#46: GRAVITY

Attractive force between 2 masses

□ The LARGER (size) and CLOSER (distance) the <u>STRONGER the Gravity</u>

### #47: Rotation vs. Revolution

- Rotation Earth spinning on axis
  - CAUSES DAY/ NIGHT = 24 HRS

- Revolution orbit of Earth around Sun
  - 365.25 Days
  - Earth is tiny bit <u>closer to Sun in</u> <u>Winter!</u>

#### #48: Terrestrial vs. Jovian Planets

- □ Terrestrial (inner)
  - Small
  - Rocky
  - Dense
  - Close to the Sun
  - Small/Fast orbit
  - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars

- Jovian (outer)
  - Large
  - **■**Gaseous
  - ■Low Density
  - ■Far from Sun
  - Large / Slow orbit
  - ■Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

# 49: Shape of Orbits

- Planetary orbits are slightly oval shaped or ELLIPSES
  - This is how we are **closer to the Sun in**



- Orbital Velocity is also faster when closer
- BUT! The eccentricity is slight and when drawn to scale looks circular
  - \*Always pick the circle on test\*

## **#50:** Cause of Seasons

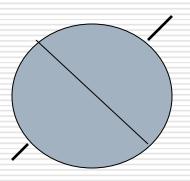
1. 23.5° <u>tilt</u> of Earth's Axis

WINTER-more slanted rays / shorter days= COOLER SUMMER- longer days / more direct rays= HOTTER

2. Revolution (orbit) of Earth around Sun

### #51 Summer:

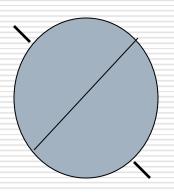
- North Pole tilts at the Sun
  - SUMMER SOLSTICE / June 21st
  - First day of summer / Longest day of the year
  - N. Hemisphere has most DIRECT RAYS





### #52 WINTER:

- North Pole tilts AWAY from SUN
  - Winter SOLSTICE / Dec. 21st
  - First day of winter / Shortest day
  - N. Hemisphere gets INDIRECT rays (slanted)





## #53

## **EQUINOX**

- □ Equal DAY / NIGHT, 12hrs / 12hrs
  - Everywhere on EARTH!

Axis is sideways / perpendicular to Sun

- September and March 21<sup>st</sup>
  - Starts Spring / Fall

#54 Why do we see phases of the Moon?

☐ The Moon is always ½ lit by Sunlight

As the Moon <u>orbits/ revolves</u> Earth we see different amounts of this half as our angle of view changes

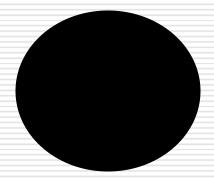
- □ The Moon takes a MONTH to revolve
  - It grows into a FULL Moon and shrinks away every 30 days / every orbit

## #55 FULL Moon vs. NEW Moon

- ☐ FULL
  - Opposite SUN
  - See Whole Circle

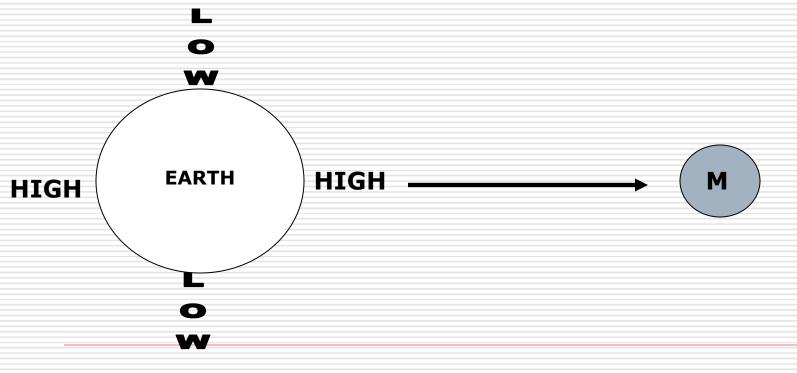
NEW

- Between Sun and Earth
- See NOTHING!



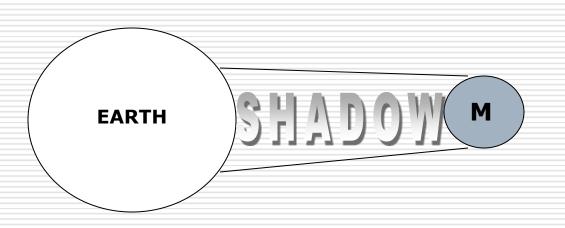
#56 TIDES

Rise and fall of sea-level from Moon's gravitational pull on the Earth.



# #57 Solar Eclipse

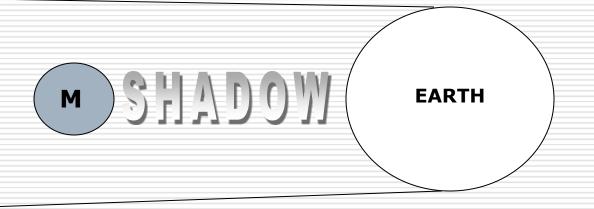
■ New Moon blocks Sun





# #58 Lunar Eclipse

□ Earth blocks Full Moon





## #59: Apparent Size of Moon and Sun

The Moon and Sun are about the same size in our sky because, although the Sun is millions of times larger, it is millions of times farther away. SUN

MOON