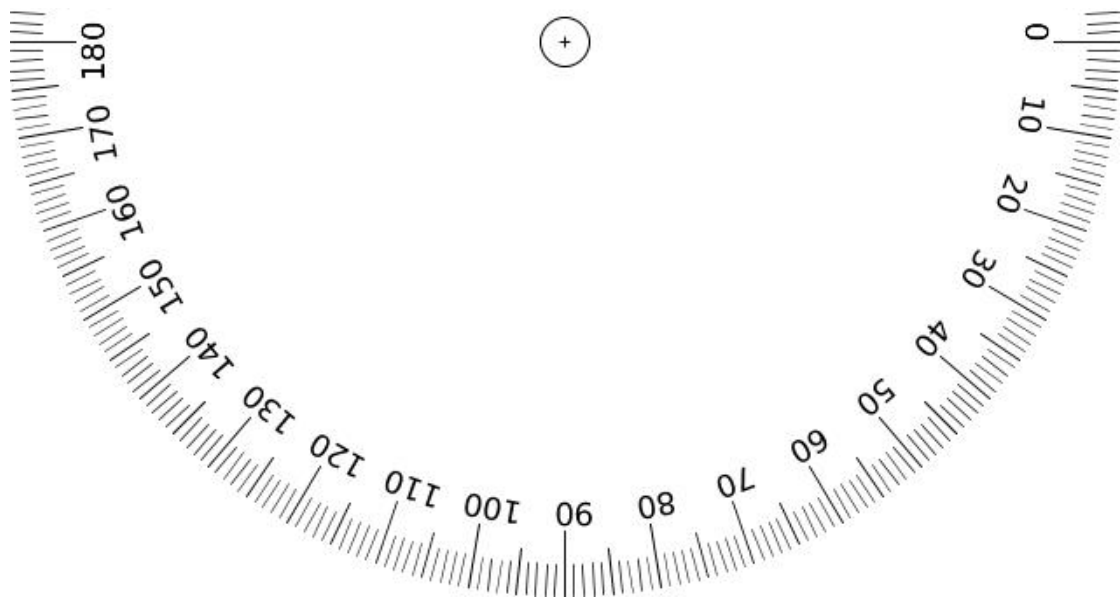


Name _____

Nodal Sundial - Student Worksheet

Nodal sundials show *solar hours*.



Ancient Egyptians and Assyrians divided the daylight into 12 solar hours of equal length. We will divide the protractor above into 12 equal sections of 15 "degrees" or units radiating from the cross.

Name _____

Nodal Sundial - Student Worksheet

What numbers will we need to use? _____

Mark these on the worksheet and draw in the sections from the number to the central cross using a pencil and ruler.

Using Blu-Tack or plasticine set your pencil upright on the cross.

Take your sundial outside, align the horizontal line east to west (your teacher will help you) and mark where the shadow falls on each hour.

Horus was God of the Sky in Ancient Egypt. The pharaoh represented him in life.



Q How accurate is your sundial?

Name _____



Nodal Sundial - Student Worksheet



This Assyrian king needs a nodal sundial. What things would he use it for?

Brain Strain

In Western Australia in February, daylight lasts $13\frac{1}{2}$ standard hours.



Will Ancient Egyptian solar hours be longer or shorter than our standard hours?

Egyptian solar hours will be _____

because _____.



Name _____

Nodal Sundial - Student Worksheet

Why do you think that modern people need a more accurate measure of time than the solar hour?

Name four things in your home which tell the time

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
