Seasons

A season is a division of the year, marked by changes in weather, ecology, and hours of daylight. Seasons result from the yearly revolution of the Earth around the Sun and the tilt of the Earth's axis.

During the summer months (May – August), the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun. Because of this, the northern hemisphere receives more direct sunlight. This increase in direct sunlight results in warmer temperatures during these months.

During the winter months (Nov – Feb), the northern hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun. Because of this, the northern hemisphere receives less direct sunlight. This decrease in direct sunlight results in colder temperatures during these months.

In the southern hemisphere, things are reversed. When the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, the southern hemisphere is tilted away, and vice versa. Thus, when it is summer in the northern hemisphere it is winter in the southern hemisphere. Similarly, when it is winter in the northern hemisphere it is summer in the southern hemisphere.

It is important to note that the seasons have absolutely nothing to do with how far the Earth is from the Sun. In fact, the Earth is actually closer to the Sun in January than it is in July.