

# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

**SENT INTO SPACE CLASSTRONAUTS PROGRAMME**

LAUNCH YOUR SCHOOL INTO  
SPACE



# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Today we will be learning...

about the different planets in our solar system

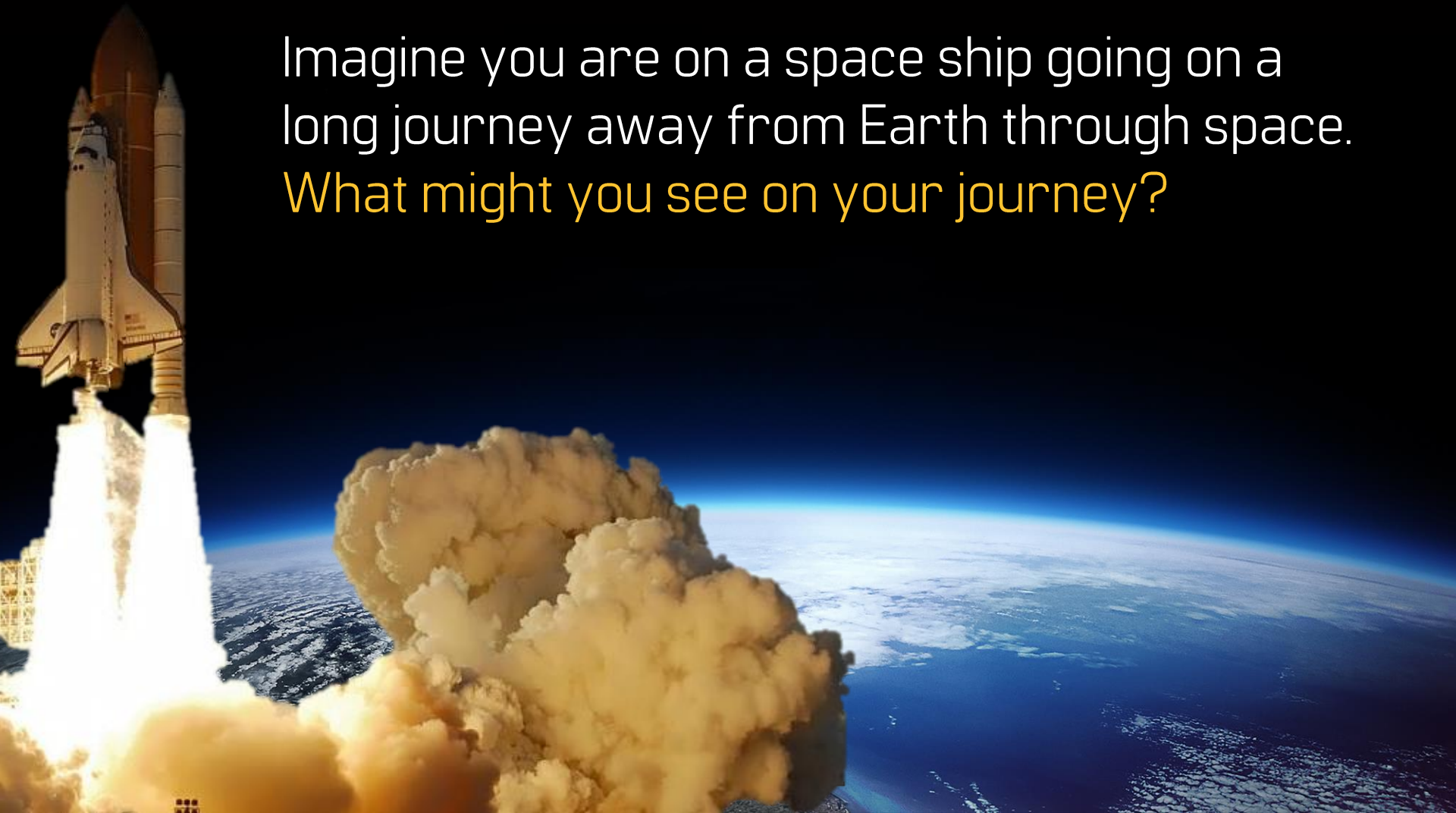
By the end of the lesson you should be able to...

- Name the planets in the solar system
- Describe the features of some of the planets in the solar system
- Explain why it would be difficult to live on the other planets



# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Imagine you are on a space ship going on a long journey away from Earth through space.  
What might you see on your journey?





# THE SOLAR SYSTEM



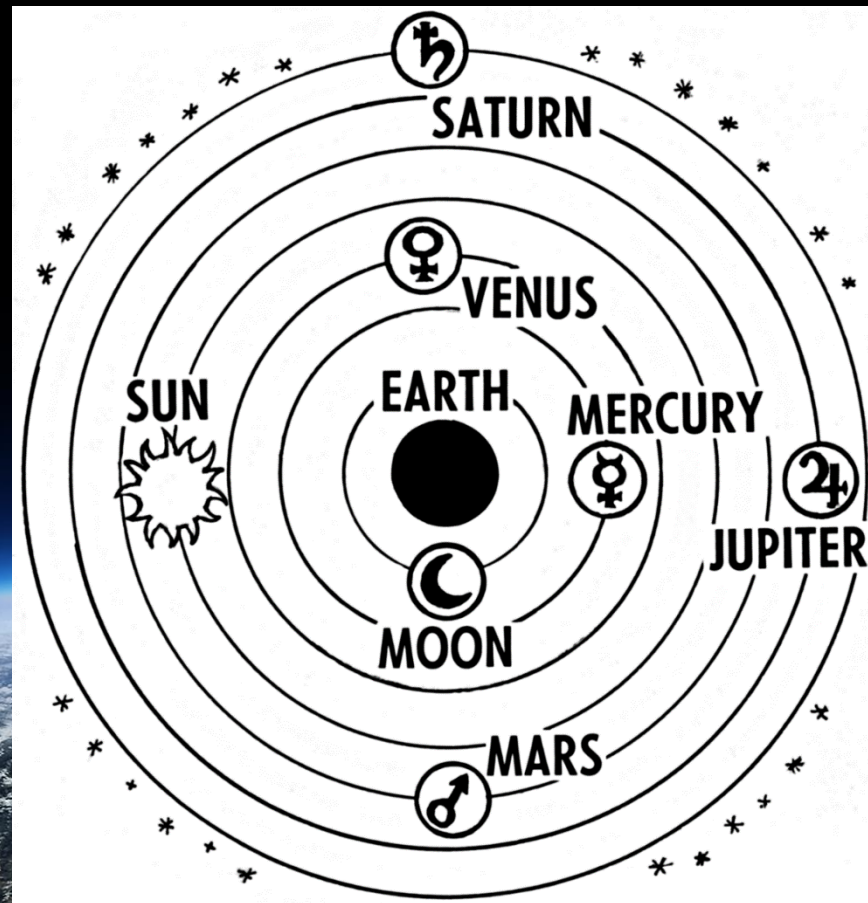
You are Roman astronomer **Claudius Ptolemy**, trying to come up with a model to explain the universe. When you look up into the sky you see the Sun, Moon, planets and stars moving across the sky in regular cycles.

**What model of the Universe would you come up with to explain this?**



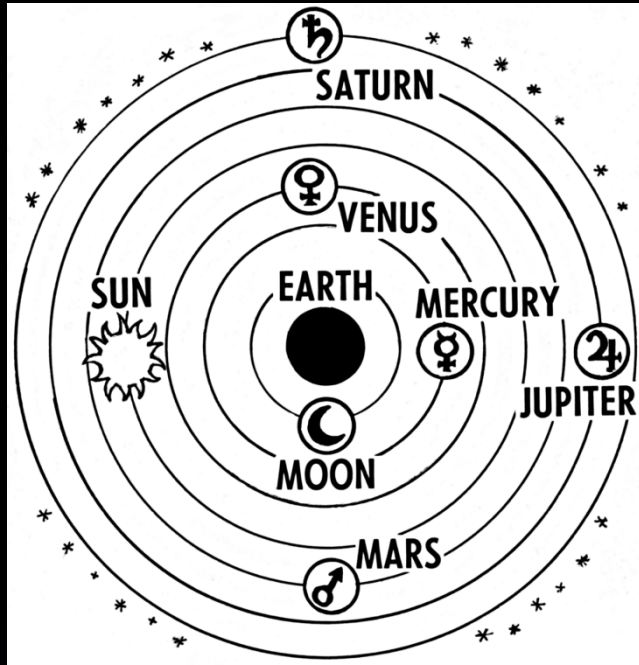
# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

## The Ptolemaic System - 150 AD





# THE SOLAR SYSTEM



**Geocentric** (Earth-centred) model of the universe:

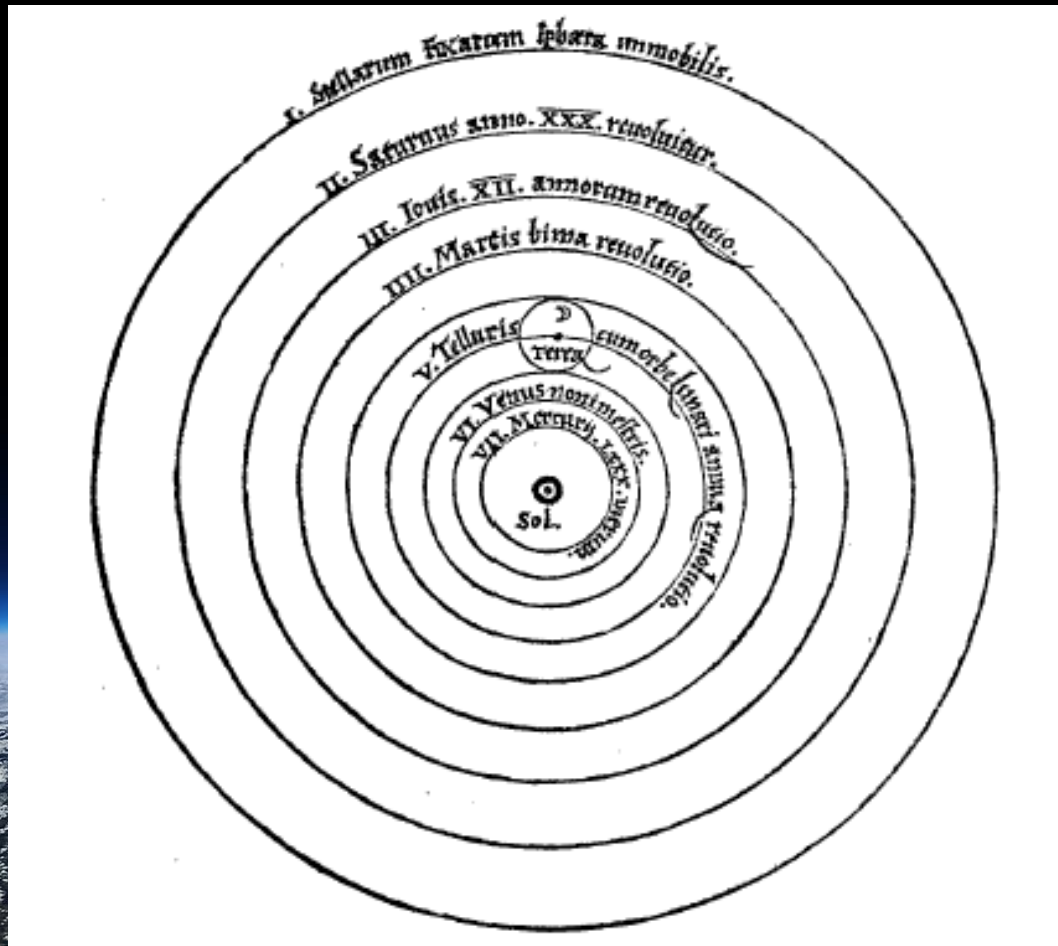
- Earth doesn't rotate
- Moon, planets, sun and stars orbit around Earth in spheres of increasing size
- Accepted for next 1,400 years until 16<sup>th</sup> century

Created by  
Roman **Claudius**  
**Ptolemy**

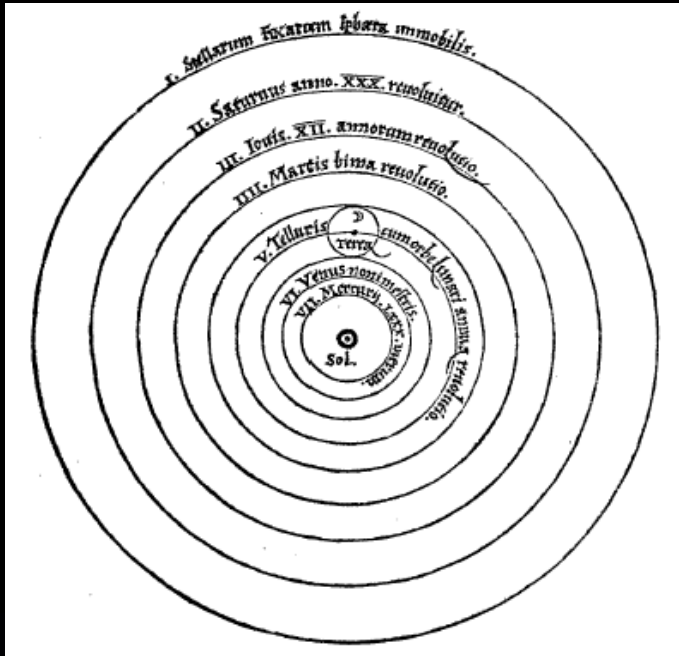


# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

## Copernican Model - 1534 AD



# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

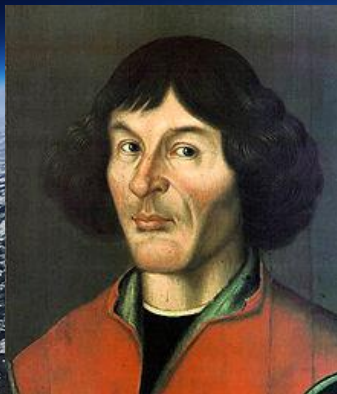


**Heliocentric** (Sun-centred) model of the universe:

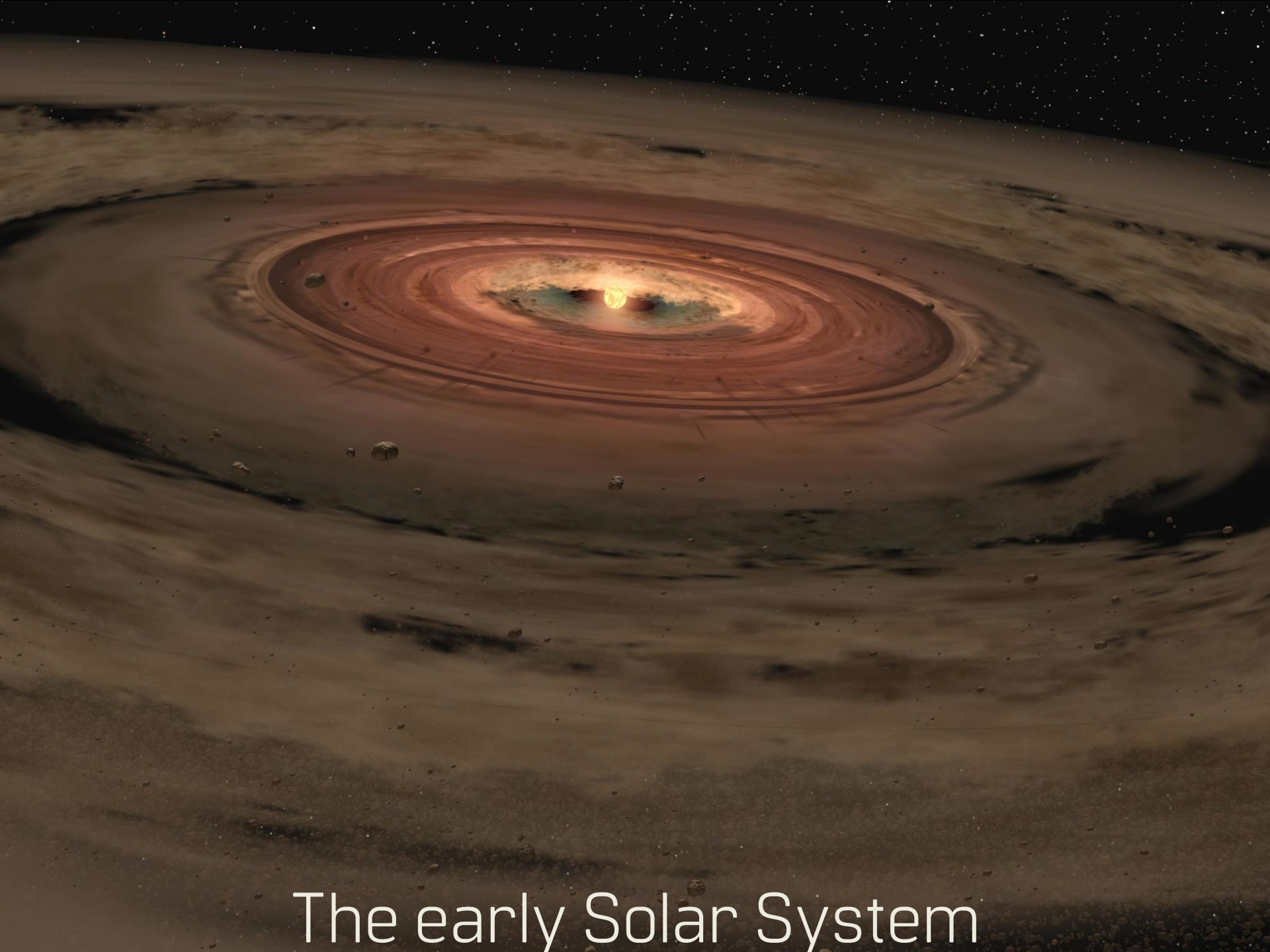
- Around the Sun, in order, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Moon, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the fixed stars
- The distance from the Earth to the Sun is small compared to the distance to the stars
- Not widely accepted until late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century

**Nicolaus  
Copernicus**

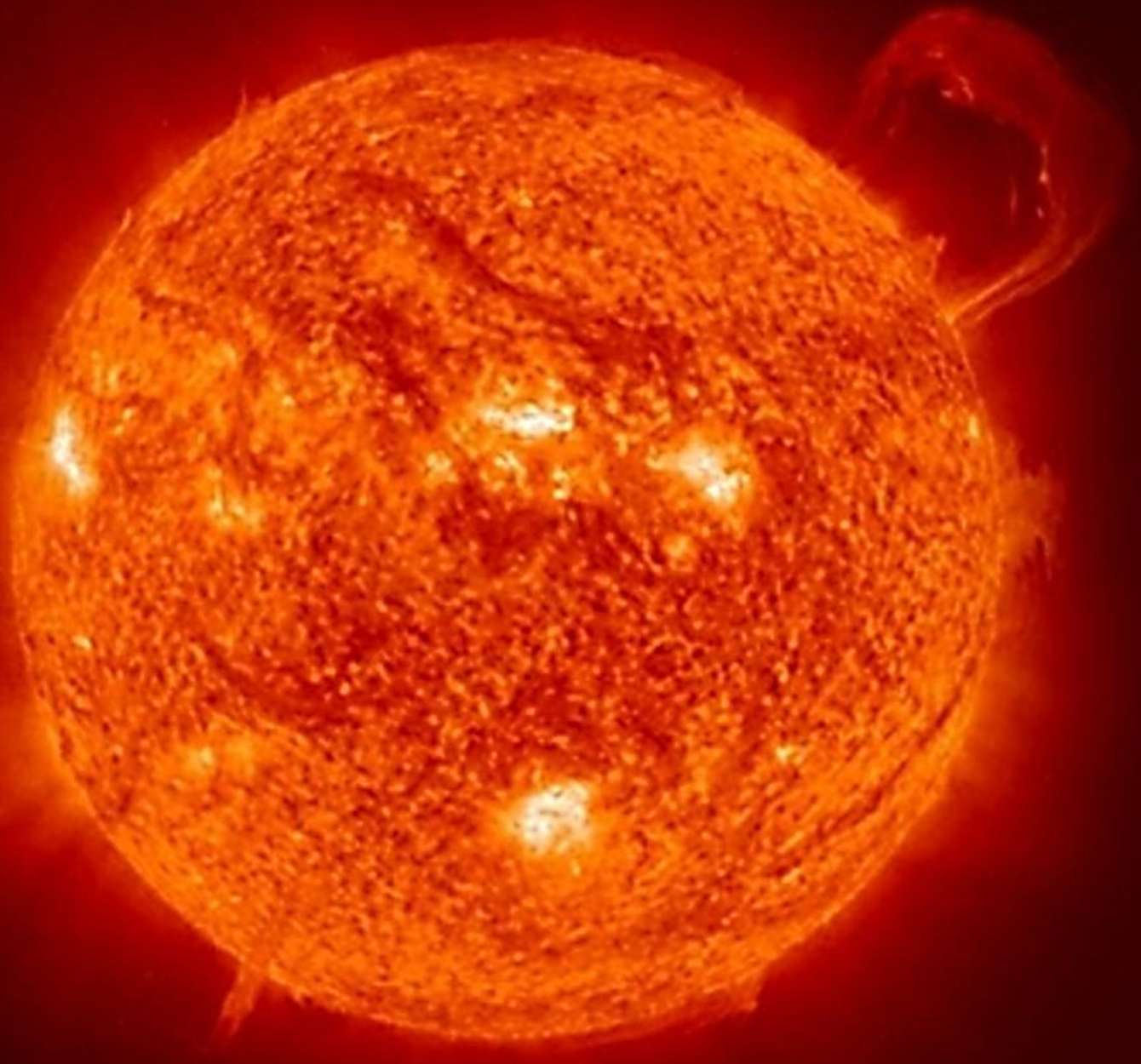
Poland  
1473-1543







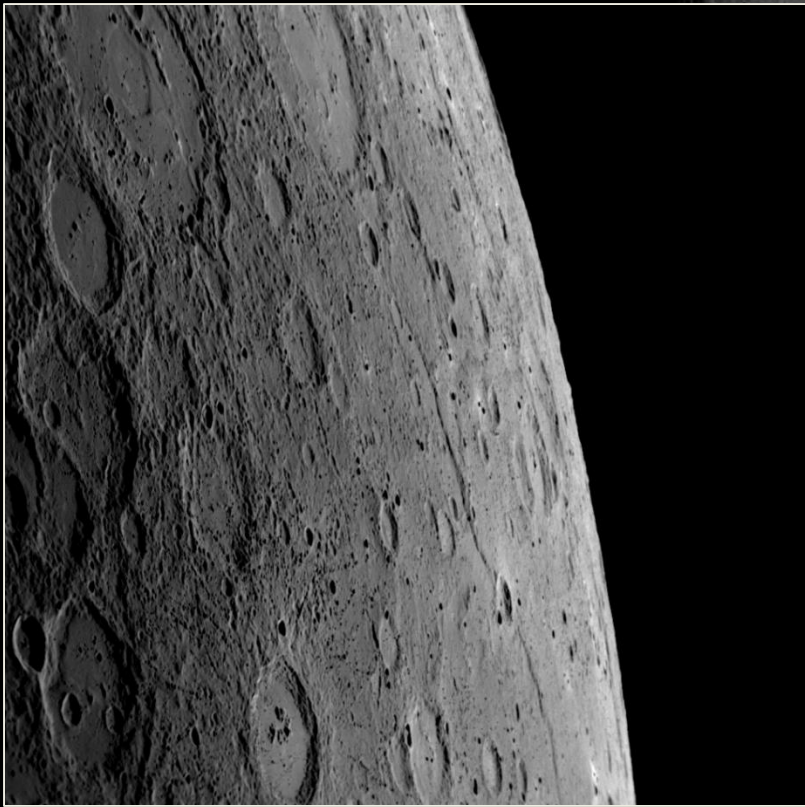
The early Solar System



Sun

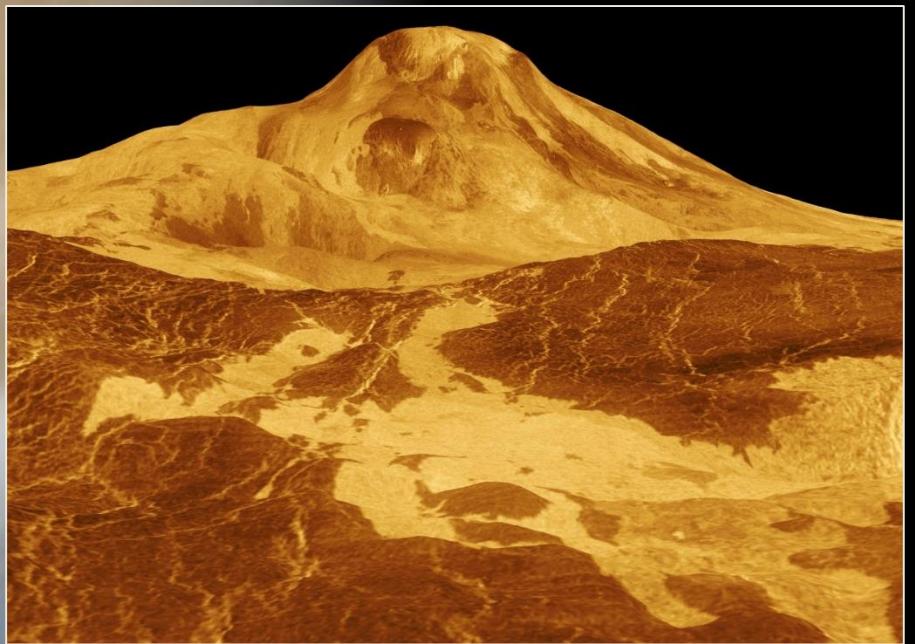
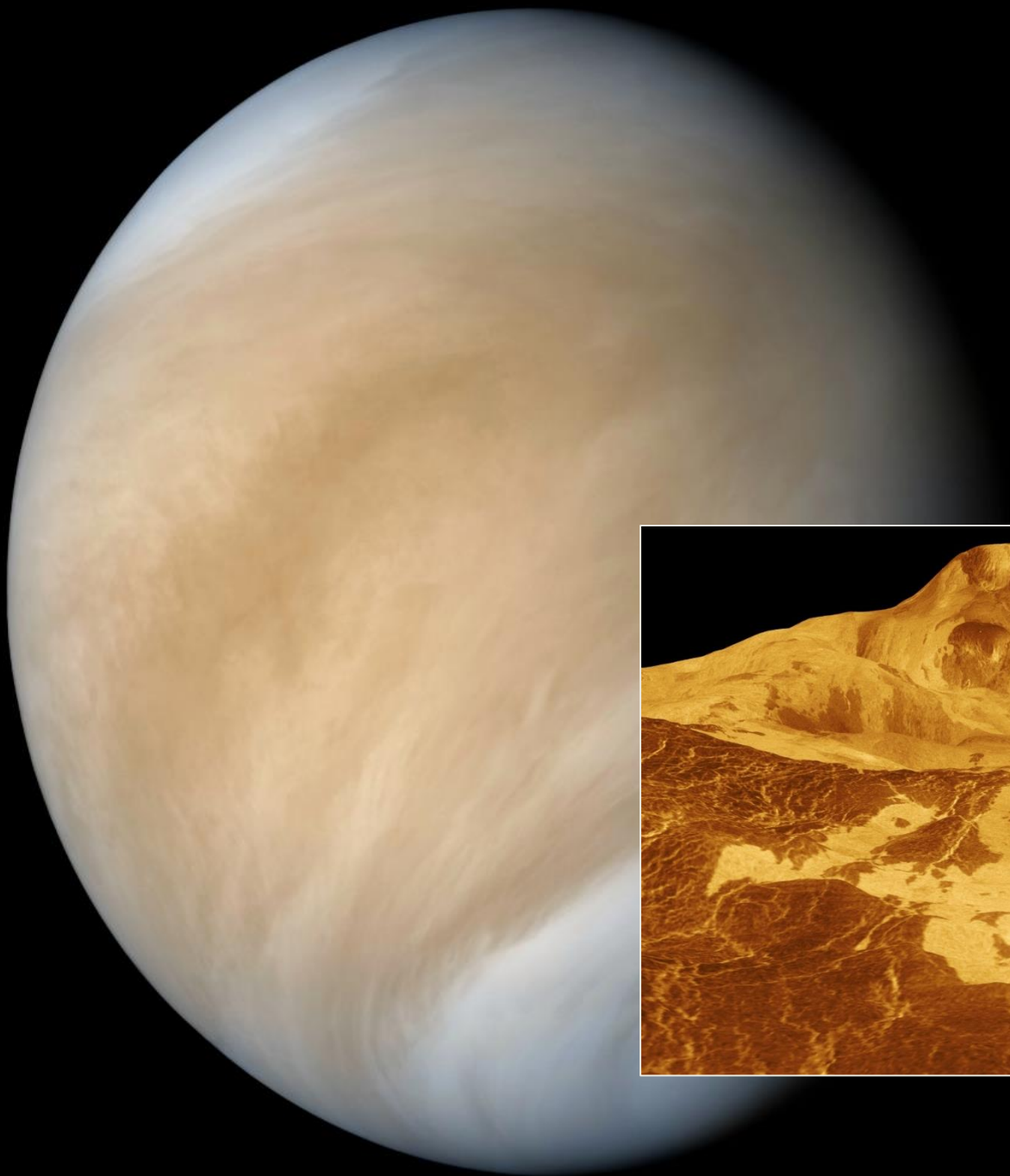


# Mercury





Venus



Earth





# Earth

TOTAL ECLIPSE AS  
SEEN FROM SPACE

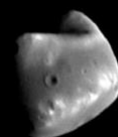
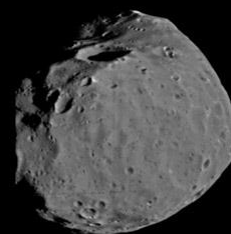
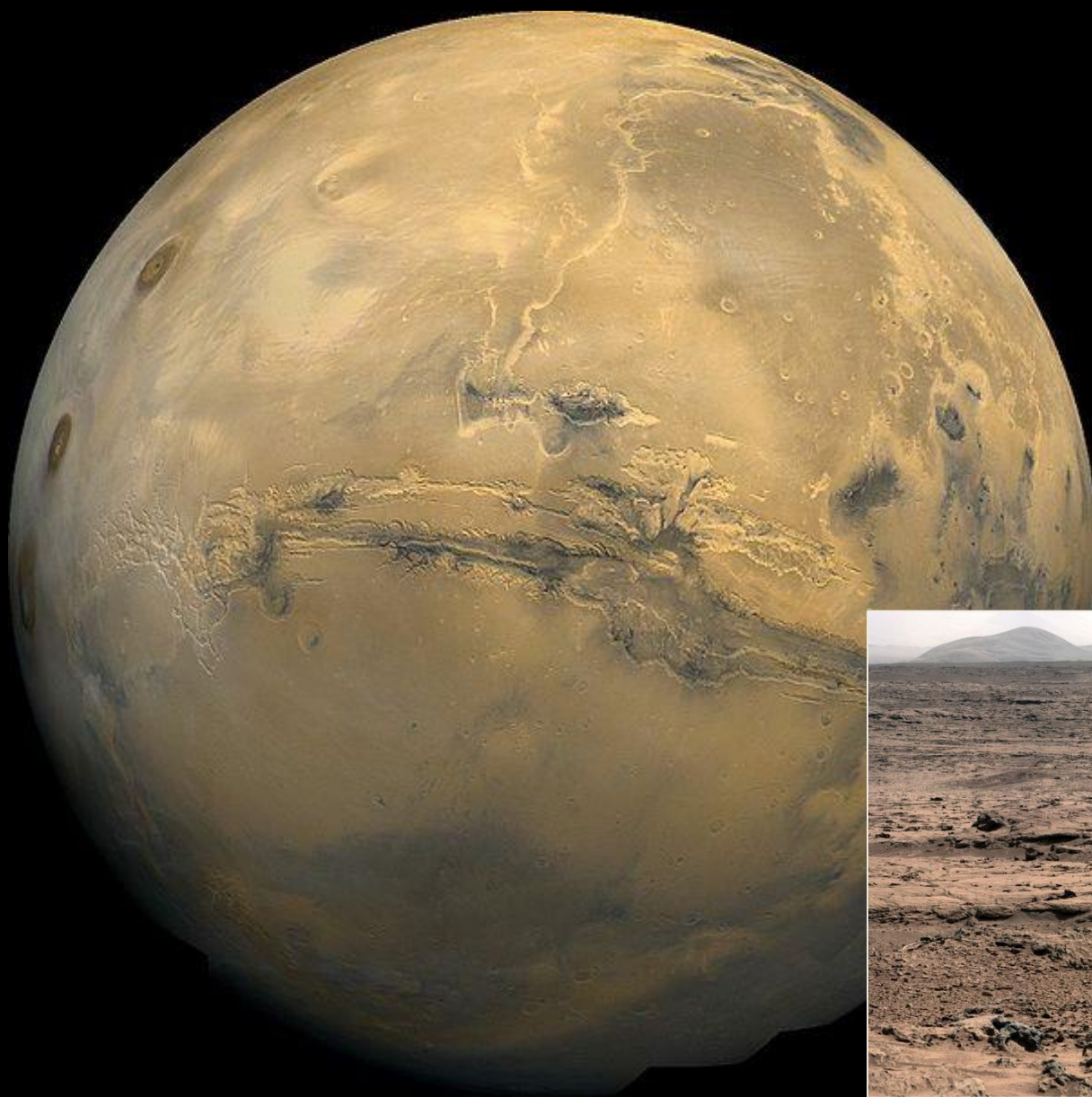


This video by the [Sent Into Space](#) team launches you from the ground up to 40km above the surface, passing through a solar eclipse





Mars



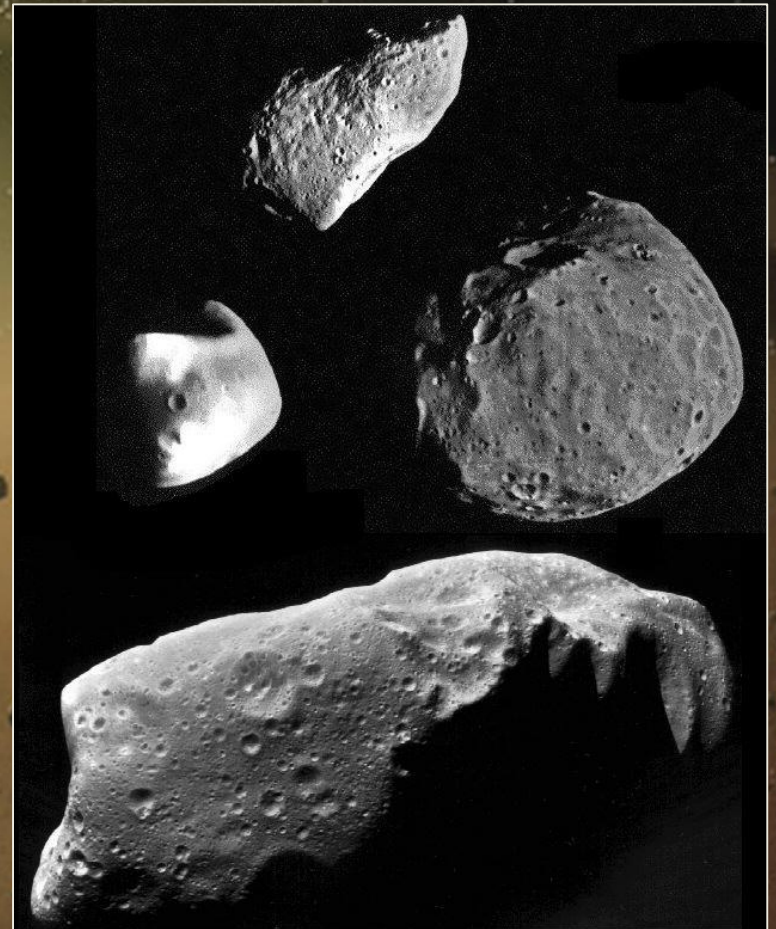
# Mars



**Say hello to the Curiosity rover on the surface of Mars!**

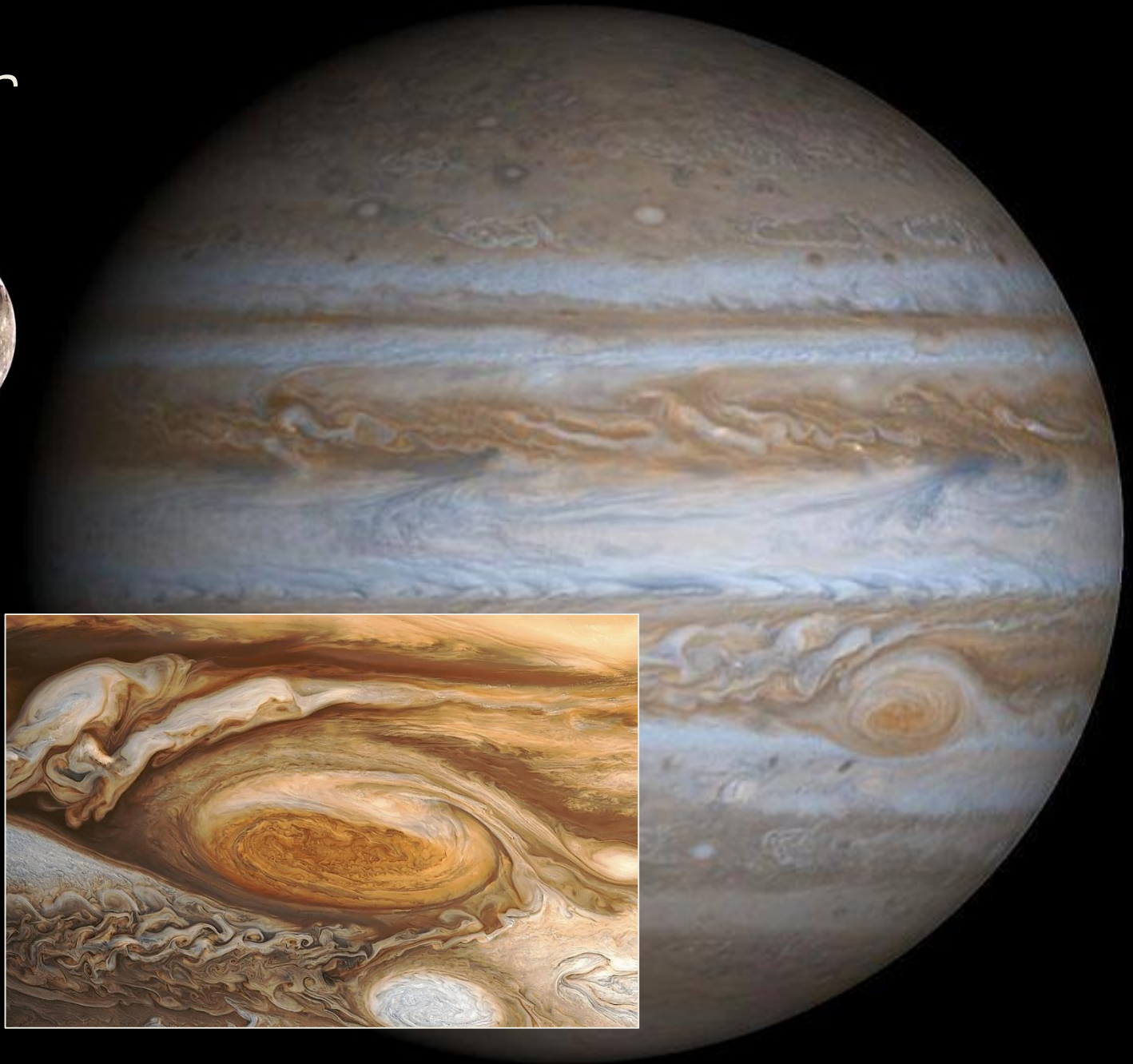


# The Asteroid Belt

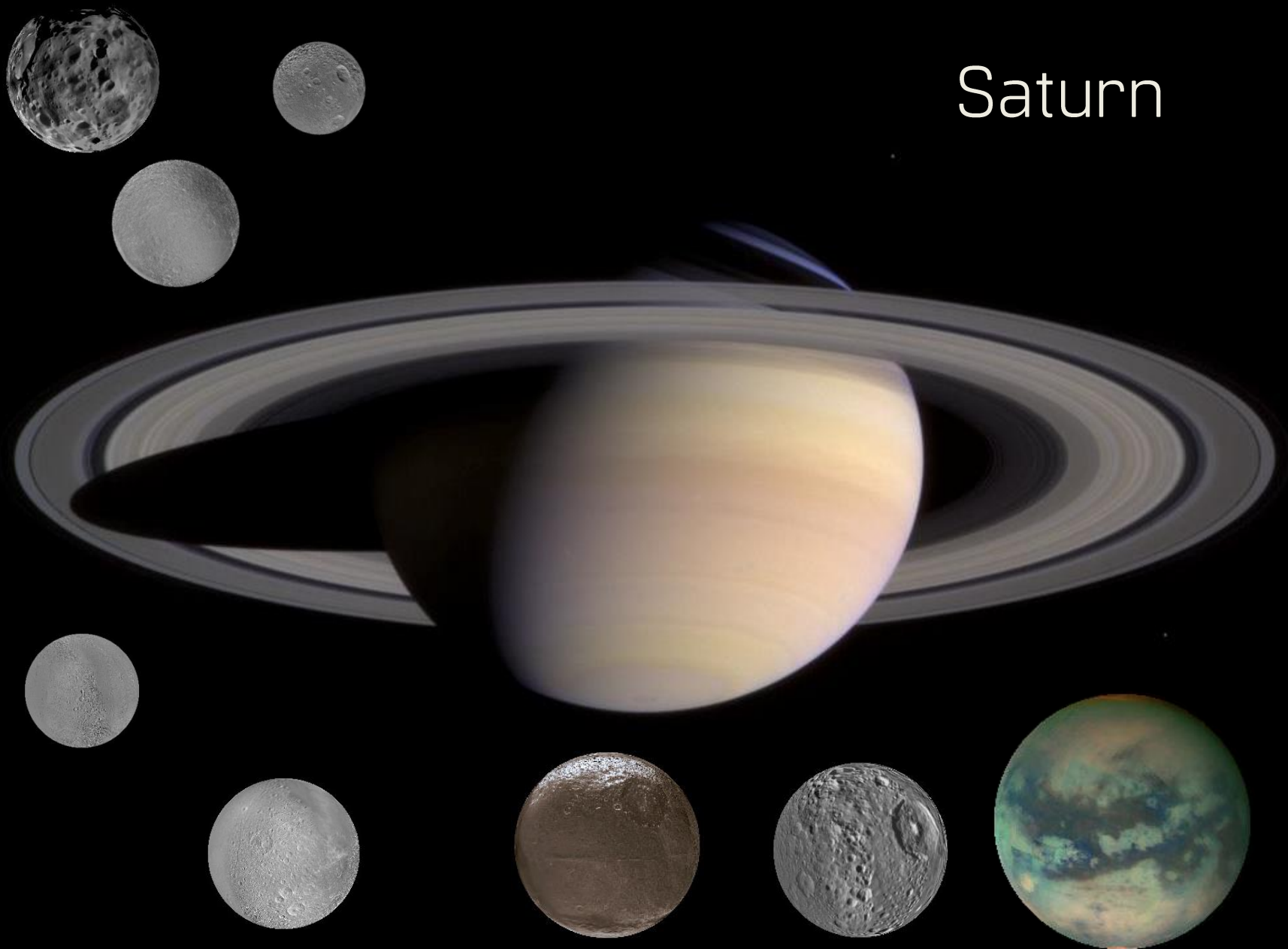




# Jupiter



Saturn



This picture was taken by the Cassini probe,  
orbiting around Saturn.

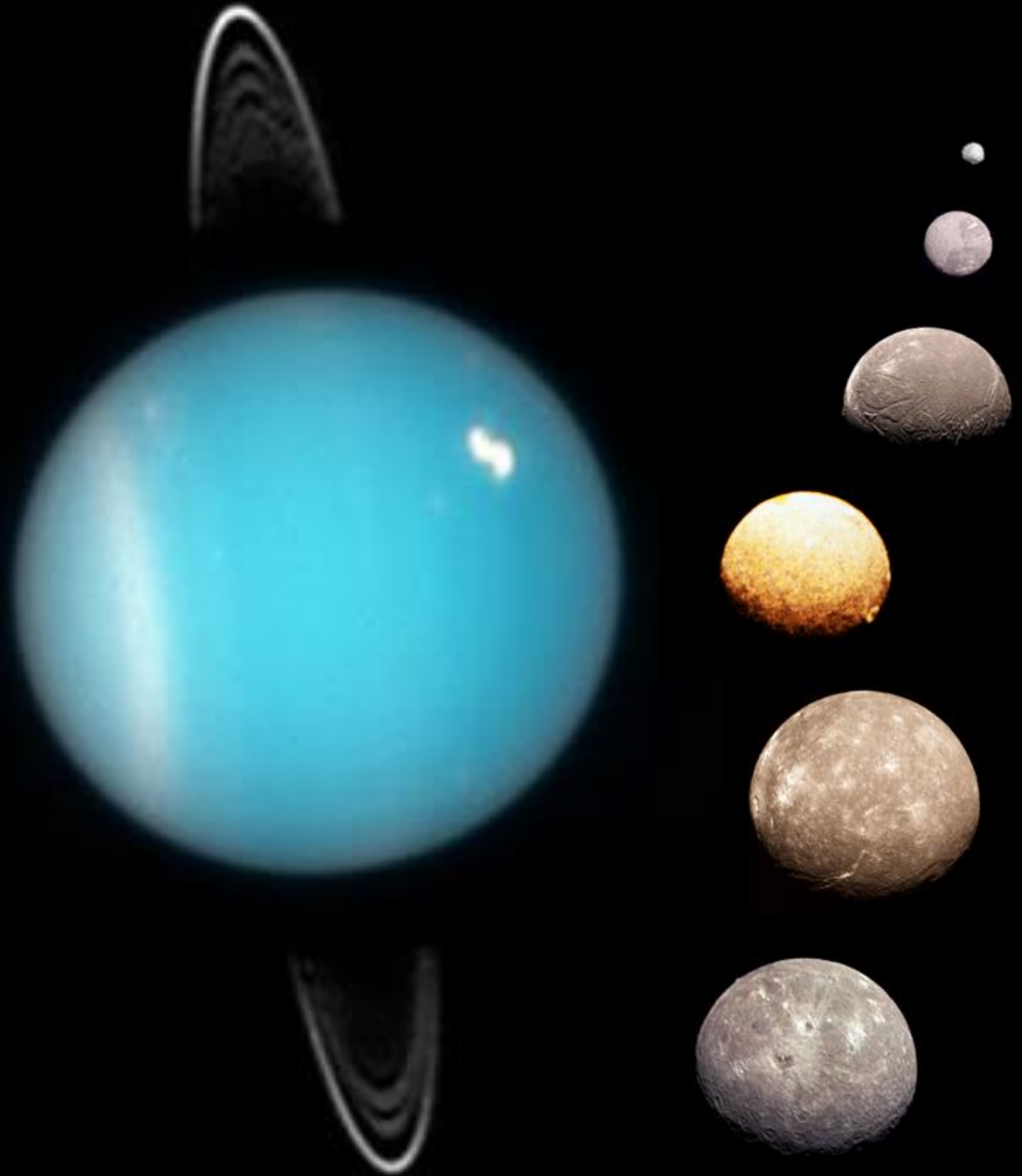
**Can you spot Earth?**

Saturn

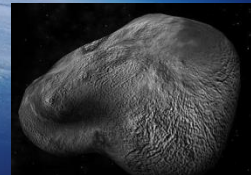
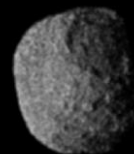
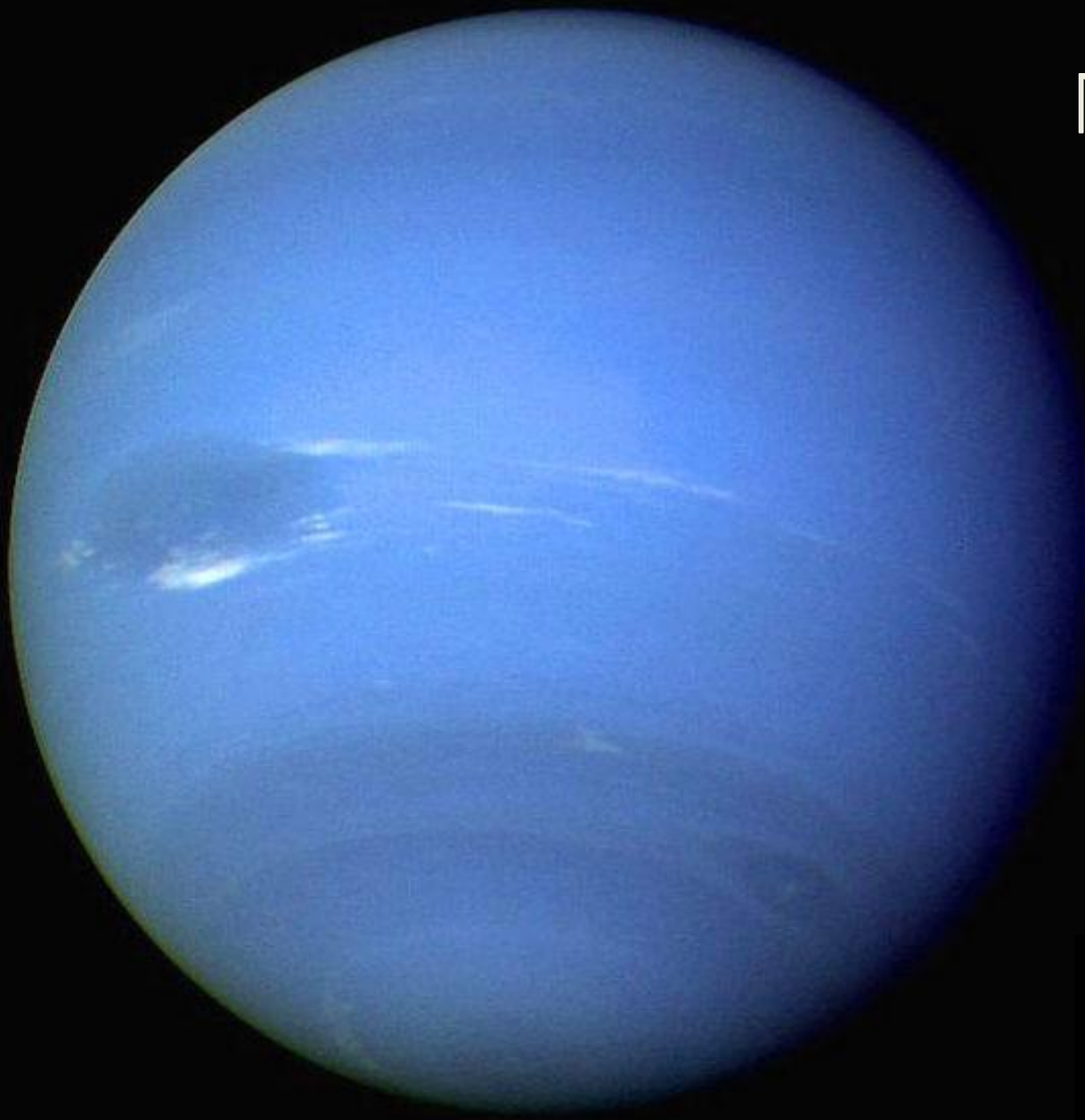




# Uranus

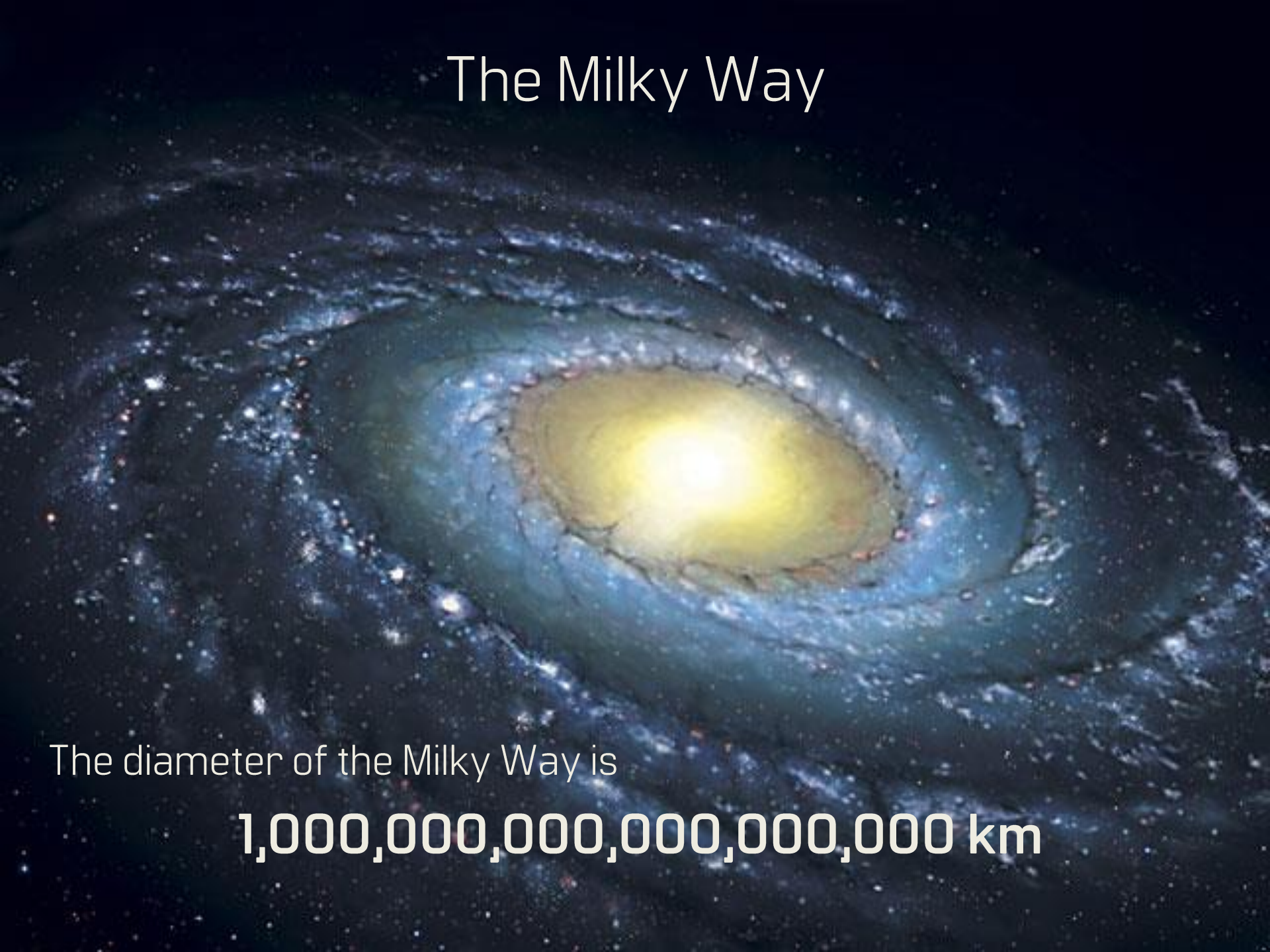


# Neptune





# The Milky Way



The diameter of the Milky Way is

**1,000,000,000,000,000,000 km**

# The Universe

A deep space image showing a vast field of galaxies and stars against a black background. The galaxies are of various shapes and sizes, some appearing as bright, diffuse clouds, others as more compact, elongated structures. The stars are small, bright points of light, some with visible diffraction patterns. The overall scene is a dense, colorful mosaic of cosmic objects.

The diameter of the observable universe is

**930,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 km**



# The Universe

There are...

9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

stars in the universe

*Beyond the Solar System...*





*Beyond the Solar System...*

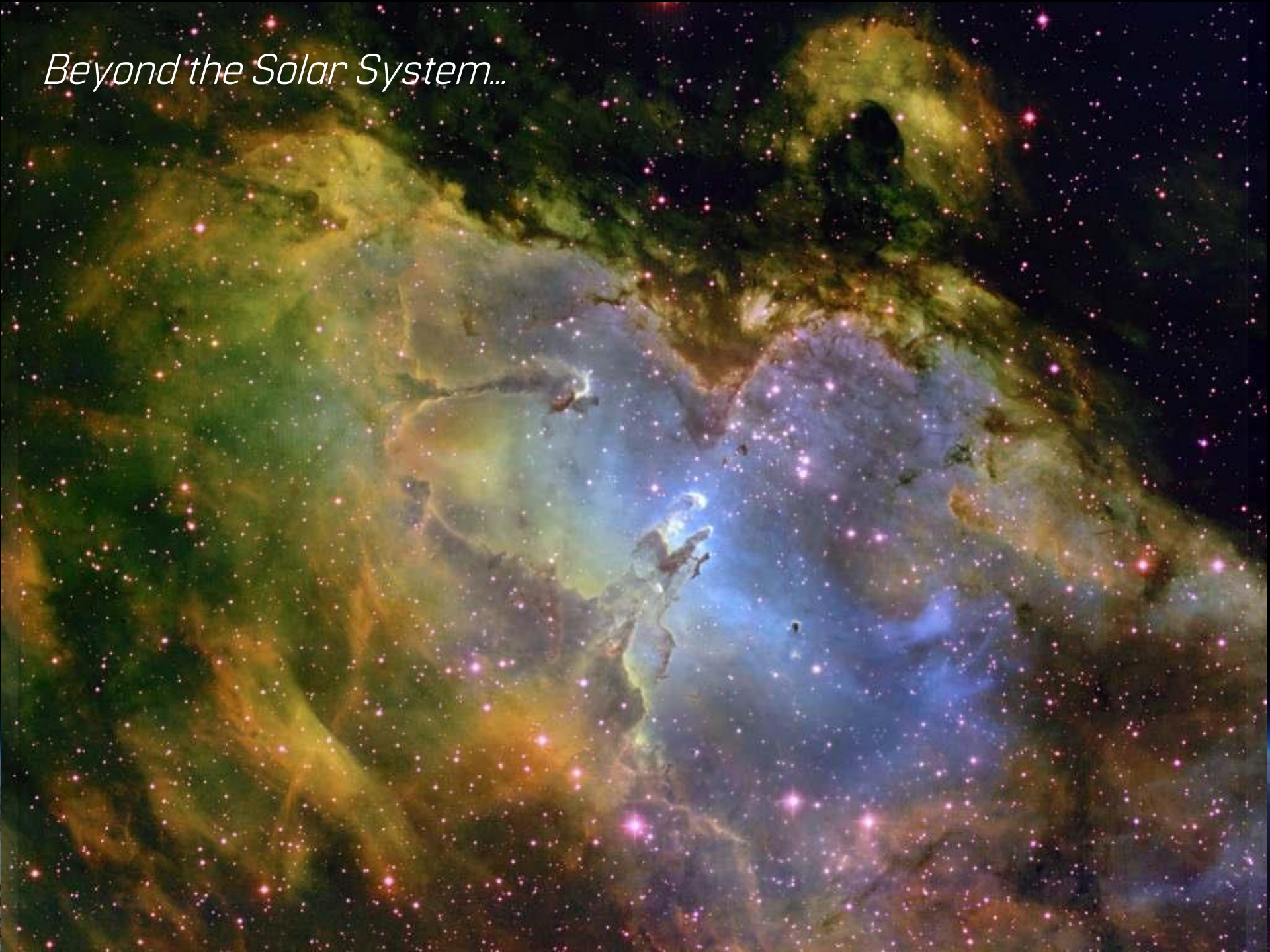


*Beyond the Solar System...*





*Beyond the Solar System...*





*Beyond the Solar System...*





*Beyond the Solar System...*





## *Beyond the Solar System...*

### **Black holes:**

- Dead stars
- Large mass
- Very strong gravity
- Not even light can escape





# OUR CLASSTRONAUTS PROGRAMME



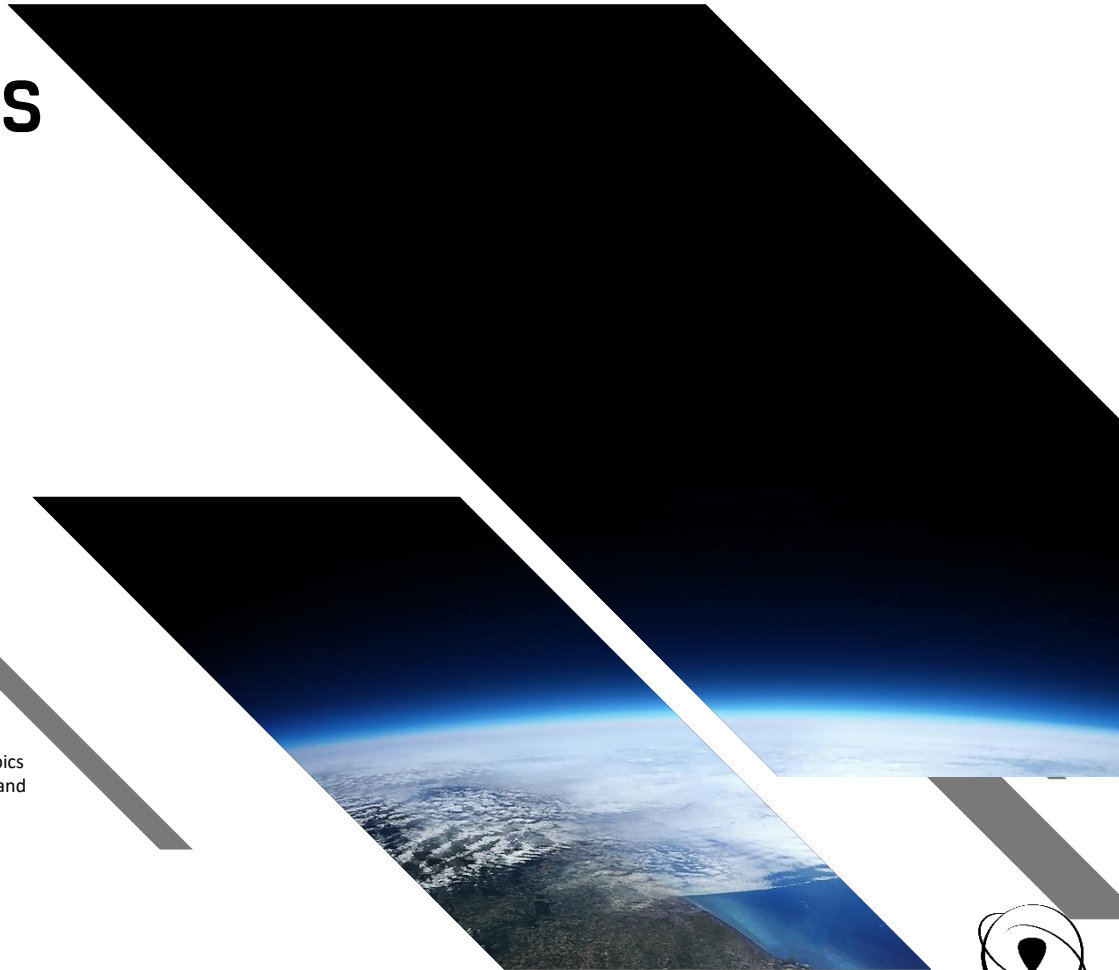
This presentation is produced by Sent Into Space and supports the Classtronauts school space launch programme. The ultimate STEM project, launching a balloon into space is a great idea if you're wondering how to engage your pupils with the science curriculum. We'll visit your school and fly a craft into space right from your playground. Our presenter gives a mission briefing explaining the science behind high altitude flight, answering questions from the pupils before launching an item of your choosing into space. It's the perfect activity for Space Week.

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# GET IN TOUCH



To find out more about our Classtronauts program, visit [Sentintospace.com/classtronauts](https://sentintospace.com/classtronauts) or download our Classtronauts brochure [here](#).

Get in touch to discuss your Classtronauts project further:

A: Unit 3a, Parkway Rise, Sheffield, S9 4WQ, UK

E: [hello@sentintospace.com](mailto:hello@sentintospace.com)

T: +44 (0) 114 213 1050

M: +44 (0) 7579 041 334

