

भारत अंतरिक्ष सप्ताह
India Space Week

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

**KNOW ABOUT OUR
GALAXY PLANET**

LESSON AGENDA

01

INTRODUCTION

An introduction of the efforts and discovery of our solar system and its history

03

TERRESTRIALS

A discussion on the characteristics and importance of the terrestrial planets in the solar system

02

THE SUN

A discussion on the characteristics and importance of the sun in the solar system

04

GAS GIANTS

A discussion on the characteristics and importance of the gas giants in the solar system





OBJECTIVES

03

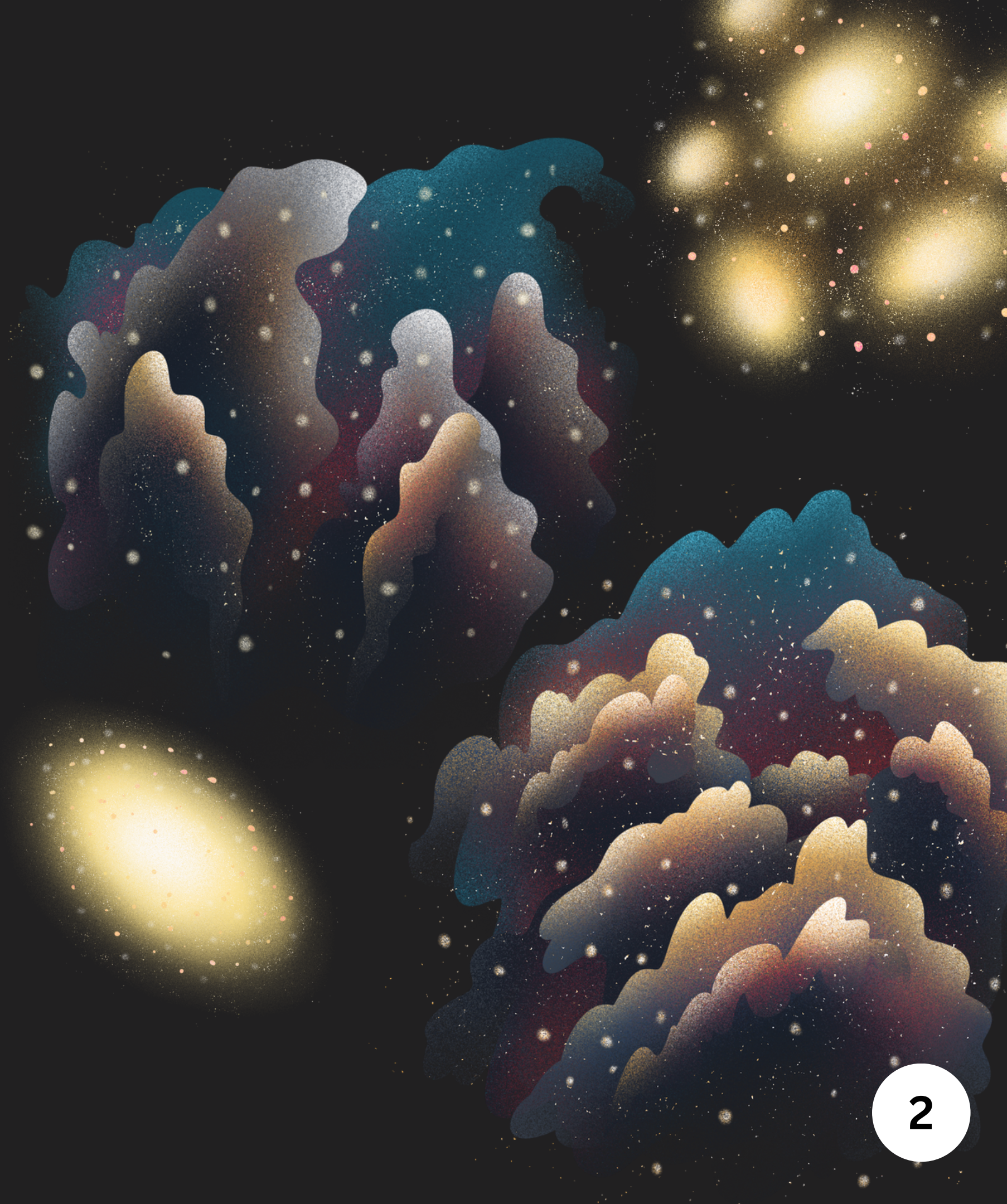
The students should be able to identify the difference between terrestrial planets and gas giants.

03

The students should be able to compare and contrast related planets from the solar system

03

The students should be able to show appreciation on the importance of the other 7 planets to earth



INTRODUCTION

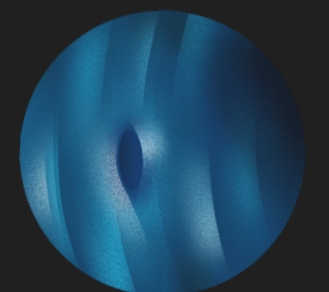
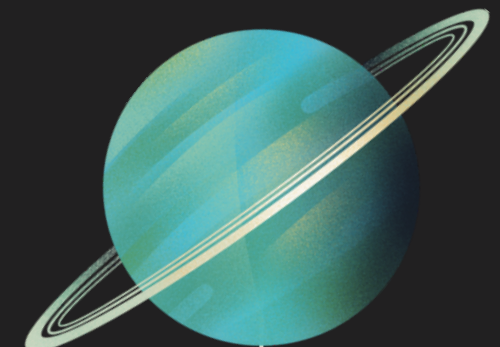
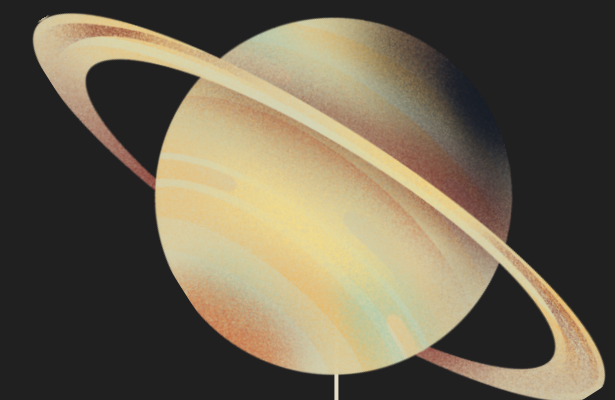
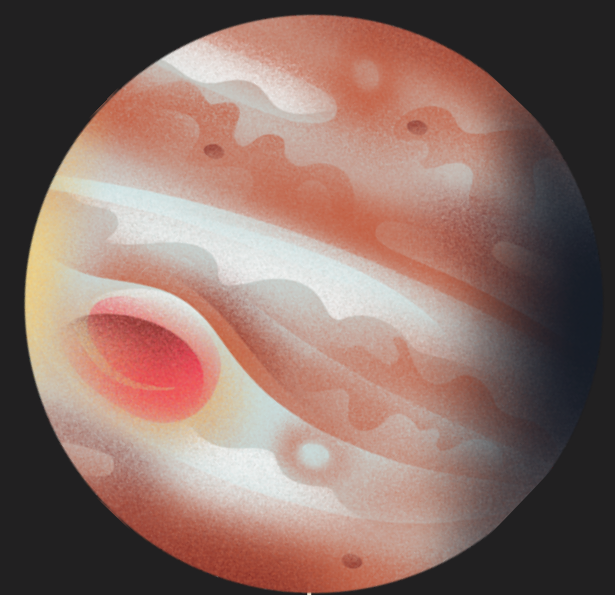
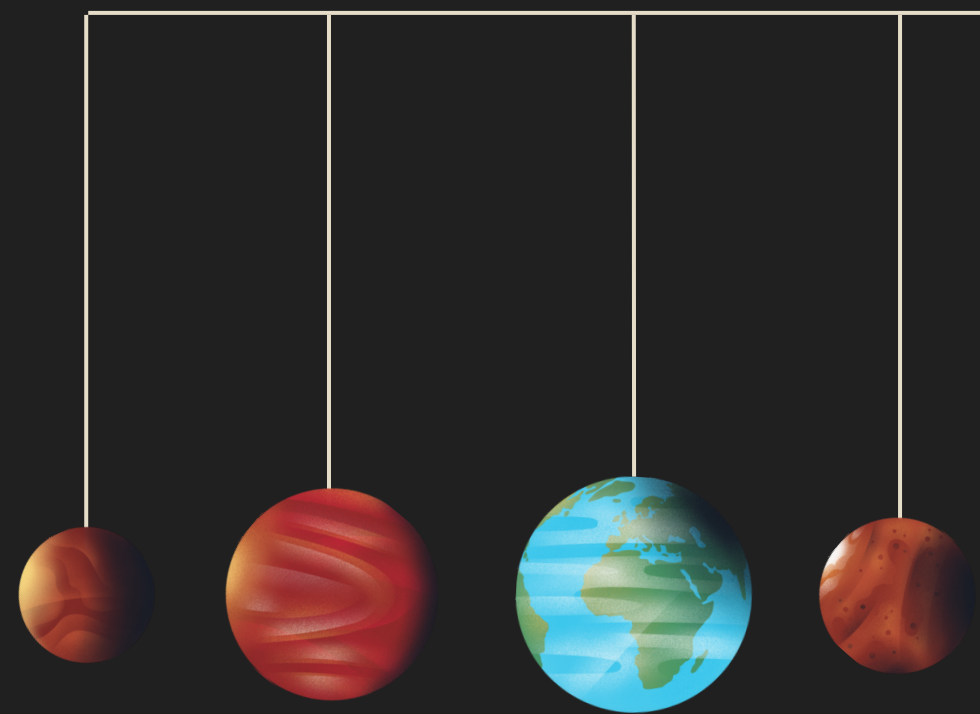
Many astronomers have attempted to discover the truth about our world and beyond; with the collective knowledge gained from these efforts, we have come to understand and continue to discover worlds beyond our own.

In this lesson, we will learn the fundamentals of our solar system's heavenly bodies and discover some of the most fascinating facts about stars, moons, and planets.





TERRESTRIALS



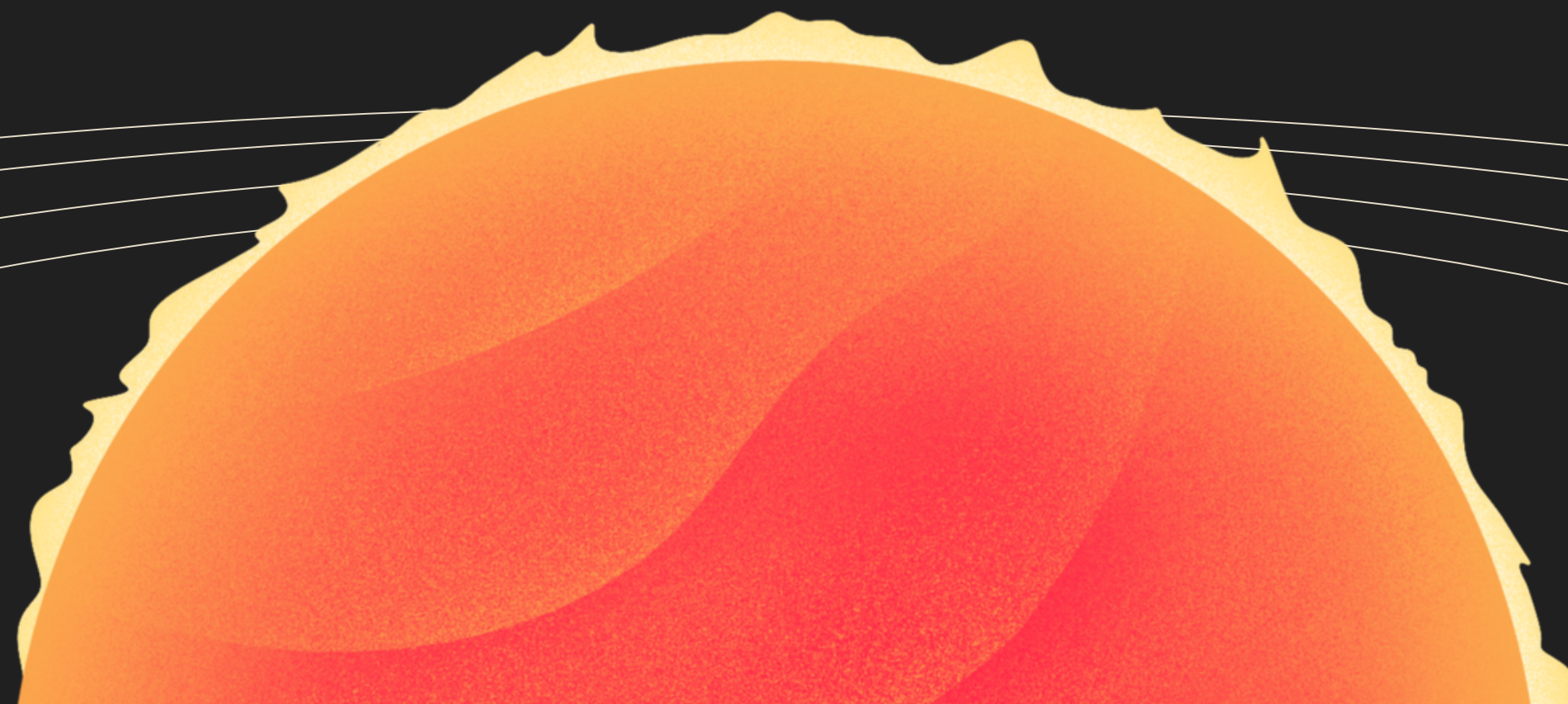
GAS GIANTS



THE SUN

Our Sun is a 4.5 billion-year-old star at the center of our solar system, a hot, glowing ball of hydrogen and helium. The Sun is also the solar system's largest object. The Sun is around 93 million miles from Earth, and life as we know it would not be possible without its energy.

The Sun is approximately 100 times larger than Earth and approximately 10 times larger than Jupiter. The Sun's core temperature is approximately 15 million degrees Celsius. Everything in our solar system revolves around it, including planets, asteroids, and comets.





MERCURY

Mercury, the smallest planet in our solar system and the closest to the Sun, is only slightly larger than Earth's Moon. The Sun would appear more than three times as large from the surface of Mercury as it does from Earth, and the sunlight would be up to seven times brighter.

VENUS

Venus is Earth's closest planetary neighbor and the second planet from the Sun. It is sometimes referred to as Earth's twin due to its size and density. Even though Mercury is closest to the Sun, Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system; its surface temperature is approximately 475 degrees Celsius.

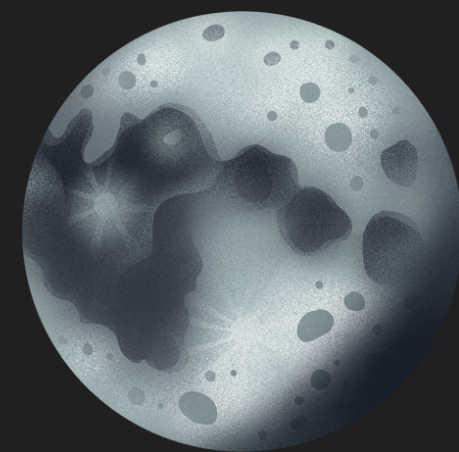


EARTH

Earth is our home planet; the third planet from the Sun, is the only place we know of that can sustain and support life. Earth is the largest of the four closest planets to the Sun, which are all made of rock and metal.

MOON

The Moon is the only natural satellite of Earth. Its distance is approximately 385,000 kilometers from Earth. The Moon, the brightest and biggest object in our night sky, makes Earth more livable by regulating our planet's axis, resulting in a generally constant climate.





MARS

Mars, a cold, dry, dusty planet with a thin atmosphere, is the fourth planet from the Sun. Along with having seasons, polar ice caps, canyons, and extinct volcanoes.

Mars is a dynamic planet.

ASTEROID BELT

The majority of the asteroids in our Solar System can be found orbiting the Sun in the asteroid belt, which is a region of space located between Mars and Jupiter's orbits.



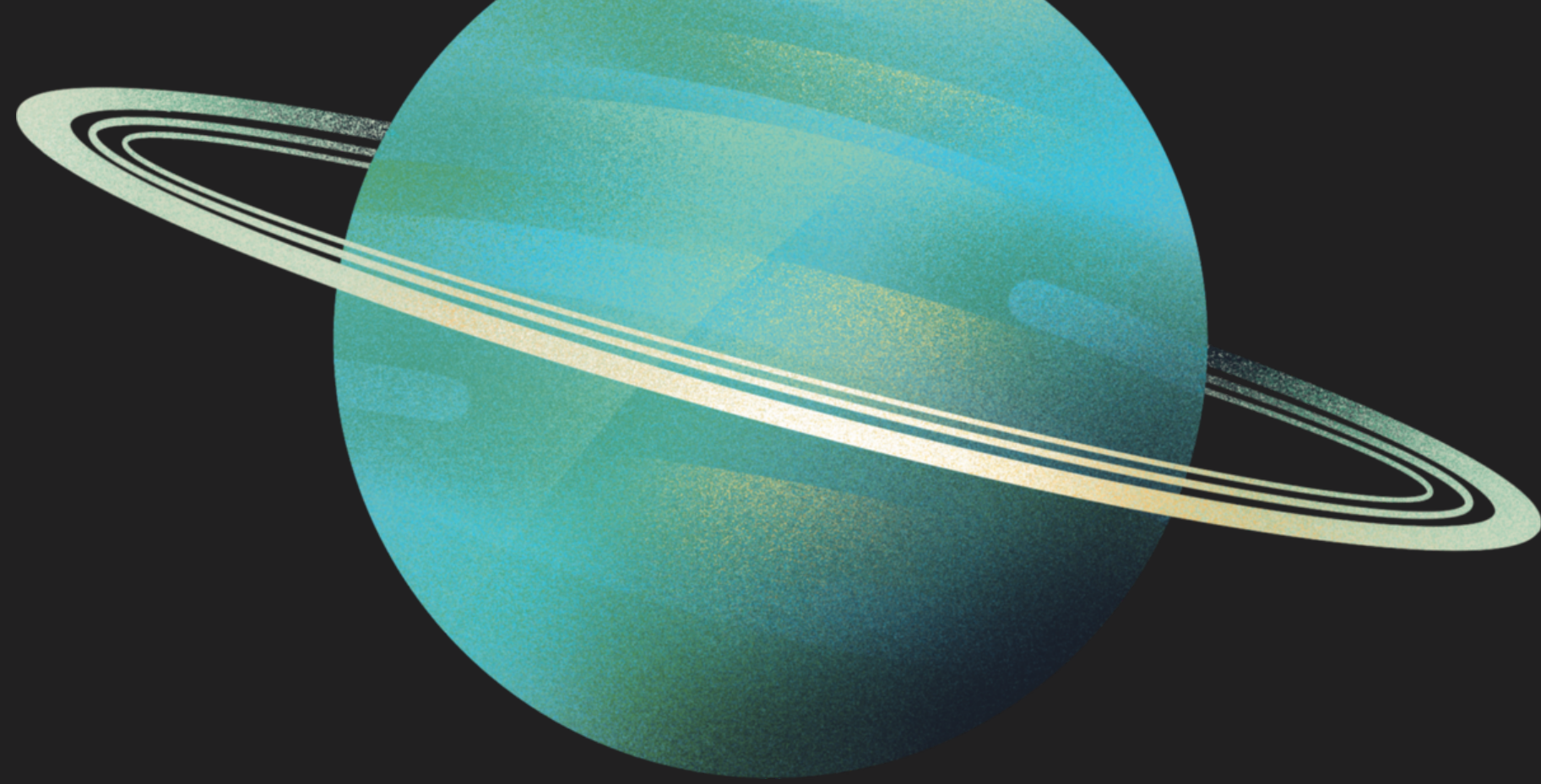
JUPITER

The largest planet in the solar system and the first gas giant from the Sun is Jupiter. All of the other planets in the solar system could fit inside Jupiter due to its enormous size. Callisto and Io are two of Jupiter's 80 moons.

SATURN

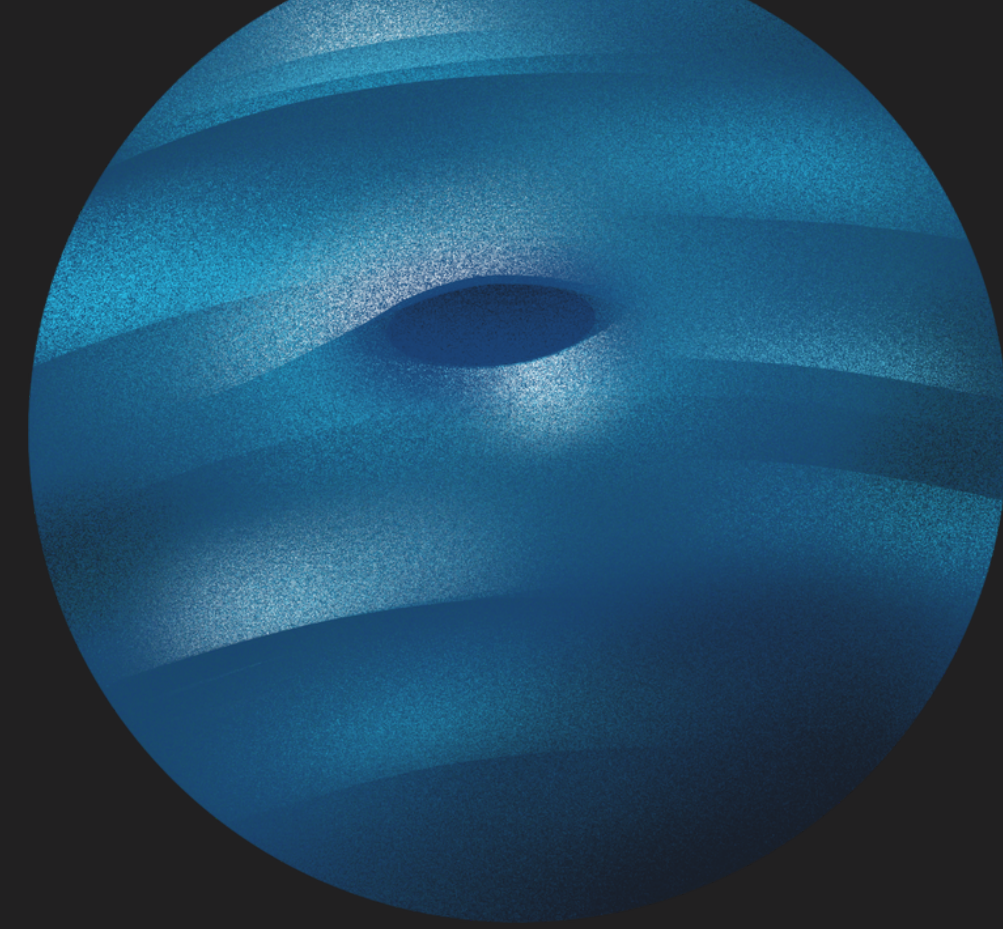
The second-largest planet in our solar system, Saturn, is located at a distance of six planets from the Sun. Saturn is a gas giant primarily composed of hydrogen and helium. Titan is one of Saturn's 83 moons. Saturn is also famous for its rings.





URANUS

The seventh planet from the Sun is Uranus. Like Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus has an atmosphere composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, but it also contains methane. Methane causes Uranus to turn blue. Similar to Saturn, Uranus has rings.



NEPTUNE

The fourth largest and eighth planet from the sun, Neptune is also a gas giant. The methane in Neptune's upper atmosphere absorbs the sun's red light while returning its blue light to space. Neptune appears blue as a result.



**THANK
YOU FOR
LISTENING!**





RESOURCES PAGE

