

Name:

Date:

Teacher:



The Bermuda Triangle

Introduction:

Limbo of the Lost. The Twilight Zone. Hoodoo Sea. The Devil's Triangle. The vast three sided segment of the Atlantic Ocean bordered by Bermuda, Puerto Rico and Miami, Florida, did not receive its famous nickname until 1964, but reports of bizarre happenings there, or nearby, have been recorded for centuries. In fact, many claim that Christopher Columbus bore witness to the Bermuda Triangle's weirdness. As the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria sailed through the area in 1492, it is reported that Columbus's compass went haywire and that he and his crew saw weird lights in the sky.

Another historical event retroactively attributed to the Bermuda Triangle is the discovery of the *Mary Celeste*. The vessel was found abandoned on the high seas in 1892, about 400 miles off its intended course from New York to Genoa. There was no sign of its crew of ten or what had happened to them.

The Bermuda Triangle legend really began in earnest on December 5, 1945, with the famed disappearance of Flight 19. Five Navy Avenger bombers mysteriously vanished while on a routine training mission, as did a rescue plane sent to search for them - six aircraft and 27 men, gone without a trace.

There are many supernatural or pseudoscientific theories offered to explain the disappearances. They include:

- Electromagnetic disturbances in the area
- Power source left there long ago by beings from another planet
- fourth dimensional hole
- Abductions by aliens

Pre-Lab Questions:

1. What three places make up the points of the Bermuda Triangle?

2. Why do people think there is something going on in the Bermuda Triangle?

3. What are some of the explanations for the supernatural activity that has been reported?

4. How might we be able to solve the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle?

Name: _____

Bermuda Triangle

Vocabulary

Vocabulary:

Latitude: _____

Longitude: _____

Equator: _____

Prime Meridian: _____

Earth Science

Lab #

Name:

Date:

Teacher:

The Bermuda Triangle

Aim:

How can we plot latitude and longitude?

Objective:

To plot the latitude and longitude of different sites

To investigate the locations of different sites to come to a conclusion about the existence of the Bermuda Triangle

Procedure:

1. Connect the cities of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Miami, Florida, and Bermuda to form a triangle
2. Plot each of disappearances on the world map
3. Label each location with the name (you can abbreviate).
4. When you are done plotting answer the Analysis questions.

Name: _____

Period: _____

Data and Observations:

NAME	DATE	LOCATION
Bella	April 1854	5°S 34°W
Mary Celeste	December 1872	38°N 21°W
Freya	October 1902	24°N 95°W
Carroll A. Deering	January 1921	34°N 75°W
Raifuku Maru	April 1925	42°N 60°W
John and Mary	April 1932	37°N 67°W
La Dahama	August 1935	38°N 52°W
Gloria Colita	February 1940	27°N 86°W
Flight 19	December 1945	29°N 79°W
Globemaster	March 1950	45°N 15°W
British York Transport	February 1953	50°N 45°W
Connemara IV	September 1955	32°N 60°W
Marine Sulphur Queen	February 1963	25°N 83°W
C-119 Flying Boxcar	June 1965	25°N 75°W
Scorpion	May 1968	35°N 35°W
Teignmouth Electron	July 1969	33°N 40°W
V.A. Fogg	February 1972	24°N 91°W

Name: _____

Analysis:

1. Based on the coordinates that you have just plotted, what would you say to someone who believes that the Bermuda Triangle is real?

2. Despite the data you have just plotted, why do you think the Bermuda Triangle legend has become so widespread and popular?

3. If you were on Flight 19 right before its disappearance and looked up at the sky how far up from the horizon would Polaris be?

4. Why were the passengers of the Bella unable to see Polaris?

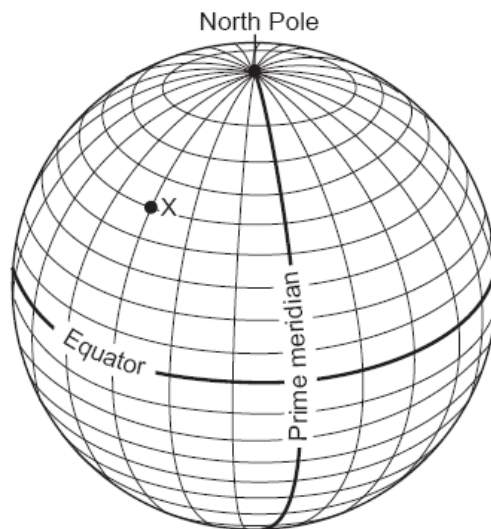
5. How many hours apart were the Raifuku Maru and the Globemaster?

Conclusion:

How did plotting the latitude and longitude help us solve the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle?

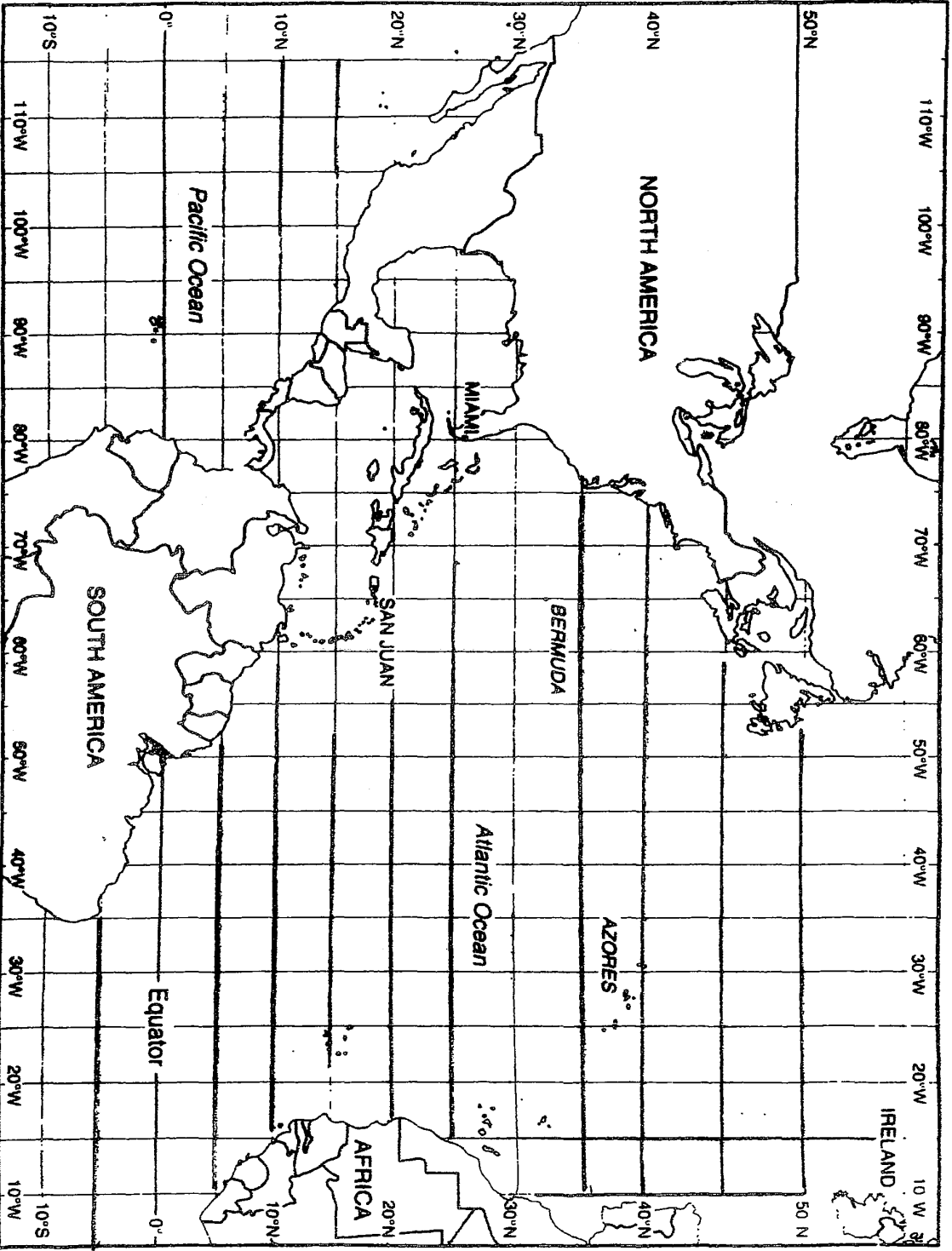
Review Questions:

- _____ 1. The diagram below shows latitude measurements every 10 degrees and longitude measurements every 15 degrees.



What is the latitude and longitude of point X?

- (1) 40° S 45° E (3) 60° S 30° W
(2) 50° N 45° W (4) 75° N 30° E
- _____ 2. At which New York location would an observer measure the highest angle of Polaris?
- New York City
 - Slide Mountain
 - Niagara Falls
 - Plattsburgh
- _____ 3. What time is it in *Greenwich, England* (0° longitude), when it is noon in *Massena, New York*?
- 7a.m.
 - Noon
 - 5 p.m.
 - 10 p.m.



0 500 1000 1500 2000 KM
0 200 400 600 800 1000 MI
Mercator Projection
Scale at Equator