Name		Date	Period	Page
	The Planets	and the Eclip	<u>ptic</u>	
Objective:				
Research:				
Constellation	1:			
Rotation:				
Zodiac:				
Revolution:				
The planet al Plane of the	Il appear to move		throug	gh the zodiac.
Astronomica	l Unit (AU):			
Planet	Average Distance from the Sun (AU)	Time it takes to Once around th	o Revolve; ne Sun (days)	
Mercury				
Venus				

## Activity:

Earth Mars

- 1. With small, neat writing, place the names of the 4 planets shown on your model on their respective lines of orbit.
- 2. Write the names of the constellations that form a backdrop to the moving planets. Use the power point slide to do this. Place Sagittarius at the top of your model. *NOTE - THE CONSTELLATIONS MAKING UP THE BACKDROP ARE ACTUALLY MUCH FURTHUR FROM MARS' ORBIT. THEY ARE* <u>OUTSIDE</u> OF OUR SOLAR SYSTEM.

- 3. Label the center circle the Sun.
- 4. You can follow the line of the Earth's orbit around the Sun. This represents <u>one</u> <u>year.</u>

## **Interpretation:**

- 1. Demonstrate on the model the motion of the Earth over one year. What can you conclude about the position of the stars at different times of the year?
- As you progress, new constellations of the zodiac appear while others disappear. Why?
- 3. One Martian year is twice as long compared to one Earth year (about). When Earth moves through one year, how far has Mars moved around the Sun?

Will Mars be visible from Earth?

- 4. What is the difference between rotation and revolution?
- 5. In your model, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the plane of the ecliptic.
- 6. Draw and label the missing orbit.

