

Navigation Worksheet #2

Match the instrument to the description by writing a letter in the blank.

<u> D </u>	back-staff
<u> H </u>	compass
<u> I </u>	quadrant
<u> B </u>	dividers
<u> J </u>	armillary

<u> G </u>	cross-staff
<u> F </u>	nocturnal
<u> E </u>	chart
<u> C </u>	globe
<u> A </u>	sundial

- A Used to find the time of day. It is aligned with north and a shadow falls on the gauge to show the time.
- B Distance between two objects on a map is measured with this instrument and a scale of miles.
- C This kind of innovative map was first used in the 15th century to show a view of the earth from outer space.
- D Also called a Davis Quadrant after its inventor, this instrument was used to sight the sun to find latitude. Since looking at the sun could injure the eye, shadows were employed to get a reading.
- E This map of the water was originally called a portolan. It was the first map of its kind: a literal representation of the coastline.
- F An unusual instrument which told time at night. The north star was sighted through the hole in the center. Knowing the day of the year and locating the position of the Big Dipper found the time.
- G Used to find the time of day. It is aligned with north and a shadow falls on the gauge to show the time.
- H This device relies on the magnetic fields of the earth. Contrary to popular belief, this instrument never points the way to go; it simply points north. The navigator needs to know which direction to travel or it is useless.
- I Usually made from wood. Its name means a fourth of a circle. Like many of these instruments it used to measure the height of a star or the sun above the horizon.
- J A three-dimensional diagram of the stars, it looks like a series of rings attached to form a sphere.