

# Space - Out of this World



## STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The four planets closest to the Sun are terrestrial planets; after the asteroid belt are the gas giants.
- The heliocentric model shows that the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System.
- The Earth is not stationary in Space. It orbits the Sun and spins on its axis.
- The Earth tilts on its axis to give our seasons. Tilting towards the Sun in Summer and away to give us Winter.
- We see different phases of the Moon as it orbits the Earth in a circular path.
- Not all countries face the sun at the same time; this gives us different time zones.

## KEY VOCABULARY

Orbit	Path followed by a planet (or other body) as it moves around another planet or star.
Terrestrial Planet	The name given to the 4 inner planets - Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.
Solar System	The name for the Sun and all the planets, dwarf planets, asteroids, meteors and comets that orbit it.
Axis	The (imaginary) line which a planet rotates around and tilts on.
Astronomy	The study of space, planets and the universe as a whole.

### The Solar System

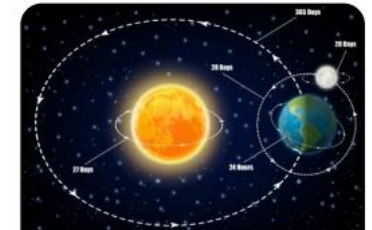


- Mercury
- Venus
- Earth
- Mars
- Jupiter
- Saturn
- Uranus
- Neptune

Copernicus developed the heliocentric theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system. The planets orbit the sun in a circular pattern. Each planet has its own characteristics and features. The four inner planets are the rocky terrestrial planets. The four outer planets are the gas giants.

### Earth's movement

The Earth spins on its axis and completes a full rotation every 24 hours. The Earth is constantly rotating and orbiting the Sun - which takes 365 days. As the Earth rotates, it faces towards and away from the Sun. This creates the day and night cycle.



Key Scientists: Pythagoras, Aristotle And Plato.



These were amongst the first to discuss the Earth and being Spherical