

DAILY

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THE HOMESCHOOL DAILY

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Marie



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Solar System Guided Notes

The Solar System is made up of t	the sun and other	r celestial bodies th	nat
	These bodies in	clude	, dwarf
planets, over 100 moons, and cour	ntless asteroids,	comets, and meteo	roids.
Our solar system is found in the		The	sun is one of billions of
stars in this ga	laxy.		
The sun is a medium sized	It is our	source of	
and			
There have been two ways of thir	nking about how t	the Earth and othe	r planets move in space.
One is called a geocentric model (and the other is	called a heliocentri	c model.
At one time, a scientist named Ar	ristotle made cla	ims to a geocentric	model. A
says th	at the	is the center o	of the universe and that
all the celestial bodies orbit the	Earth.		
It wasn't until after Aristotle's d	eath that a monk	k named Nicolaus Co	opernicus revealed a
heliocentric model. A	say	s that the	is at the center of
the solar system and all celestial	bodies orbit it.		
Planets orbit the sun because of	gravity. Objects	that have more	have more
Gravity also gets		with	·
is the force of a	ttraction that al	l objects with mass	s have between each
other.			
The sun makes up of the	mass of our solo	r system. It has m	ore gravitational pull
than anything else in our solar sys	stem. This		and the
at which the plane	ets are	keep the plan	nets in orbit.
Each of the 8 planets revolve aro	und the sun in _		orbits.
An elliptical orbit is an		that a celesti	al body takes around
another celestial body.			
Write the mnemonic device.			
Mercury Venus Farth M	ars Juniter	Saturn Uranus	Nentune

	ne 8 planets can be divided evenly into 2 groups, the planets.	planets and the
	, and	make up the inner
plc	anets. They are also called planets. Te	
	surfaces that are comprised mainly of	and
Me	ercury	
•		
•	Speediest Planet- moves 30 miles a second!	
•	Atmosphere	
•	Planet of hot and cold temperatures	
•	planet	
•	2 nd most dense	
•	No satellites	
•	A is an object that orbits a larger obj	ect. Example: Moon
<u>Ve</u>	<u>enus</u>	
•	Nicknamed "" and "	ш
•	One of the objects in the sky due	to its reflective clouds
•	atmosphere causes the	
•	planet	
•	Retrograde Rotation-	
•	No satellites	
•	It is called Earth's twin because they are relatively the so	ame size.
Ve	enus' hot temperature is due to what we call "the Greenhou	use Effect." The large amoun
	in Venus' atmosphere acts like a _	The heat get
	underneath the thick layer of clouds. Because	e the heat has nowhere to go
Ve	enus gets hotter and stays hot.	
Ea	arth	

•	planet
•	Has
•	Atmosphere with and
•	Has including humans, plants, and animals
•	1 Revolution=
•	1 Rotation=
•	1 satellite
Α	is one trip around the sun.
Α	is one complete turn on a planet's axis.
M	<u>ars</u>
•	Nicknamed due to the iron oxide (rust) on its surface
•	at the poles
•	just like Earth
•	Largest known volcano called
•	known as Valles Marineris
•	2 satellites
•	The icecaps are made of (frozen carbon dioxide) and small amounts
	of water.
<u>As</u>	steroid Belt
•	Asteroids are and dust that are too small to be considered planets.
•	Asteroids in the belt orbit the sun.
•	The asteroid belt separates the planets from the
	planets.
•	It is lies between and
Tł	ne outer planets are also called Gas giants are much
th	an terrestrial planets. They are comprised primarily of, liquids, and
	·
<u>Jι</u>	<u>ipiter</u>

•	Planet
•	Made up mostly of and
•	Faint ring system
•	Has satellites
•	Has a that is an ongoing
•	Jupiter is so BIG that all the other planets could fit inside it!
<u>S</u>	<u>aturn</u>
•	Planet
•	Spectacular made of ice and dust
•	Second largest planet
•	Has more than 80 satellites
•	Despite Saturn's size, it could float in a bathtub of water!
U	<u>ranus</u>
•	on its side and east to west
•	Blue color from in atmosphere
•	13 dark
•	Thought to have of water, ammonia, and methane above a solid core
•	Has more than 27 satellites
<u>N</u>	<u>eptune</u>
•	Most distant planet from the sun
•	,, and windy
•	6 Faint Rings
•	13 known satellites
•	Visible
•	Blue color is from in the atmosphere

Solar System Guided Notes

- The Solar System is made up of the sun and other celestial bodies that orbit the sun.
 These bodies include 8 planets, dwarf planets, over 100 moons, and countless asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.
- Our solar system is found in the Milky Way Galaxy. The sun is one of billions of stars in this spiral galaxy.
- The sun is a medium sized star. It is our source of energy, light, and heat.
- There have been two ways of thinking about how the Earth and other planets move in space. One is called a geocentric model and the other is called a heliocentric model.
- At one time, a scientist named Aristotle made claims to a geocentric model of the Solar System. A <u>geocentric model</u> says that the Earth is the center of the universe and that all the celestial bodies orbit the Earth.
- It wasn't until after Aristotle's death that a monk named Nicolaus Copernicus revealed a
 heliocentric model. A <u>heliocentric model</u> says that the sun is at the center of the solar
 system and all celestial bodies orbit it.
- Planets orbit the sun because of gravity. Objects that have more mass have more gravity.
 Gravity also gets weaker with distance.
- Gravity is the force of attraction that all objects with mass have between each other.
- The sun makes up 99% of the mass of our solar system. It has more gravitational pull than anything else in our solar system. This gravitational pull and the speed at which the planets are moving keep the planets in orbit.
- Each of the 8 planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits.
- An elliptical orbit is an oval shaped path that a celestial body takes around another celestial body.
- Write the mnemonic device.

Mercury Venus Earth Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune

- The 8 planets can be divided evenly into 2 groups, the inner planets and the outer planets.
- Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars make up the inner planets. They are also called terrestrial planets. Terrestrial planets have solid surfaces that are comprised mainly of rocks and metals.

• Mercury

- Closest planet to the Sun
- Speediest Planet- moves 30 miles a second!
- Thinnest Atmosphere
- Planet of extreme hot and cold temperatures
- Smallest planet
- 2nd most dense
- No satellites
- A satellite is an object that orbits a larger object. Example: Moon

Venus

- Nicknamed "Morning Star" and "Earth's Twin"
- One of the brightest objects in the sky due to its reflective clouds
- Thickest atmosphere causes the Greenhouse Effect
- Hottest planet
- Retrograde Rotation- rotates backwards
- No satellites
- It is called Earth's twin because they are relatively the same size.
- Venus' hot temperature is due to what we call "the Greenhouse Effect." The large
 amount of carbon dioxide in Venus' atmosphere acts like a blanket. The heat gets
 trapped underneath the thick layer of clouds. Because the heat has nowhere to go, Venus
 gets hotter and stays hot.

Earth

- Most dense planet
- Has seasons
- Atmosphere with water and air
- Has life including humans, plants, and animals
- 1 Revolution= 1 year
- 1 Rotation= 1 day
- 1 satellite
- A <u>revolution</u> is one trip around the sun.
- A <u>rotation</u> is one complete turn on a planet's axis.

• Mars

- · Nicknamed Red Planet due to the iron oxide (rust) on its surface
- Polar caps at the poles
- Seasons just like Earth
- Largest known volcano called Olympus Mons
- Huge canyon known as Valles Marineris
- 2 satellites
- The icecaps are made of dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide) and small amounts of water.

Asteroid Belt

- Asteroids are rocks and dust that are too small to be considered planets.
- Asteroids in the belt orbit the sun.
- The asteroid belt separates the inner planets from the outer planets.
- The outer planets are also called gas giants. Gas giants are much larger than terrestrial planets. They are comprised primarily of gases, liquids, and ice.

• <u>Jupiter</u>

- Largest Planet
- · Made up mostly of hydrogen and helium
- · Faint ring system

- Has more than 75 satellites
- Has a Great Red Spot that is an ongoing storm
- Jupiter is so BIG that all the other planets could fit inside it!

Saturn

- Least Dense Planet
- · Spectacular rings made of ice and dust
- Second largest planet
- · Has more than 80 satellites
- Despite Saturn's size, it could float in a bathtub of water!

Uranus

- · Rotates on its side and east to west
- Blue color from methane in atmosphere
- 13 dark rings
- · Thought to have oceans of water, ammonia, and methane above a solid core
- Has more than 27 satellites

Neptune

- Most distant planet from the sun
- Dark, cold, and windy
- 6 Faint Rings
- 13 known satellites
- · Visible Clouds
- Blue color is from methane in the atmosphere