

In the mid 20th century we began  
launching satellites into space that  
would help us determine the exact  
circumference of the earth forty  
thousand thirty kilometers but over two  
thousand years earlier in ancient \_\_\_\_\_  
a man arrived at nearly that exact same  
figure by putting a stick in the ground  
that man was \_\_\_\_\_ a Greek  
mathematician in the head of the Library  
of \_\_\_\_\_ Eratosthenes had heard  
that in Syene a city to the south of  
Alexandria no vertical shadows were cast  
at noon on the summer solstice the Sun  
was directly overhead he wondered if  
this were also true in Alexandria so on  
June 21st he planted a stick vertically  
in the ground and waited to see if a  
shadow would be cast at noon it turns  
out there was one and it measured about  
seven degrees now if the sun's rays are  
coming in at the same angle at the same  
time of day and a stick in Alexandria is  
casting a shadow while a stick in Syene  
is not it must mean that the Earth's  
surface is curved and Eratosthenes  
probably already knew that the idea of a  
spherical earth was floated by  
\_\_\_\_\_ around 500 BC and validated  
by Aristotle a couple centuries later if  
the earth really was a sphere

Eratosthenes could use his observations  
to estimate the circumference of the  
entire planet since the difference in  
\_\_\_\_\_ length is seven degrees between  
Alexandria and Syene that means the two  
cities are seven degrees apart on  
earth's 360 degree surface  
Eratosthenes hired a man to pace the  
distance between the two cities and  
learn there were 5000 stadia apart which  
is about 800 kilometers he could then  
use simple proportions to find the  
Earth's circumference 7.2 degrees is one  
fiftieth of 360 degrees so 800  
kilometers times 50 equals \_\_\_\_\_  
kilometers and just like that a man  
2,200 years ago found the circumference  
of the entire planet with just a stick  
and his brain  
you