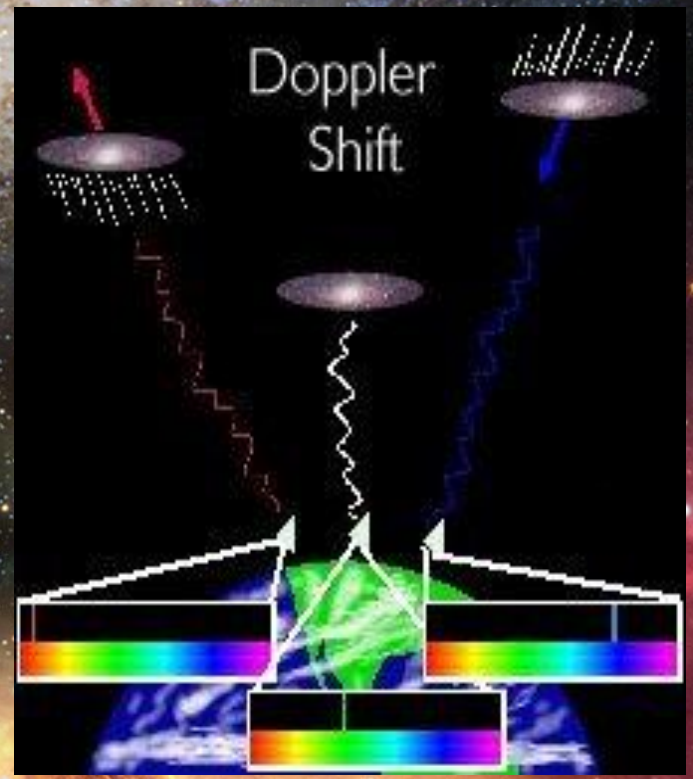
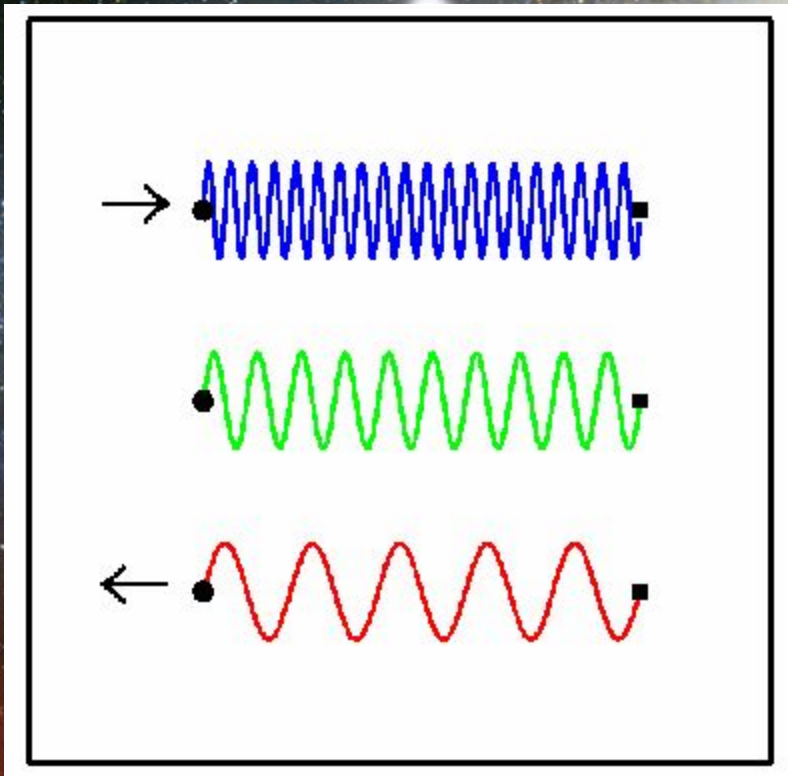


The background of the image is a deep space scene. It features a dense field of stars of various sizes and colors, ranging from bright white to faint blue. In the center, there is a large, diffuse nebula with a mottled, greyish-white appearance, possibly representing a star-forming region or a planetary nebula. The overall tone is dark and mysterious, typical of astronomical photography.

The Universe

The Universe


1. Only one exists.
2. Composed of space and 100 billion galaxies.
3. A galaxy is a grouping of millions or billions of stars kept together by gravity.
4. Edwin Hubble (in 1929) proposed that the Universe is expanding.
 - a. This is supported by a phenomenon called the Doppler shift.
 - 1) Stars are moving away from Earth and their light becomes dimmer. This is called the red shift. This gives support of the expanding universe.
 - 2) If stars move toward Earth, we see a blue shift – light becomes brighter.



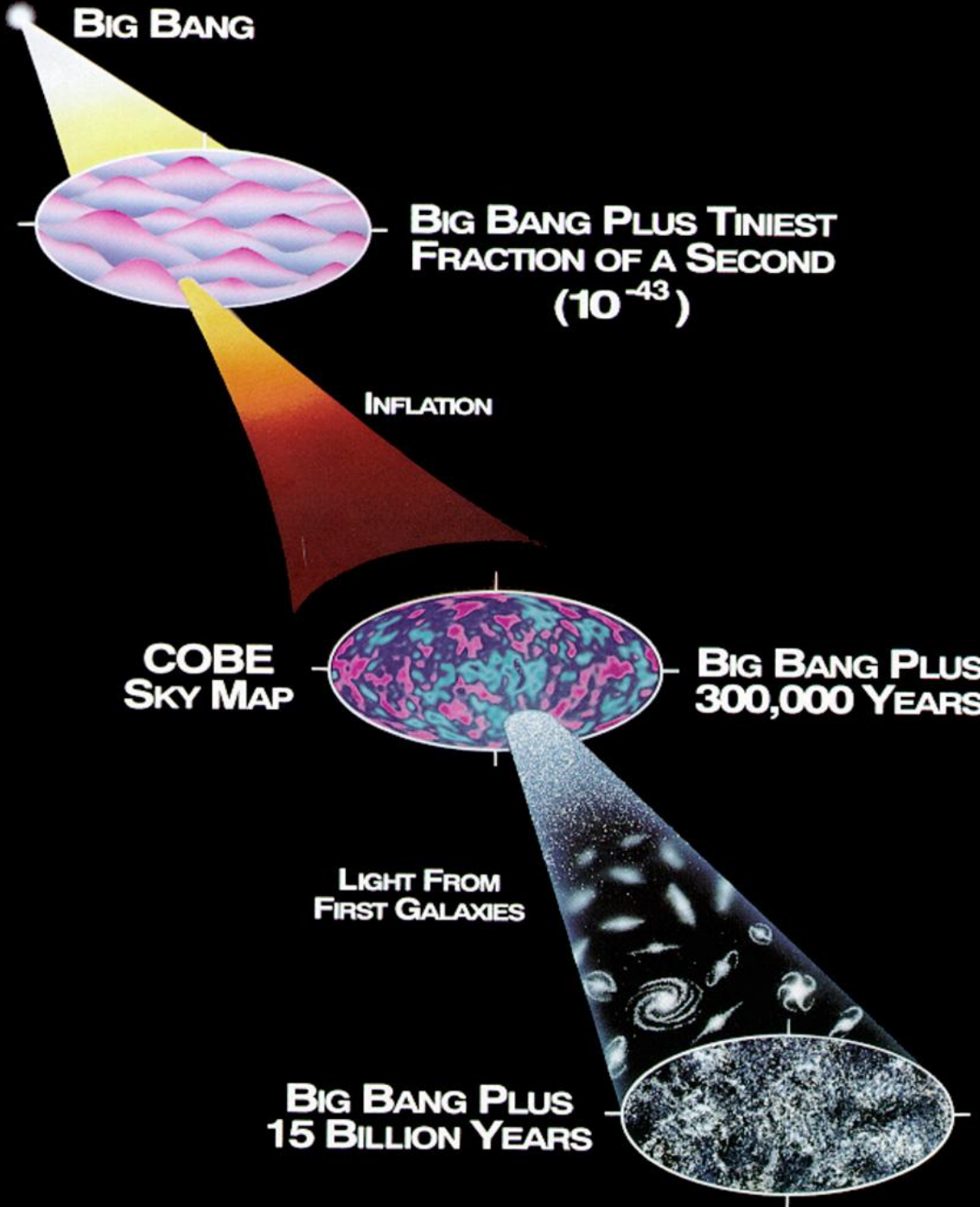
Theories



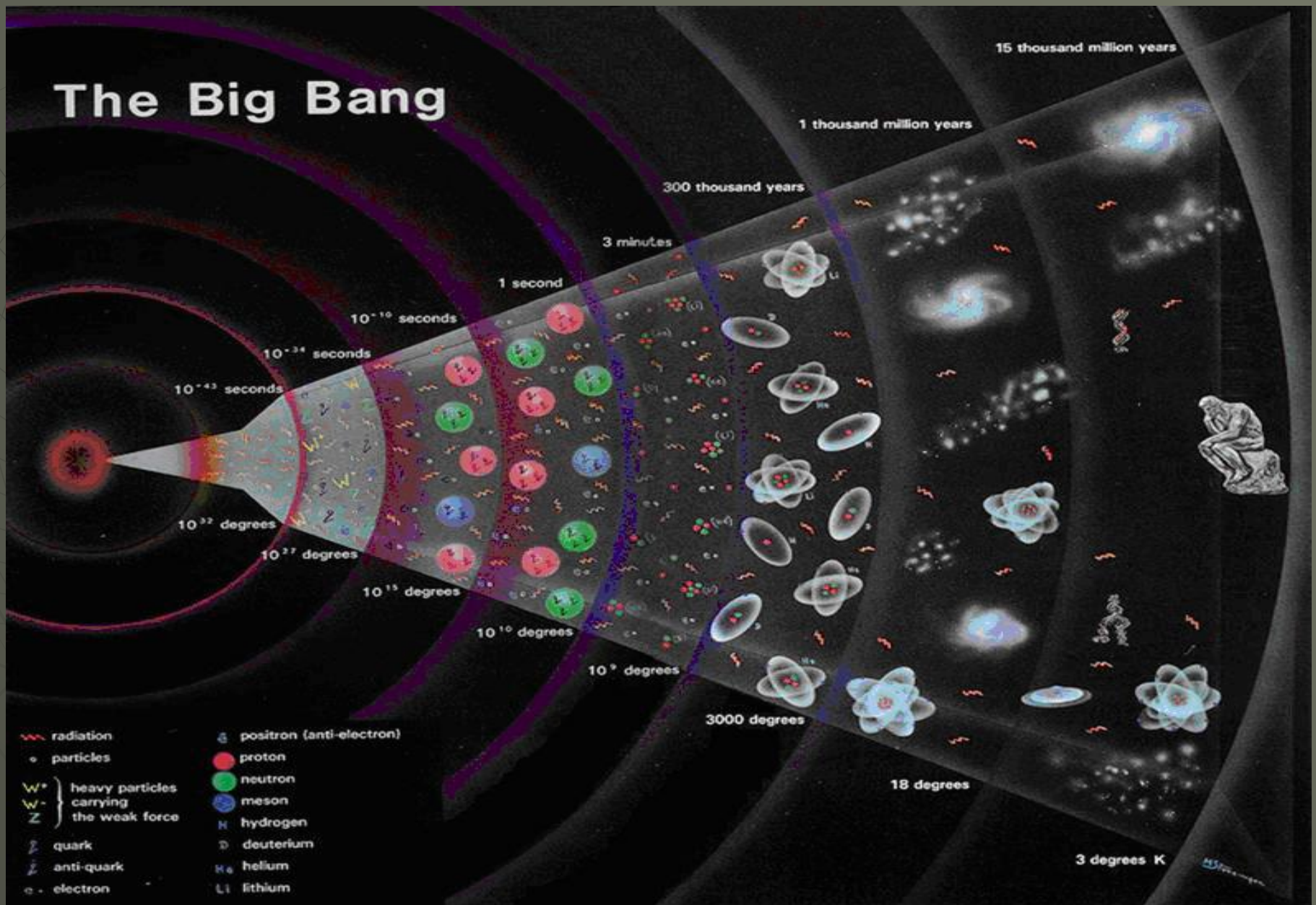
A. Creation theory states that the universe was created by God.



B. The Big Bang theory suggests that the universe began 10 to 20 billion years ago with a gigantic explosion.



The Big Bang



Galaxies

1. Galaxies are classified according to their shape
2. Spiral galaxies often appear bluish because they contain many young stars
 - a. Young stars give off blue light when they burn
3. Elliptical galaxies often appear reddish because they contain many old stars
 - a. Old stars give off red light when they burn

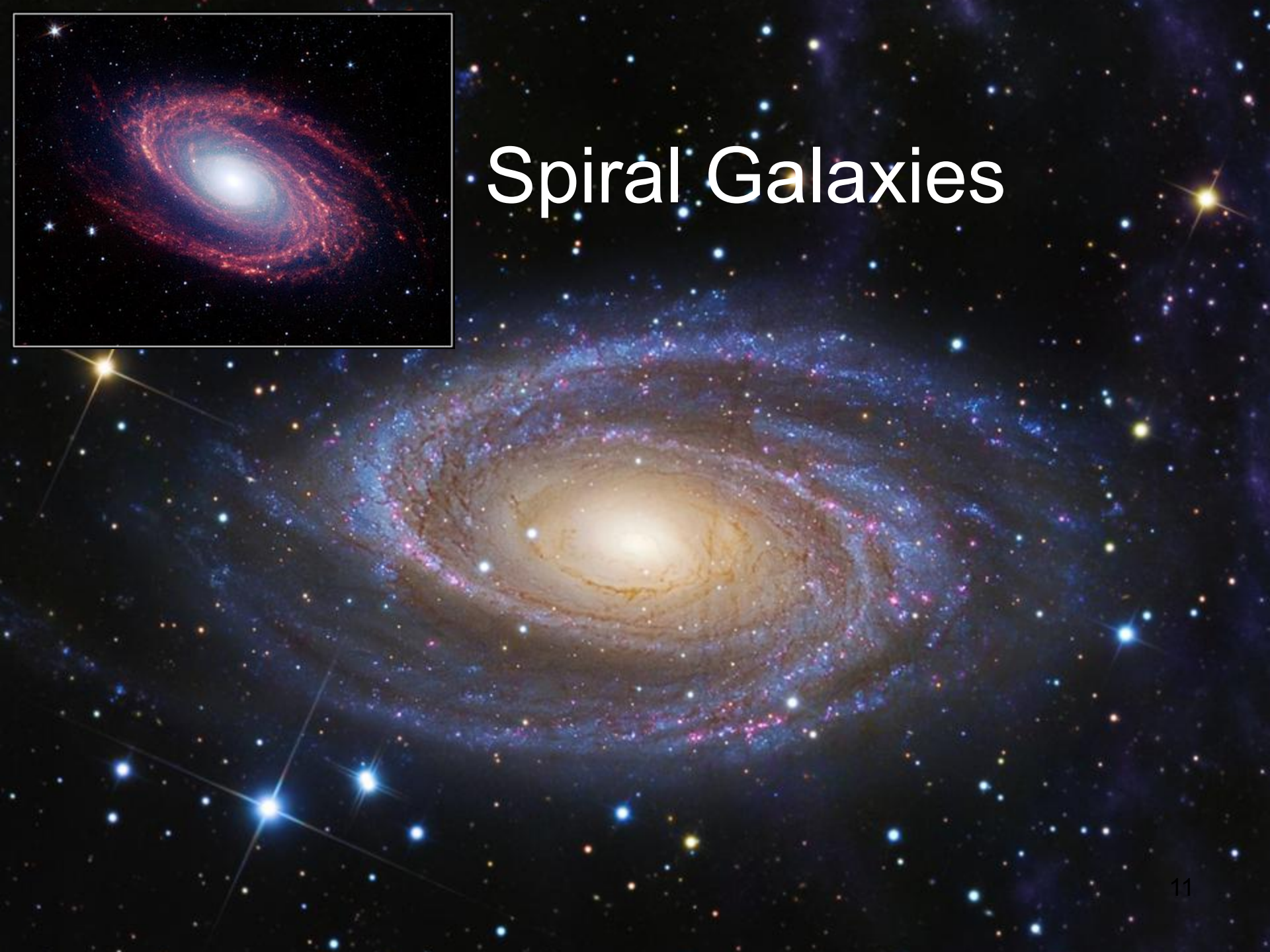
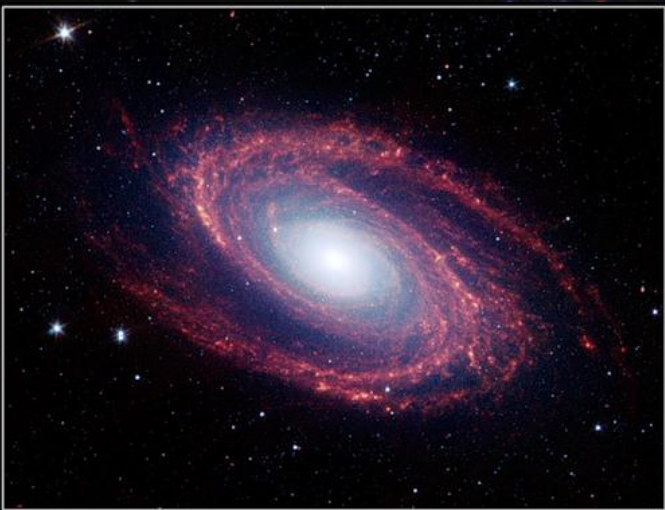
Galaxies, cont.

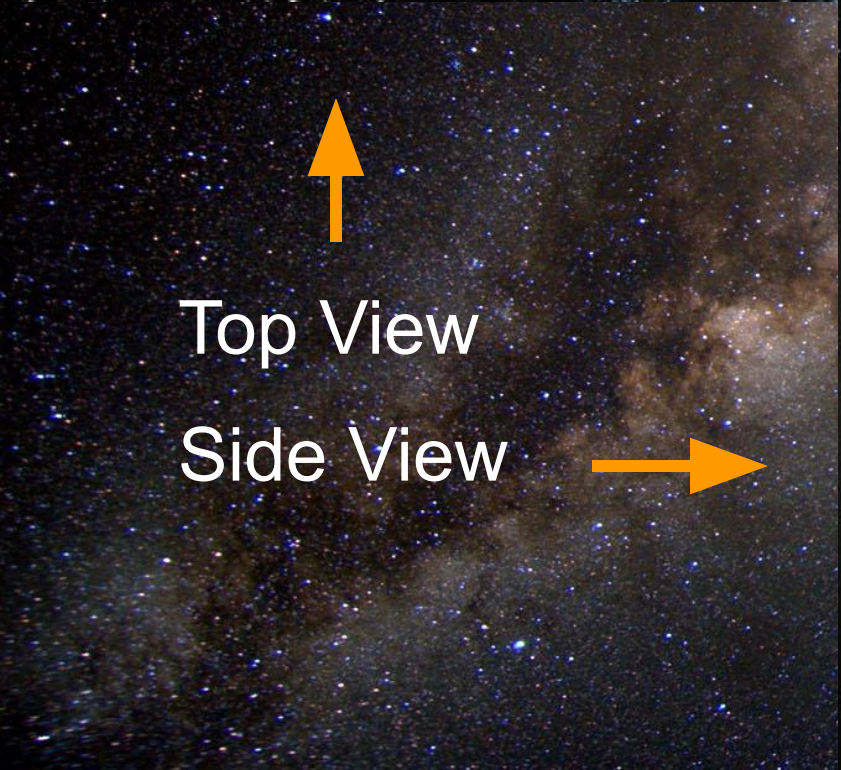
4. A large cluster of galaxies is called a supercluster
5. Our solar system is inside the galaxy known as the Milky Way
 - a. The Milky Way is classified as a spiral galaxy
6. The Milky Way contains interstellar matter that may form new stars

Elliptical



Spiral Galaxies



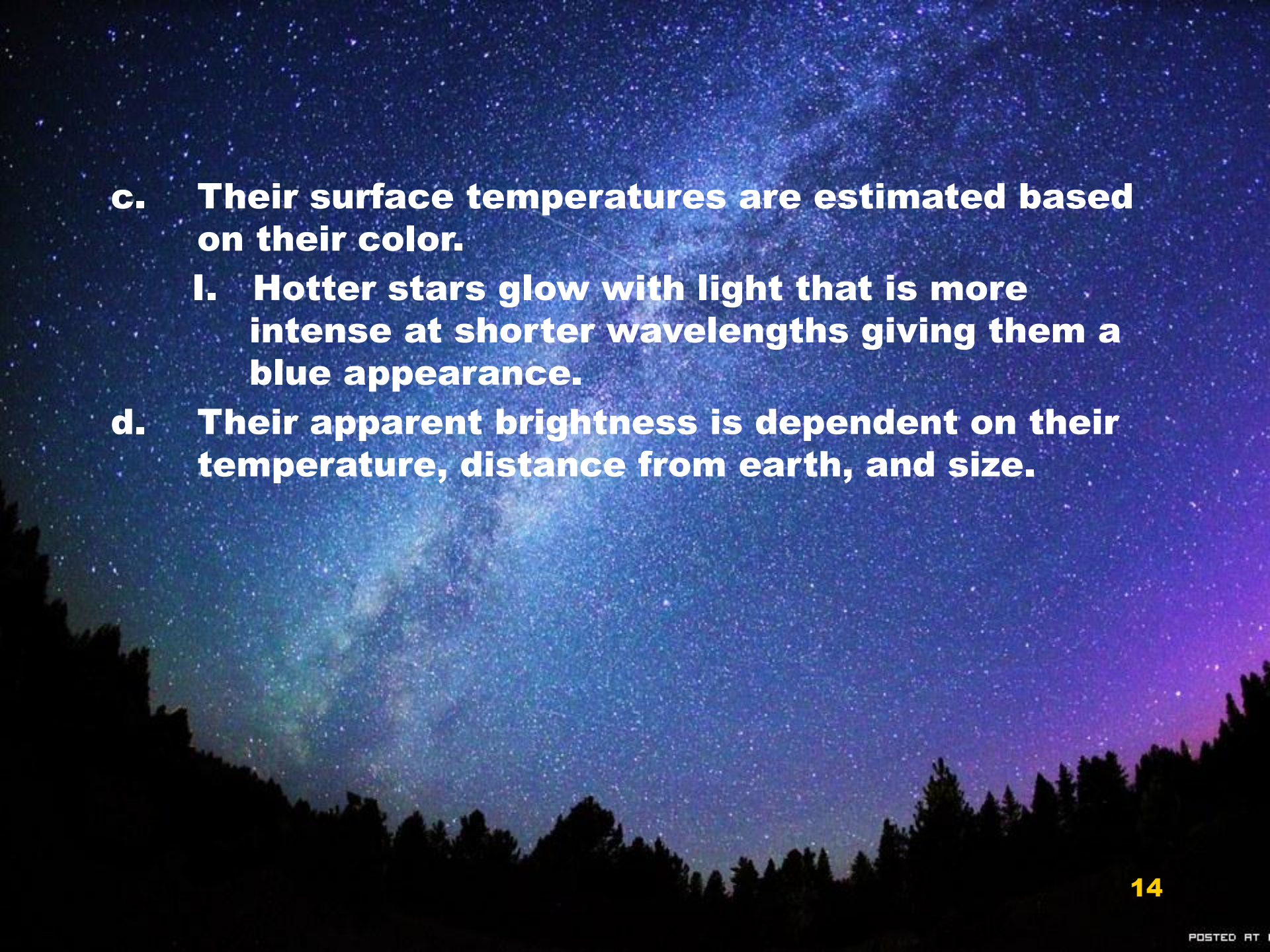


Milky Way
Galaxy

Top View
Side View

Stars

- 1. Distances between stars are measured in light-years - the distance that light travels in one earth year.**
- 2. The closest stars to Earth are 4.3 light-years away.**
- 3. Properties of stars:**
 - a. They produce their own light.**
 - b. They radiate (give off) these types of energy: heat, electromagnetic and light.**

- 
- c. Their surface temperatures are estimated based on their color.**
 - l. Hotter stars glow with light that is more intense at shorter wavelengths giving them a blue appearance.**
 - d. Their apparent brightness is dependent on their temperature, distance from earth, and size.**

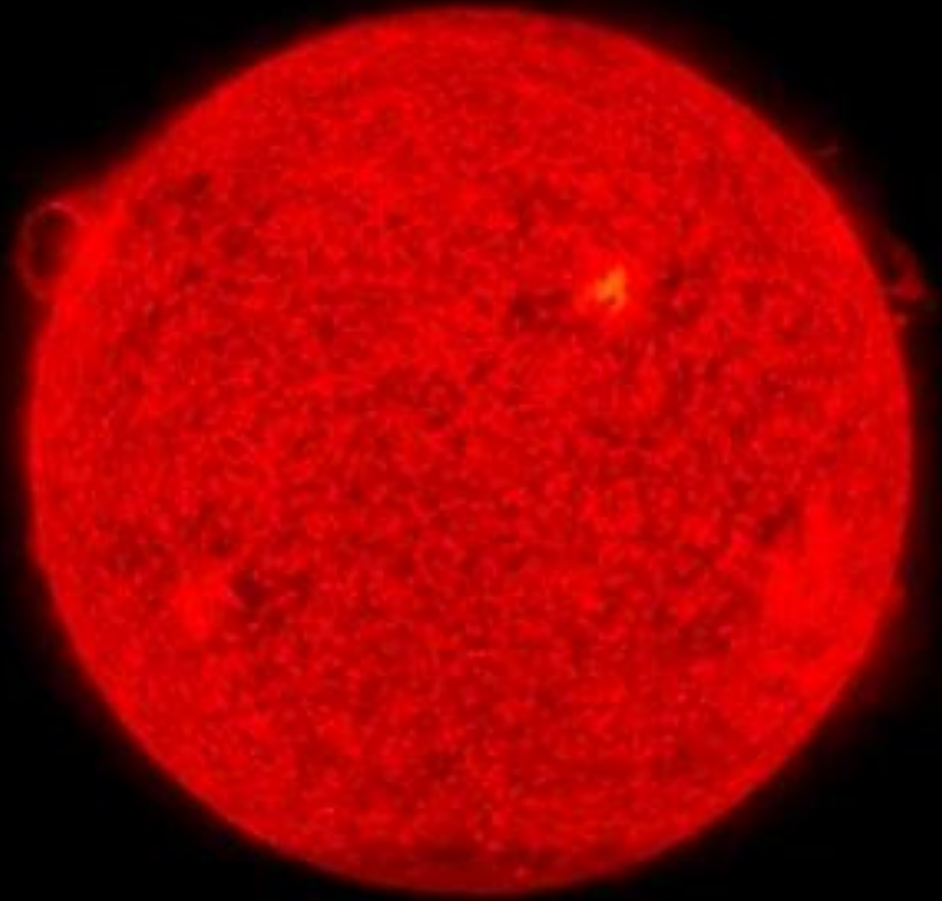
3. Properties of stars

- a. They produce their own light**
- b. They radiate (give off) these types of energy: heat, electromagnetic and light**

CJVYTYBZ



Largest Kepler red giant



4500 K

Smallest Kepler red giant



5000 K

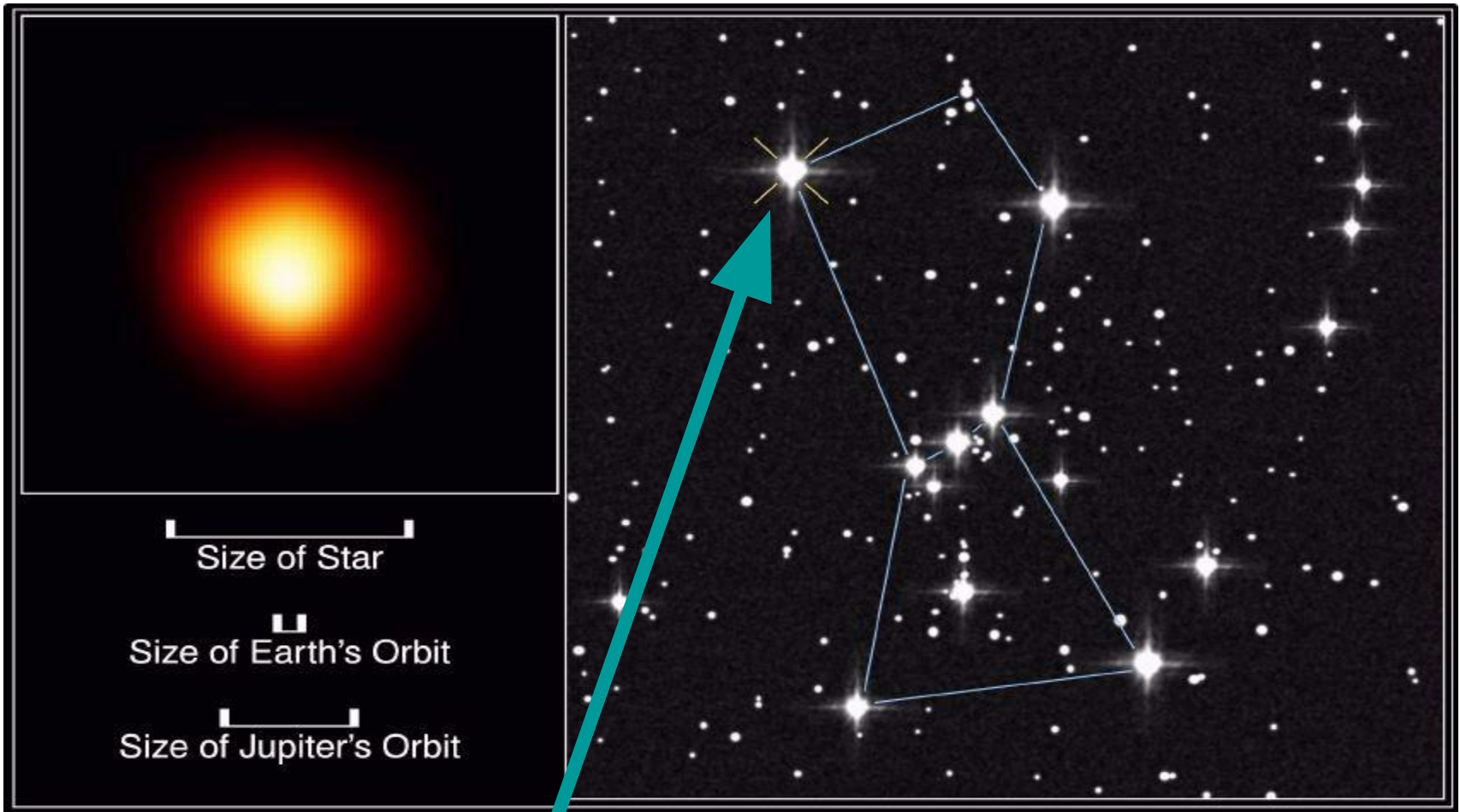
The Sun



5800 K

Red giant

A star that has low surface temperature and a diameter that is large relative to the Sun.



Betelgeuse Star in Orion Constellation

Stars, cont.

- e. Held together by gravitational forces**
- f. Hydrogen combines to form helium on stars. This is called a fusion reaction and produces energy**
- g. Our sun is a typical star.**

4. The life of a star:

- a. **About 90 percent of all stars are in the middle of their life cycles.**
- b. **A star is born when gas and dust collapse inward.**
- c. **Supergiant stars form supernovas**
- d. **Most of the stars in the Milky Way, which are relatively small, will end their lives as white dwarfs.**

The Solar System

A composite image of the solar system. In the upper right, Saturn is shown with its prominent rings. Below it, Jupiter is visible. In the lower left, Venus is shown as a small, dark sphere. The background is a deep blue space filled with stars and nebulae.

1. Copernicus (1473-1543) first proposed that Earth and the other planets orbit the sun
2. The orbits of the planet were first said to be elliptical by Kepler (1571-1630)
3. The brightest object in our sky (besides the sun and the moon) is Venus



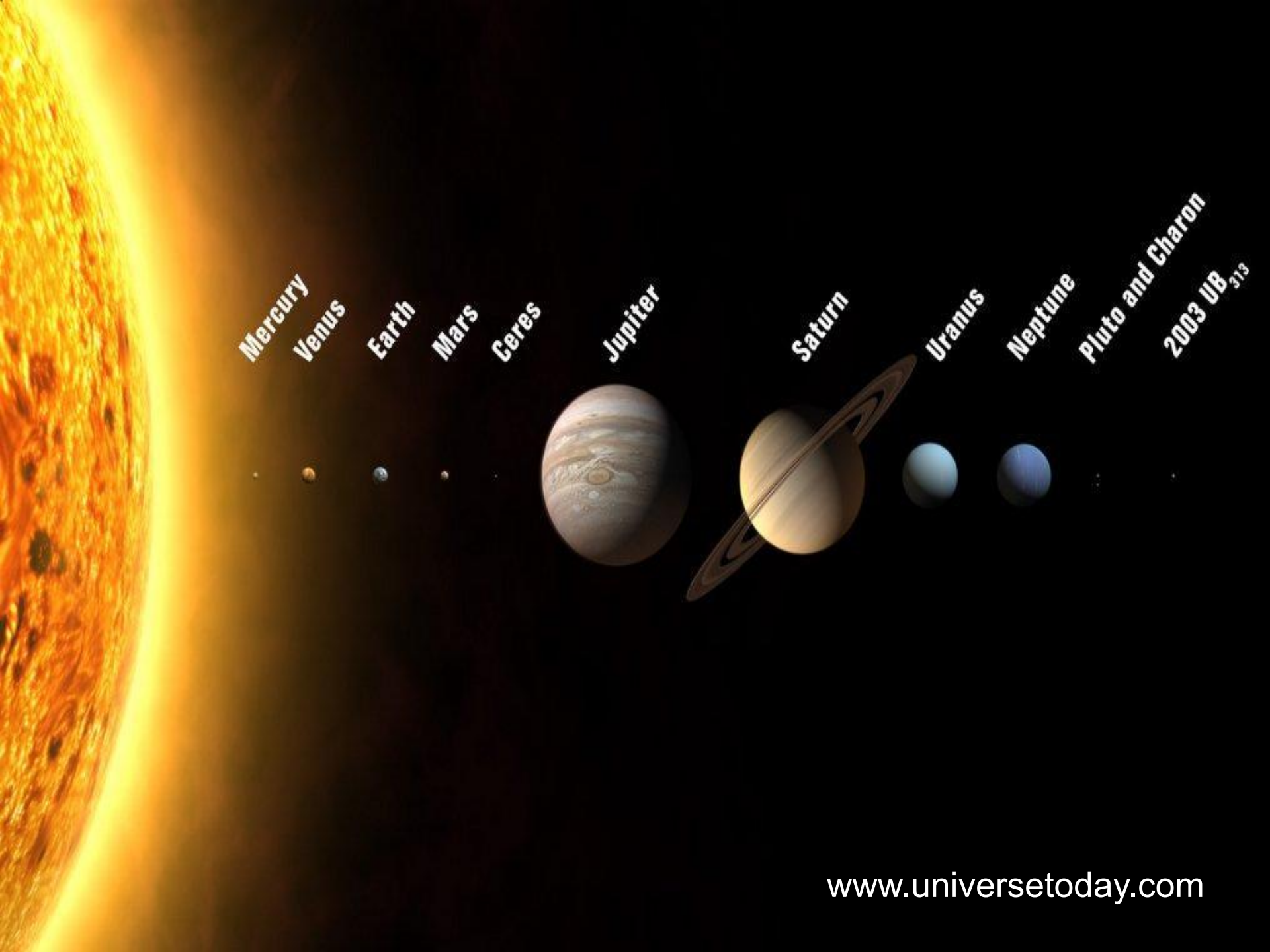
Nickolas Copernicus



4. The order of the planets are (solid and rocky inner planets) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and (outer gaseous planets) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.



SOLAR SYSTEM



Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Ceres

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

Pluto and Charon

2003 UB³¹³



I. Mercury is closest to the sun and has very hot temperatures.

II. The inner planets and outer planets are separated by an asteroid belt.

III. The great red spot on Jupiter is believed to be a giant storm.

IV. All of the gaseous outer planets have rings.

I. Mercury is closest to the sun and has very hot temperatures.





II. The inner planets and outer planets are separated by an asteroid belt.

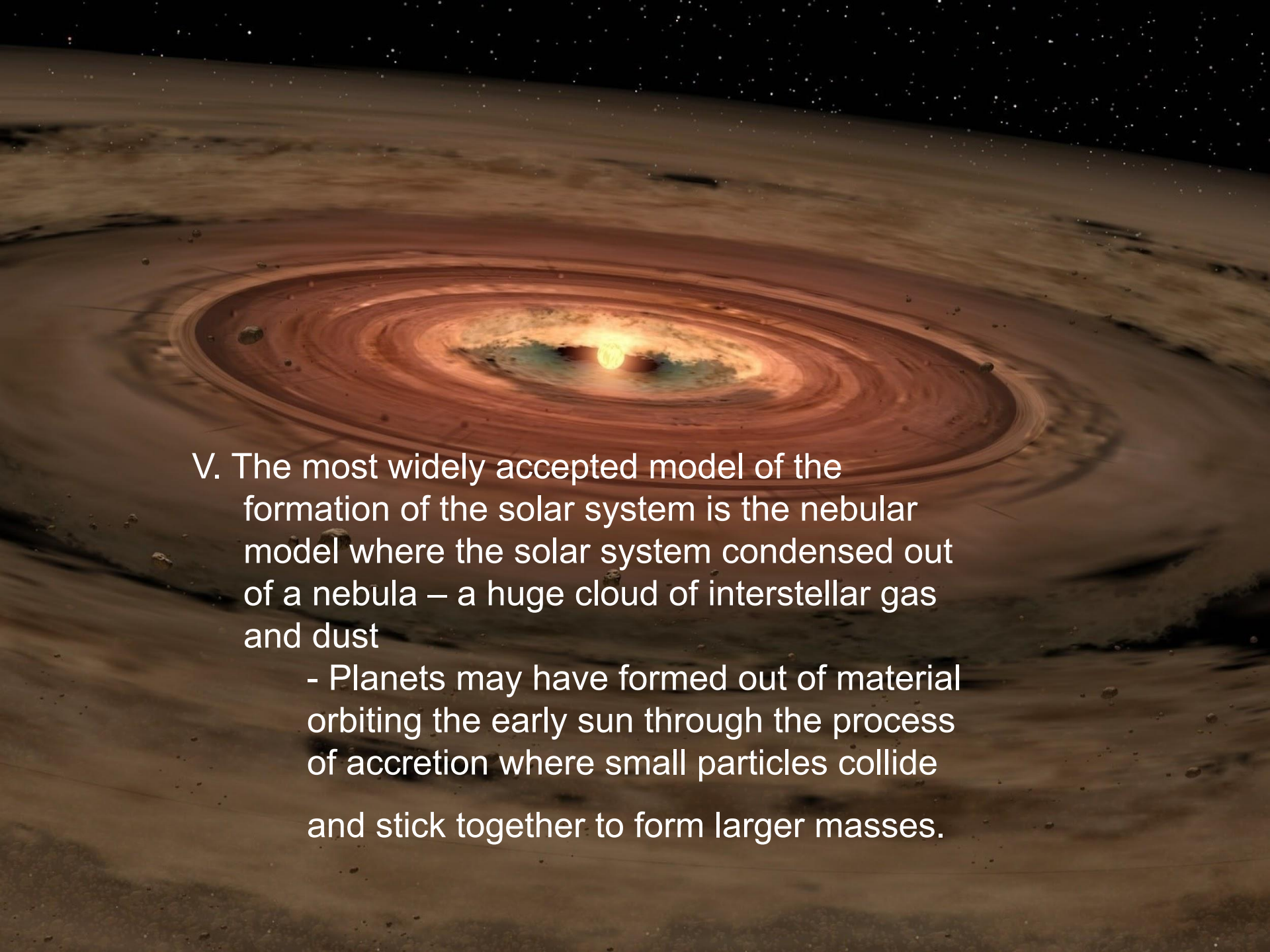


III. The great red spot on Jupiter is believed to be a giant storm.



IV. All of the gaseous outer planets have rings.

- V. The most widely accepted model of the formation of the solar system is the **nebular model** where the solar system condensed out of a nebula – a huge cloud of interstellar gas and dust
- Planets may have formed out of material orbiting the early sun through the process of accretion where small particles collide and stick together to form larger masses.

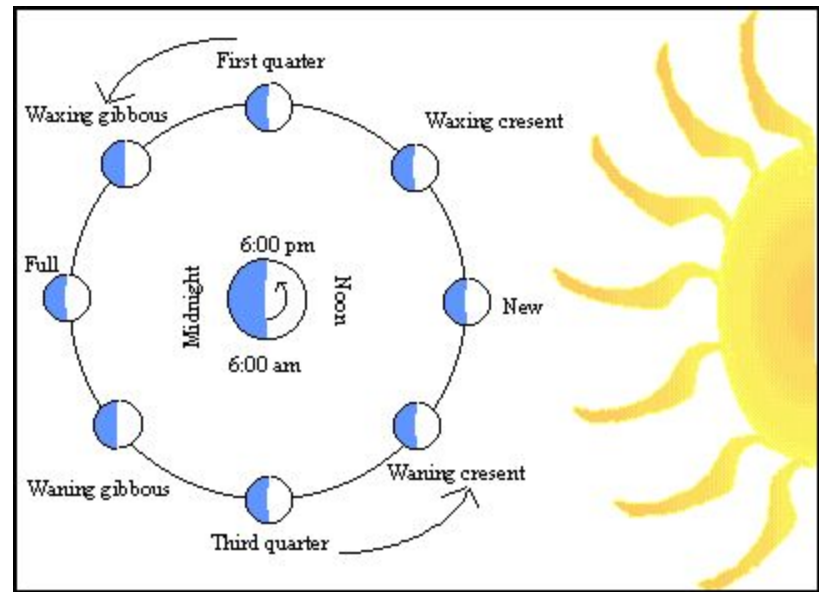


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VI. The Moon
Experiences
phases
determined by
relative positions
of Earth, sun,
and moon
(see page 599 in
the text)

VII. During a
solar eclipse the
moon blocks out
the sun







The end

Thank you for your attention