## \#46: GRAVITY

## $\square$ Attractive force between 2 masses

$\square$ The LARGER (size) and CLOSER (distance) the STRONGER the Gravity

# \#47: Rotation vs. Revolution 

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

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


## \#48: Terrestrial vs. Jovian Planets

$\square$ 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
■upiter, Saturn,
Uranus, Neptune

49: Shape of Orbits
$\square$ Planetary orbits are slightly oval shaped or ELLIPSES

- This is how we are closer to the Sun in Winter

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



## \#50: Cause of Seasons

1. $23.5^{\circ}$ tilt 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:

## $\square$ North Pole tilts at the Sun

- SUMMER SOLSTICE / June $21^{\text {st }}$
- First day of summer / Longest day of the year
- N. Hemisphere has most DIRECT RAYS



## \#52 WINTER:

## $\square$ North Pole tilts AWAY from SUN

- Winter SOLSTICE / Dec. $21^{\text {st }}$
- First day of winter / Shortest day
- N. Hemisphere gets INDIRECT rays (slanted)



## \#53

$\square$ Equal DAY / NIGHT, 12hrs / 12hrs - Everywhere on EARTH!
$\square$ Axis is sideways / perpendicular to Sun
$\square$ September and March $21^{\text {st }}$ - Starts Spring / Fall
\#54 Why do we see phases of the Moon?
$\square$ The Moon is always $1 / 2$ lit by Sunlight
$\square$ As the Moon orbits/ revolves Earth we see different amounts of this half as our angle of view changes
$\square$ 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

- Between Sun and Earth
nSee NOTHING!



## \#56 <br> TIDES

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


## \#57 Solar Eclipse

## $\square$ New Moon blocks Sun



## \#58 Lunar Eclipse

## $\square$ Earth blocks Full Moon



## \#59:

## Apparent Size of Moon and Sun

$\square$ 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.


