Ch23: Sun, Moon, Stars (17 pts +18 vocab)

# 23A

3- What is geocentric theory?

6 – Describe the Copernican heliocentric theory.

7- Why have some historians viewed the Copernican Revolution as an important change in European thinking?

9- What did Kepler discover about the shape of planetary orbits?

10- What object(s) did Newton observe in his development of the law of gravitation?

# 23B

1- What evidence forced astronomers to redefine the solar system objects in 2006?

How does Earth differ from all the other planets?

6 – What is the name given to the apparent backward motion of a superior planet as te earth passes it?

7- List the 8 planets in order from the sun outward.

8- Which planet:

a. has the largest diameter? E. is the smallest?

b. is the hottest? F. is the brightest?

c. is the coldest? G. has the most rings?

d. is the densest? H. has the largest moon?

# 23C

1- Why isn’t Pluto classified as a planet anymore?

2- Name the five dwarf planets.

3- Between what two planets are most asteroids located? Name some other places where they may be found.

4- Identify the main parts of a comet.

5- What has Edmund Halley’s great contribution to the study of comets?

# Vocabulary 23

Kuiper Belt

Geocentric vs. Heliocentric Theory

Ptolemy

Copernicus

Galileo

Kepler

Newton

William Herschel

Edmund Halley

Astrology v. Astronomy

Planet, orbit, ellipse: perihelion v. aphelion

Dwarf Planet

Small solar system bodies (SSB): asteroids v. Comets  
terrestrial planets

Jovian planets

Transits

Tunguska event (p.578)

NEAT (p.578)

Meteors v. Meteorites v. Meteoroids