

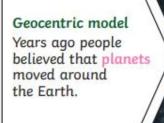
Key Vocabulary	
Sun	A huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around.
star	A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.
moon	A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets.
planet	A large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star.
sphere	A round 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.

Key Learning.

- > To identify and explain the movement of the Earth relative to the
- To explain how seasons and the associated weather is created.
- To identify and explain the movement of the moon relative to the Earth.
- To explain the size, shape and position of the earth, sun and moon.
- To explain how night and day are created and use diagrams to show this.
- To begin to understand how older civilizations used the sun to create astronomical clocks.
- > To explore the work of some space pioneers.

Atmosphere	Earth's axis
Sun's rays	<i>†</i>
Day	North Pole Night Equator
South Pole	

Key Vocabulary	
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.
astronomer	Someone who studies or is an expert in astronomy (space science).





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.

