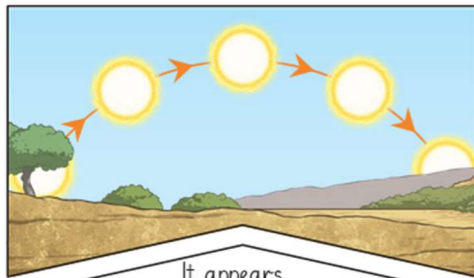
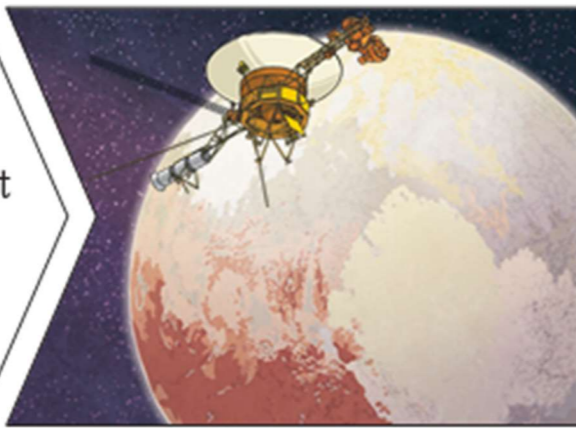


## KEY KNOWLEDGE

Pluto used to be considered a **planet** but was reclassified as a **dwarf planet** in 2006.



Earth **rotates** (spins) on its axis. It does a full **rotation** once in every 24 hours. At the same time that Earth is **rotating**, it is also **orbiting** (revolving) around the **Sun**. It takes a little more than 365 days to **orbit** the **Sun**. Daytime occurs when the side of Earth is facing towards the **Sun**. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the **Sun**.



It appears to us that the **Sun** moves across the sky during the day but the **Sun** does not move at all. It seems to us that the **Sun** moves because of the movements of Earth.



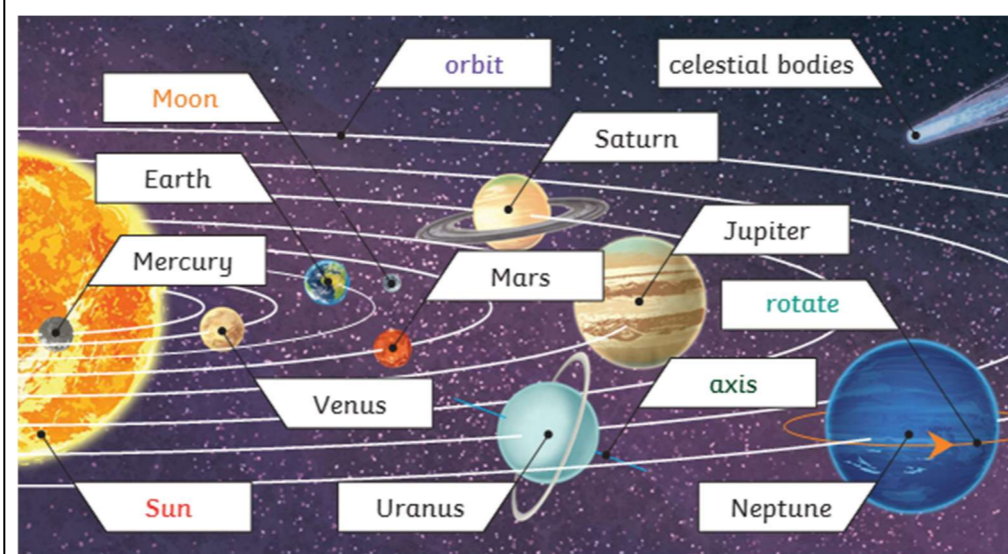
Nicolaus Copernicus

The work and ideas of many **astronomers** (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the **heliocentric model** was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed **astronomers** to understand how **planets** stayed in **orbit**.



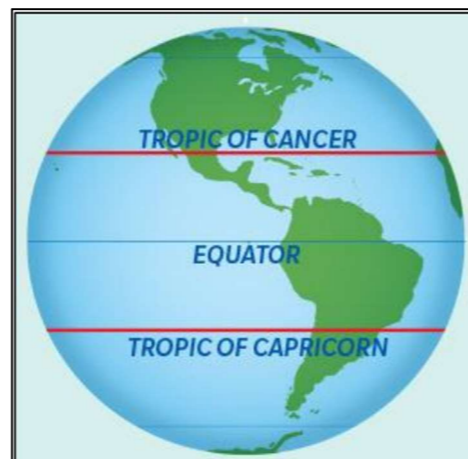
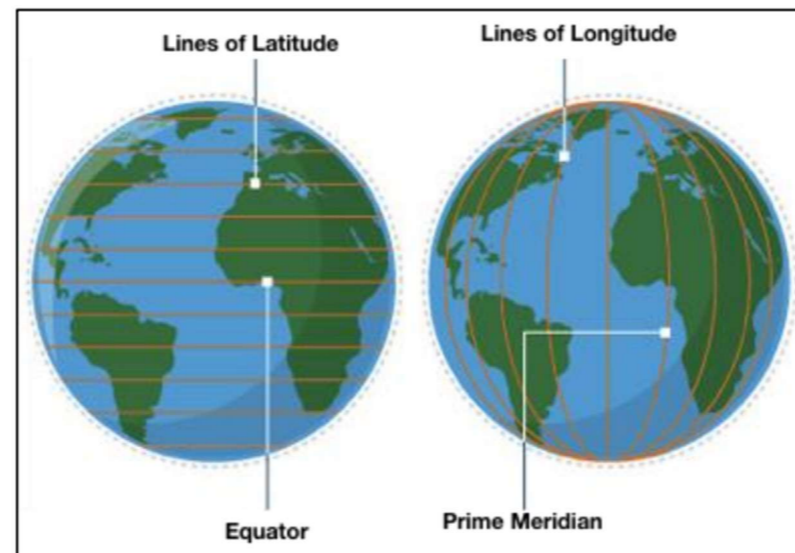
The **Moon** orbits Earth in an oval-shaped path while spinning on its axis. At various times in a month, the **Moon** appears to be different shapes. This is because as the **Moon** **rotates** round Earth, the **Sun** lights up different parts of it.

# Above us, only sky



Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky planets. They are mostly made up of metal and rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.

## GEOGRAPHY



## KEY VOCABULARY

**Sun:** a huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around.

**Star:** a giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.

**Moon:** a natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets.

**Planet:** a large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star.

**Sphere:** a round 3D shape in the shape of a ball.

**Spherical bodies:** astronomical objects shapes like spheres.

**Satellite:** any object or body in space that orbits something else, for example: the Moon is a satellite of Earth.

**Orbit:** to move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.

**Rotate:** to spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own axis.

**Axis:** an imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's axis (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.

**Geocentric model:** a belief people used to have that other planets and the Sun orbited around Earth.

**Heliocentric model:** the structure of the Solar System where the planets orbit around the Sun.

**Lines of Latitude:** Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.

**Lines of Longitude:** Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.

**Equator:** An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole. The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

**Prime Meridian:** The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.

**Tropic of Cancer:** The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer.

**Tropic of Capricorn:** The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn.

**Scale:** The representation of distance on a map.