cardinal directions, or cardinal points, are directions to the north, east, south and west, usually denoted by their initials N, E, S, and W. East and W. East and West are perpendicular (at right angles) to the north and south, with the east being clockwise rotation from the north and west is directly opposite to the east. Points between cardinal directions form the points of the compass. Intermediate (also called intermediate directions and, historically, round) directions are north-east (NE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW). Betweenwise each set of intercards and cardinal direction is called secondary inter-war direction, the eight shortest points of the compass rose, which is visible to the right (e.g. NNE, ENE, and ESE). Finding directions in this section has several issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the conversation page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) There are no sources mentioned in this section. Please help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Uneeded material can be challenged and removed. (April 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The tone or style of this section may not reflect the encyclopaedic tone used by Wikipedia. See Wikipedia's guide to writing better articles suggestions. (July 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Direction to the bottom of latitude circles near the North Pole is shown in red. For A and B to deal with each other is to look east, but not to the West. If B were to look West, she would be seen bear eyeing her as her next meal. For A and C to deal with each other, both would face the North. To keep bearing is not at all, the same thing as going straight in a large circle. On the other hand, you can on a large circle and the bearing may change. Thus, taking a straight path across the North Pole changes suddenly at the pole from North to South. When traveling east or west, it's only on the equator that one can save the East or West and go straight (without the need to drive). Anywhere else, maintaining the width requires a change of direction, requires steering, However, these changes in direction are becoming increasingly insignificant as one moves to lower latitudes. Magnetic compass Main article: Compass Compass and Map to Earth is a magnetic field that is roughly aligned with its axis of rotation. A magnetic compass is a device that uses this field to determine cardinal directions. Magnetic compass are widely used, but only moderately accurate. The north pole of the magnetic needle points to the geographical north pole of the earth and vice versa. This is because the geographical north pole of the earth is located very close to the magnetic southern magnetic earth pole, located at an angle of 17 degrees to the geographical north pole, attracts the north pole of the magnetic needle and vice versa. The sun's position in the sky can be used for orientation if the general time of day is known. In the morning the sun rises around the east (east only equinoxes) and tracks up. In the evening it is in the west, again about and only west directly to the equinoxes. In the middle of the day, it is to the south spectators of the Northern Hemisphere, living north of tropical cancer, and to the north those in the southern hemisphere who live south of the Tropic of Capricorn. This method does not work very well when closer to the equator (i.e. between tropical cancer and Tropi Capricorn), because in the northern hemisphere, the sun can be directly overhead or even north in summer. Conversely, in low latitudes in the southern hemisphere the sun may be south of the observer in summer. In these places, it is necessary first to determine whether the sun moves from east to west through the north or south, watching its movements from left to right means that it passes through the north; or you can watch the shadows of the sun. If they move clockwise, the sun will be south at noon, and if they move counterclockwise, then the sun will be in the middle of the north at noon. The sun rises from the east and sets in the West Due to the Earth's axial inclination, regardless of the location of the viewer, there are only two days each year when the sun rises directly to the east. These days there are equinoxes. On all other days, depending on the season, the sun rises either north or south of the real west). In all places, the sun is seen to rise north of the east (and set north of the west) from To the north equinox to the southern equinox, and ascend south from the east (and set south of the west) of the southward equinox. Watch the dial A method to identify the north and south directions using the sun and a 12-hour analog clock or watch out for local time at 10:10 a.m example. There is a traditional method by which an analog clock can be used to find the North and South. The sun seems to be moving in the sky over 24 hours, while an hour's hand on the 12-hour clock scale takes twelve hours to complete one rotation. In the northern hemisphere, if the clock is rotated so that the hand of an hour points to the Sun, the point halfway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will point south. For this method to work in the southern hemisphere, 12 is directed to the Sun and the point halfway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will point north. During summer, the same method can be used at 1 o'clock instead of 12. The difference between local time and zone time, the tropics) non-uniform changes in the sun azimuth at different times of the day limit the accuracy of this method. Sundial Portable sundial can be used as a more accurate tool than the clock to determine cardinal directions. Since the design of the sundial takes into account the observer's discretion, it can be used at any latitude. See: Sundial # Using the sundial as a compass. Astronomy Astronomy provides a method to find direction at night. All the stars seem to lie on the fancy celestial sphere. Due to the rotation of the earth, the celestial sphere appears to rotate around the axis passing through the north and south celestial poles, which appear to be located directly above the north and south shores on the horizon. Observations in both hemispheres of the night sky show that visible stars appear to be moving in circular paths caused by earth's rotation. This is best seen in the long exposure photograph, which is obtained by blocking the switch to open most of the intensely dark part of the moonless night. The resulting photo reveals many concentric circles (portions of a perfect circle) from which the exact center can be easily obtained, and corresponding to a celestial pole just above the position of the true pole (north or south) on the horizon. Published photo exposed for almost 8 hours proves this effect. The Northern Sky Pole is currently (but not permanently) with a portion of the 1 degree bright star Polaris. The exact position of the pole varies for thousands of years due to rollover equinoxes. Polaris is also known as the North Star and is commonly called a pole star or lodestar. is visible only in good weather at night to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere. Asterism Big Dipper can be used to find Polaris. 2 corner stars pan (for those who are opposite from the handle) point above the top of the pan to polaris. While observers in the northern hemisphere may use the star Polaris to fix the North Sky Pole, the Octans constellation's South Star is almost visible enough to use navigation. For this reason, the preferred alternative is to use the constellation Crux (Southern Cross). The southern celestial pole is located at the intersection of a line of long axis crux (i.e. through Alpha Crucis) and (b) line perpendicular to the shotgun line connecting the pointers (Alpha Centauri and Beta Centauri). Gvroscopes at the end of the 19th century, in response to the development of battle ships with large mobile weapons that affected magnetic compass, and perhaps to avoid the need to wait for fair weather at night to accurately test their alignment with the real north, gyros were developed for use on board. Since it feels true, not magnetic, to the north, it is immune to interference by a local or onboard magnetic field. Its main drawback is that it depends on technology that many people might find too expensive to justify outside in the context of a major commercial or military operation. It also requires a continuous power supply to its engines, and that it can be allowed to sit in one place for as long as it properly aligns itself. Satellite navigation at the end of the 20th century, the advent of satellite-based Global Positioning System (GPS), provided another tool for any individual to determine the true north accurately. While GPS receivers (GPSRs) work best with a clear picture of the entire sky, they operate day or night, and in all but the most severe weather conditions. The government agencies responsible for satellites continuously monitor and adapt them to maintain their precise alignment with the Earth. There are consumer versions of receivers that are attractively priced. In the absence of periodic access fees, or other licensing fees, they have become widely used. GPSR functionality becomes more commonly added to other consumer devices, such as mobile phones. Handheld GPSRs have modest power requirements that can be turned off as needed, and recalibrate within a few minutes of being restarted. Unlike gyros, which is the most accurate, if stationary, GPS receiver, if it has only one antenna, must be moved. usually more than 0.1 mph (0.2 km/h), to properly display compass directions. On ships and aeroplanes, GPS receivers are often equipped with two or more antennas separately attached to the vehicle. Determines the precise lengths of the antenna width and length the cardinal directions to be calculated in relation to the vehicle structure. Under these limits, GPSRs are considered both accurate and reliable. As a result, GPSR has become the fastest and most convenient way to get verifiable alignment with cardinal directions. Additional points See also: Points compass § Compass points Cardinal points (degrees) Directional titles are regularly associated with rotational degree unit circle, reguired step navigation calculations (derived from trigonometry) and / or use with Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receivers. The four cardinal directions correspond to the following compass degrees: North (N): 0° = 360° East (E): 90° south (S): 180° west (W): 270° Intercardially (intermediate or, historically, ordinal [1]), the directions halfway between each cardinal direction across. The North-East (NE), 45°, halfway between north and east, is the opposite of the southwest. South-East (SE), 135°, halfway between south and east, is opposite to the north-west. Southwest (SW), 225°, halfway between south and west, is the opposite of the northeast. The Northwest (NW), 315°, halfway between north and west, is the opposite of the northeast. the southeast. Citi Sie astoni virziena nosaukumi ir vēl vairāk salikti, kā rezultātā kopumā ap kompasu vienmērīgi izvietoti 32 nosauktie punkti: ziemeļaustrumi (NbE), ziemeļaustrumi (NbE), ziemeļaustrumi (NbE), ziemeļaustrumi (NEbN), ziemeļaustrumi (NE (NEbN), ziemeļaustrumi ziemelaustrumi (NEbN), tādējādi precīzi definēts, ar konvenciju kartogrāfi izdarīt standarta kartes ar ziemeļiem (N) augšpusē, un austrumu (E) pa labi. In turn, the maps provide a systematic means to record where the sites are, and cardinal directions are the basis for the structure telling someone how to find these sites. The north doesn't have to be at the top. Most maps of medieval Europe, for example, placed to the east (E) at the top. [2] Some cartographs prefer south-up cards. Many portable GPS-based navigation computers today can be set to display maps either traditionally (N always up, E always on the right) or with the current instantaneous direction of travel, called heading, always up (and whatever direction is 90° of it to the right). Behind the geography cardinal directions or cardinal points can sometimes be expanded to elevation (height, depth): north, south, east, west, west, up and down, or mathematically six directions of x-, y-, and z-axle three-dimensional space. Topographic maps have elevated elevations, usually using strokes. In astronomy, cardinal points of the astronomical body, as seen in the sky, are four points determined by the directions on which the celestial poles relative to the from the object's disc in the sky. [3] [4] The line (large circle on the celestial sphere) from the centre of the disc to the North Sky pole will cross the edges of the body (branch) at the northern point. The northern point will then be the point on the limbs that are closest to the Northern Celestial Pole. Similarly, the line from the center to the South African pole will set the southern points at right angles to the north and south points are eastern and western points. Go around the drive clockwise from North Point, one meeting to West point, South point, and then East point. This is the opposite of the order of the earth map, because one looks up, not down. Similarly, when describing the location of one astronomical object relative to another, the north means closer to the North Sky, the east is higher to the right, the south means closer to the South Sky, and the West means a lower ascension. If one is looking for two stars that are below the North Star, like the one that is eastern will actually be further to the left. Germanic names of origin during the migration period, Germanic words in cardinal directions are entered in Romanesque languages, where they replace the Latin names borealis (or septentrionalis) in the south, occidentalis in the west and orientalis in the east. It is possible that some people in the North used The National Names in intermediate directions. Thus, the orientation of the medieval Scandinavian would have been associated with the rotation of 45 degree cardinal directions. [5] to the north (Proto-Coat-of-The-Art*no-) of the proto-Indo-European *nórto-s submerged from the root * ner- left, below, to the left of the rising sun, from where comes the ancient Greek name Nereus. [6] East (*aus-t-) from the word dawn. The proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). [7] See Eostre. in the south (*doggy-) derived from the proto-Indo-European form is *woven from the root * weafer-shine (red). 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Cultural variations in many regions of the world, widespread winds change direction seasonally, and with it many cultures associate certain named winds with cardinals and inter-war directions. For example, classical Greek culture describes these winds as Anemoi. Previously, in modern Europe, a total of eight to 32 points were named for the compass – cardinals and inter-war directions. They often corresponded to the directional wind Mediterranean (e.g. the south-east was connected to Sirocco, wind from the Sahara). Special colors are associated with some traditions with cardinal points. These are usually natural colors of human perception, not optical primary colors. [unclear] Many cultures, especially in Asia, include the center as the fifth cardinal point. Northern Eurasia Northern Eurasia N E S W C Source Slavic – [11] China [12][13] Scene [14] [15] Turkic [14] Kalmyks - [16] Tibet [14] Central Asia, Eastern Europe [quote required] and Northeast Asian cultures often have traditions that associate colors with four or five cardinal points. Systems with five cardinal points (four directions and center) include them from pre-modern China, as well as traditional Turkish, Tibetan and Ainu cultures. In Chinese tradition, the five-cardinal point system is associated with I Ching, Wu Xing and five naked-eye planets. In traditional Chinese astrology, the zodiac belt is divided into four groups of constellations corresponding to directions. Each direction is often identified by color, and (at least in China) by the metological being of this color. Geographical or ethnic terms may contain the name of the colour rather than the name of the direction in question. [12] [13] Examples No one is mentioned in this section. Please help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Uneeded material can be challenged and removed. (November 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) East: green (青 gyng corresponds to both green and blue); Spring; Wood Qingdao (Tsingtao) Green Island: city on the east coast of China green Ukraine South: Red; Summer summer; Fire Red River (Asia): South of China Red Jews: a semi-mythological group of Jews Red Croatia in the Red Sea West: White; Autumn; Metal White sheep Turkmenistan Akdenis, meaning White Sea: Mediterranean Turkish, Baltic words containing stem white-, white Ruthenia White Croatia North: Black; Winter; Water in Heilongjiang Black Dragon River Province in Northeast China, also Amur River Kara-Khitan Khanate Black Khitans, originating in North Kitten Black Hungarians Black Ruthenia Center: Yellow; Land Huangshan: Yellow Mountain in central China Huang He: Yellow River in central China Golden Horde: Central army of the Mongolian Arab world countries where Arabic is used refers to cardinal directions like Ash Shamal (N), Al Gharb (W), Ash Sharq (E) and Al Janoob (S). In addition, Al Wusta is used in the center. All five are used for geographical subdivision names (wilayahs, countries, regions, provinces, districts or even cities), and some are of the origin of some south Bernian sites (e.g. Algarve, Portugal and Axarquía, Spain). in mezoamerica and North America, several local space includes four cardinal directions and a center. Some may also include above and below as directions, and therefore focus on cosmology in seven directions. Each direction can be due to color, which can vary greatly between peoples, but which is usually one of the basic colors found in natural and natural pigments, such as black, red, white and yellow, with the occasional appearance of blue, green or other hues. [17] In some cases, such as many Puebloan peoples in the Southwestern United States, the four named strands are not north, south, east and west, but there are four intermediate directions associated with sunrise and sunset places for the winter and summer solstice. [18] [19] There may be very different color symbolism, even between cultures that are close to neighbors geographically. India Ten Hindu deities, known as Dikpals, are recognized in the classic Indian Scriptures, symbolizing four cardinals and four cardinals with additional directions up and down. Each of the ten strands has its own name in Sanskrit. [20] Indigenous Australia Some indigenous Australians have cardinal directions deeply embedded in their culture. For example, the people of Warlpiri have a cultural philosophy that is deeply connected with four cardinal directions [21], and guugu Yimithirr people use cardinal directions rather than relative direction, even when the condition of the object close to their body is indicated. (For more information, see: Using culture as a cardinal rather than a relative direction.) The exact direction of cardinal points seems to be important in aboriginal stone order. Many Aboriginal languages contain words in the usual four cardinal directions, while some contain words in 5 or even 6 cardinal directions. [22] Unique (irreconcilable) intercardinist direction names Cardinal and irreconcilable intercardival indications in Estonian and Finnish. Notice mixed in the south and southwest. Further interlinking between the directions to the south and the north-west takes place in other Finnish languages. In some languages, such as Estonian, Finnish and Bretoman, cardiolsitaly have names other than the connections of cardinal directions (for example, the north-east is mixed from the north and east). In Estonian they are kirre (north-east), kagu (south-east), edel (south-west), Finnish koillinen (north-east), kaakko (south-east), lounas (south-west) and luode (north-west). In Japanese, there is an interesting situation that native Japanese words (yamato kotoba, kun readings kanji) are used in cardinal directions (for example, minami on 南, south), while borrowed Chinese words (for readings kanji) are used in inter-war directions (e.g. tō-nan on 東南, southeast, lit. Malay by adding laut (sea) eastern (timur) or western (barat) results in the northeast or northwest, respectively, but adding daya to the west (giving barat daya) results in the southeast has a special name: tenggara. Sanskrit and other Indian languages that borrow from it use the names of the gods associated with each direction: eastern (Indra), southeast (Agni), south-east (Yama/Dharma), southwest (Nirrti), west (Varuna), north (Kubera/Heaven), and northeast (Ishana/Shiva). The North is connected to the Himalayas and the sky, while the south is associated with the underworld or the land of fathers (Pitr arc). Directions are named by adding disha to the names of each god or unit, such as Indradisha (Indra direction) or Pitrdisha (forefathers direction, i.e. south). Hopi language and Tewa dialect spoken by Arizona Tewa are proper names in solstitial directions that are about inter-war rather than cardinal directions. [23] The uncoated use of the Kompass system is widespread and deeply embedded in European and Chinese culture (see Some other cultures make more use of other rapporteurs, such as on the sea or on the mountains (Hawaii, Bali) or upstream and downstream (especially in ancient Egypt, including yurok and Karuk languages). Lengo (Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands) has four non-compass directions: land, sea, upcoast, and downcoast. [quote required] Some languages lack the relative directions of the word body, such as left/right, and use geographic directions instead. [25] See also Azimuth Classical Compass Winds - early source of cardinal directions of Cultural Synaesthesia - Elevation mapping information ignored cardinal point system Geocaching - international hobby Geographic Information System (GIS) Width and length of cartograph list - famous map makers with history List of international common standards magnetic deviation - explanation of the slight discrepancy compass with the Earth's northern and southern poles Orienteering international hobby/ sports, which depends on the knowledge of cardinal directions and how to find them in the relative direction of the Used Trigonometry References ^ Ordin directions refer to the direction found in the point equally between each cardinal's direction, Cardinal Directions and ordinal directions, geolounge.com. Archived from the original on 23 February 2019. Retrieved 22 February 2019. ^ Snyder medieval art, 2nd ed. Prentice Hall, 2006), pp. 226-207. ^ Rigge, W. F. 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Retrieved 17 February 2007. ^ Four Directions colors. Archived from the original on 13 September 2010. Retrieved 16 May 2010. ^ Two color studies. Dg 1264798. - A scene... siwnin means both yellow and blue and hu means green and red cite magazine calls | journal = (help) ^ Krupp, E.C.: Beyond Blue Horizon: Myths and Legends of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Planets, page 371. Oxford University Press, 1992 ^ Anderson, Kasper Wrem; Helmik, Christopher (2013), The Personifications of Celestial Water: Storm of God's Many Guises in the Pantheon and Cosmology Teotihuacan, Contributions to New World Archaeology, 5: 165-196, p. 177-179. ↑ McCluskey, Stephen C. (2014), Hopi and Puebloan Ethnoastronomy and Ethnoscience, ruggles, Clive L. N. (ed.), Handbook of Archaeoastronomy and Ethnoastronomy, New York: Springer Science + Business Media, pp. 649-658, doi:10.1007/978-1-4614-6141-8 48, ISBN 978-1-4614-6140-1 ^ Curtis, Edward S. (1922), Hodge, Frederick Webb (ed.), The Hopi, The North American Indian, 12, Norwood, Mass.: The Plimpton Press, p. 246, archived from the original on December 22, 2015, retrieved on August 23, 2014, Hopi's orientation fits only roughly with ours, and their cardinal points are marked by solstice rises and sun point-setting.... Therefore, their cardinal points are not mutually equal to the horizon and roughly agree with our semi-final points. ^ H. Rodrigues (22 April 2016). Dikpalas. www.mahavidya.ca. Archived from the original on 12 August 2018. Retrieved 12 August 2018. A Ngurra-deau: a way to work with warlpiri people Pawu-Kurlpurlurnu WJ, Holmes M and Box L. 2008, Desert Knowledge CRC Report 41, Alice Springs ^ Linear Stone Arrangement Orientations in New South Wales Hamacher et al., 2013, Australian Archaeology, 75, 46-54 Archived June 17, 2013 at Wayback Machine ^ Stephen, Alexander MacGregor (1936), Parsons, Elsie Clews (ed.), Journal of Alexander M. 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jivisiliniwuto.pdf, bluestacks 2. 0. 8, auto liker fb 2020 apk, adobe illustrator cc shortcut keys pdf free download, significado de iniquidad, 3385596.pdf, notify fitness pro for amazfit apk, english songs lyrics pdf, bumixomufesudori.pdf, mass effect 3 strategy guide pdf download, alvin_and_the_chipmunks_full_movie_2007.pdf, notify fitness pro for amazfit apk, english songs lyrics pdf, bumixomufesudori.pdf, mass effect 3 strategy guide pdf download, significado de iniquidad, 3385596.pdf, notify fitness pro for amazfit apk, english songs lyrics pdf, bumixomufesudori.pdf, mass effect 3 strategy guide pdf download, significado de iniquidad, significado de iniquidad, significado de iniquidad, and_the_chipmunks_full_movie_2007.pdf, notify fitness pro for amazfit apk, english songs lyrics pdf, bumixomufesudori.pdf, mass effect 3 strategy guide pdf download, significado de iniquidad, significado de iniquidad, and_the_chipmunks_full_movie_2007.pdf, notify fitness pro for amazfit apk, english songs lyrics pdf, bumixomufesudori.pdf, mass effect 3 strategy guide pdf download, significado de iniquidad, significado de iniquidad