

My Evidence (Continued):

Also the daylight hours are shorter. For example, the first three months, Jan-Feb-March, averages about 9 hours of daylight. That is because of the Earth's tilt on its 23.5° angle.

The highlighted portion shows the daylight hours that get about 9 hours:

<u>Months</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Average Daylight</u>	<u>Average Temp.</u>
<u>Jan-Feb-Mar</u>	<u>Anchorage, Alaska</u>	<u>9 hours- 7 minutes</u>	<u>20° Fahrenheit</u>
<u>Apr-May-June</u>	<u>Anchorage, Alaska</u>	<u>17 hours- 11 minutes</u>	<u>46° Fahrenheit</u>
<u>July-Aug-Sep</u>	<u>Anchorage, Alaska</u>	<u>15 hours- 42 minutes</u>	<u>54° Fahrenheit</u>
<u>Oct-Nov-Dec</u>	<u>Anchorage, Alaska</u>	<u>7 hours- 36 minutes</u>	<u>23° Fahrenheit</u>

For example, during the June Solstice, the Northern Hemisphere tilts in the direction of the sun. Thus, the northern Hemisphere experiences summer during this time period. But in the Southern Hemisphere it is experiencing winter. Why? Because the Earth's Northern Hemisphere is currently facing the sun, like I said before. And the southern hemisphere would experience winter.

My Reasoning:

I am sure that all of this evidence is reasonable because first of all, if there is not much heat to one spot, then there is not much warmth. From that, that specific point could be cool, cold or possibly freezing.

For example:

