

<u>1. THEORIES ABOUT THE UNIVERSE</u>

During the history has been two as the most important theories about the universe:

- <u>The Geocentric Theory</u>: The Earth is at the centre of the universe and the rest of the astronomic bodies move around it. (Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.)
- <u>The Heliocentric Theory</u>: The Sun is at the centre of the universe and the Earth revolves around it. (Copernicus, 1473-1542)

Today we know the Earth revolves around the Sun, but there are many more stars. We also know that our galaxy is the Milky Way, but there are many more in the Universe.

<u>1. THEORIES ABOUT THE UNIVERSE</u>

Today we know:

- The Universe consist of billions or trillions of galaxies.
- The Galaxies are enormous groups of stars and interstellar gas and dust.
- The Stars are large spheres of hydrogen and helium which release energy through nuclear fusion.
- Nebulae are very large clouds of dust and gas in outer space.
- Star cluster are related stars that are close to each other.

<u>1. THEORIES ABOUT THE UNIVERSE</u>

• **OUR GALAXY, THE MILKY WAY**

Contains hundreds of billions of stars, including the Sun, and it is composed of a nucleous of old stars, a disc of young stars and a halo of isolated stars.



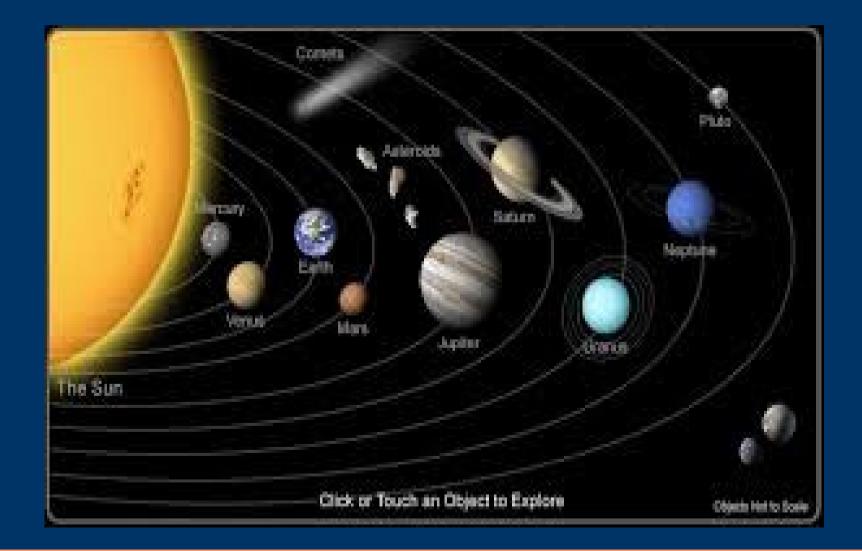
2. THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Solar System is composed of:

- <u>The Sun</u>: It is a medium-sized star, which is composed of 75% hydrogen and 25% helium. The Sun emites light and its nucleus is about 15.000.000°C.
- <u>Inner Planets</u>: Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are small and solid.
- <u>Outer Planets</u>: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are big and gaseous.
- <u>Planetoids</u>: Pluto, Ceres and Eris.
- <u>Comets</u>: Consist of rock, ice and dust.

Some planets have satellites moving around them, as the Moon aroun the Earth.

2. THE SOLAR SYSTEM



2. THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Features of the planets:

- <u>Revolution</u>: It is the planet's movement around the Sun. The time that a planet takes to orbit the Sun is called a year.
- <u>Rotation</u>: It is the planet's movement arund their axis. The time that a planet takes to rotate around its own axis is called a day.

3. THE PLANETS

MERCURY:

- It is the closest planet to the Sun.

- Mercury doesn't have satellites, and doesn't have atmosphere neither, so the temperature between day and night varies widely.

- Mercury's rotation is slow, so its days are very long (59 Eart's days).



3. THE PLANETS

• <u>VENUS</u>:

- It has a simillar density than Earth, but its atmosphere is denser.
- One day in Venus lasts more than a year in Earth.
- Venus doesn't have satellites.



3. THE PLANETS

• EARTH:

- Earth has a optimal conditions for life to develop because the average surface's temperature is 15°C and it has large masses of liquid water.

- The atmosphere is mainly composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
- It has a satellite, the Moon.



"THE EARTH WITHIN THE UNIVERSE" <u>3. THE PLANETS</u>

• <u>MARS:</u>

- A day in Mars last simillar than Earth and this planet also has seasons.

- Its atmosphere contains 95% of carbon dioxide, and so is not breathable.

- Mars has two small rocky satellites.



3. THE PLANETS

• JUPITER:

- It is the biggest planet in the Solar System.
- It is composed of 90% hydrogen and 10% helium.
- Jupiter has a rocky core and also has bands of different colors parallel to the equator.
- Jupiter has six large satellites, and four smaller ones.



3. THE PLANETS

• **<u>SATURN</u>**:

- It is the second biggest planet and it is composed of 97% hydrogen and 3% helium.

- Saturn has a ring system made of ice, small rocks and dust.
- It has seven large satellites and around thirty small ones.



3. THE PLANETS

• **URANUS**:

- This planet is composed of hydrogen, helium and methane.
- Its temperatures are very low, and so it is frozen.
- Uranus has many satellites, and five of them are very large.



3. THE PLANETS

• **<u>NEPTUNE:</u>**

- Neptune is simillar to Uranus in size and composition.
- It is also a frozen planet.
- It also has many satellites.



4. THE EARTH-MOON SYSTEM.

Earth has two different movements:

• <u>Revolution</u>: Earth takes 365,25 days (a year) to complete this movement. The plane of the Earth around the sun is the Plane of the Ecliptic.

The seasons are caused by revolution and the tilt of the axis of rotation $(23,5^{\circ})$. During the seasons the temperature changes according to the angle at which the Sun's rays hit the Earth.

• <u>Rotation</u>: It is the Earth's movement around its axis. It is 24 hours long and produce days and nights.

"THE EARTH WITHIN THE UNIVERSE" <u>4. THE EARTH-MOON SYSTEM.</u>

• <u>THE MOON:</u>

- The Moon moves around the Earth and around its axis at the same time, so we always see the same side of the Moon.

- We can watch different phases on the Moon, which are determined by the light it recives from the Sun (full moon, waxing moon, new moon and waning moon).

