

Summary:

- Archaeoastronomy
- Models of the solar system
- The scientific method





Astronomy

A History

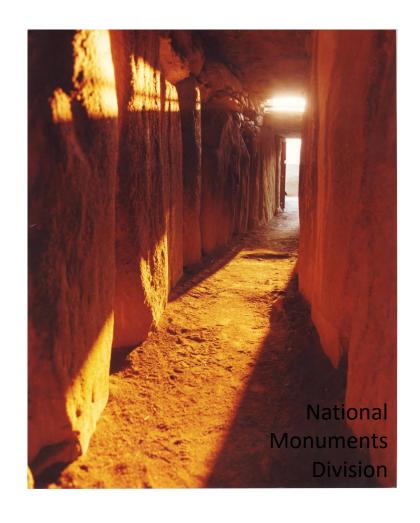


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Archaeoastronomy

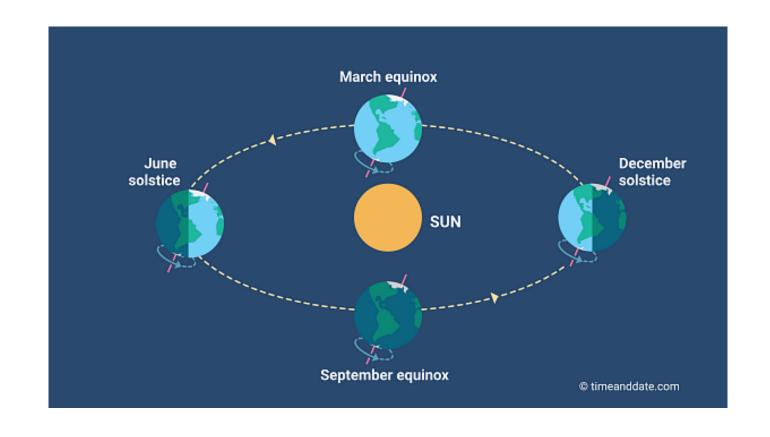
- The study of how celestial phenomena influenced ancient cultures





Solstice

The time when the sun is at its highest or lowest point in the sky, giving us the longest (summer) and shortest (winter) days of the year



Stonehenge



Galaxy Picture Library / Alamy Stock Photo

Mayans - Chichén Itzá



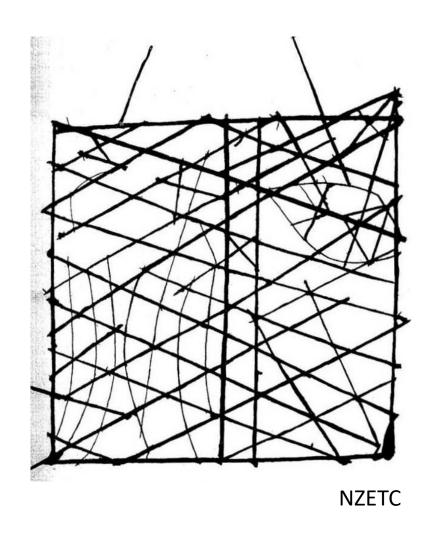
Egypt – Great Pyramids



Antikythera mechanism



Polynesian Navigation



Hawaii - Makahiki



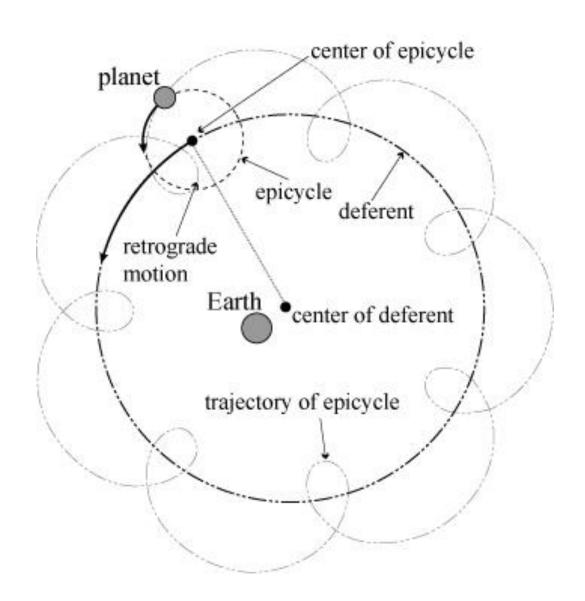
Solar System Models

Each of these famous astronomers/scientists helped improve our model for the solar system by making new observations or taking new data

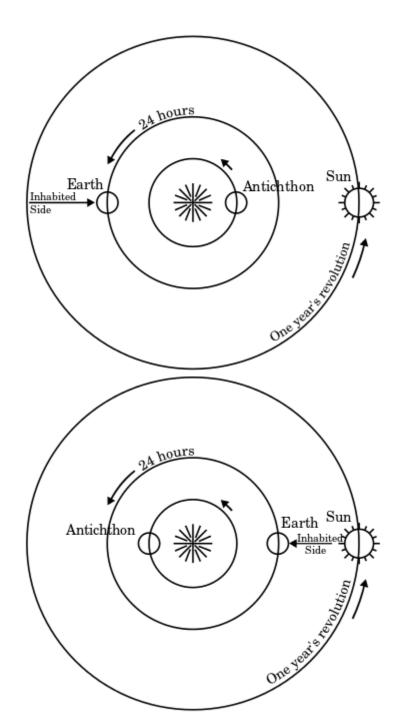
- Ptolemy
- Pythagoras
- Aristarchus

- Copernicus
- Tycho
- Kepler
- Galileo

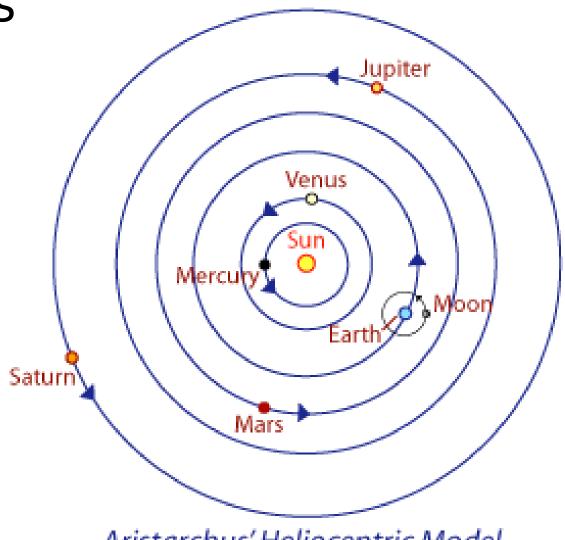
Ptolemy



Pythagoras

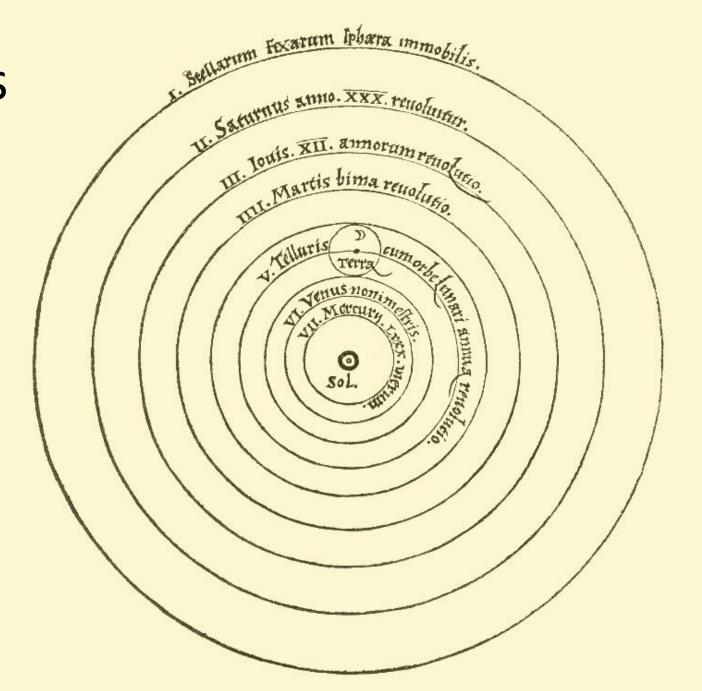


Aristarchus

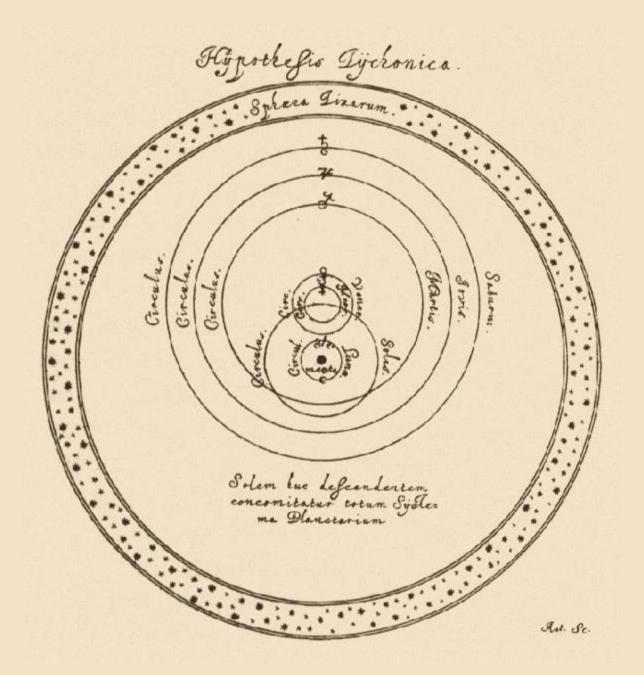


Aristarchus' Heliocentric Model (Not to scale)

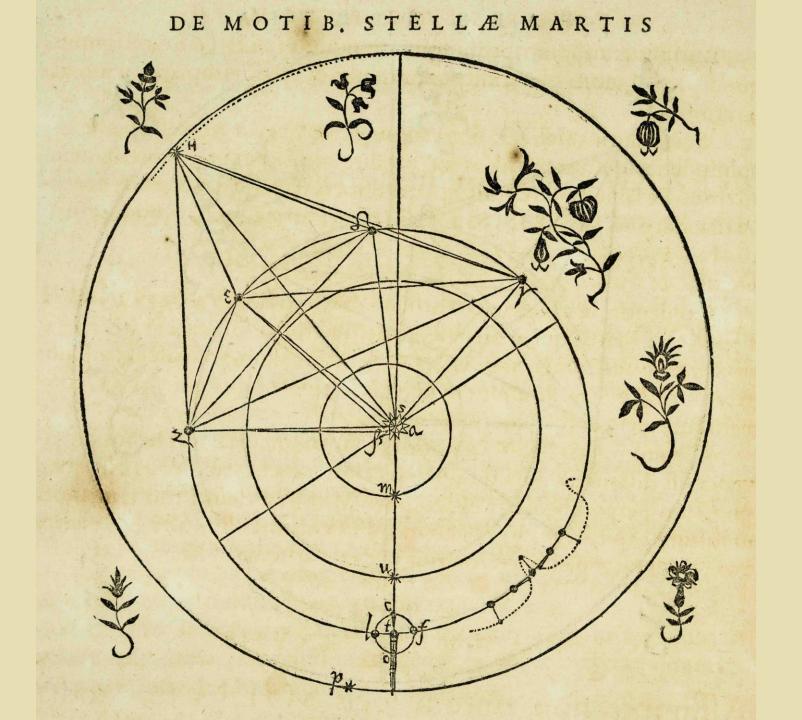
Copernicus



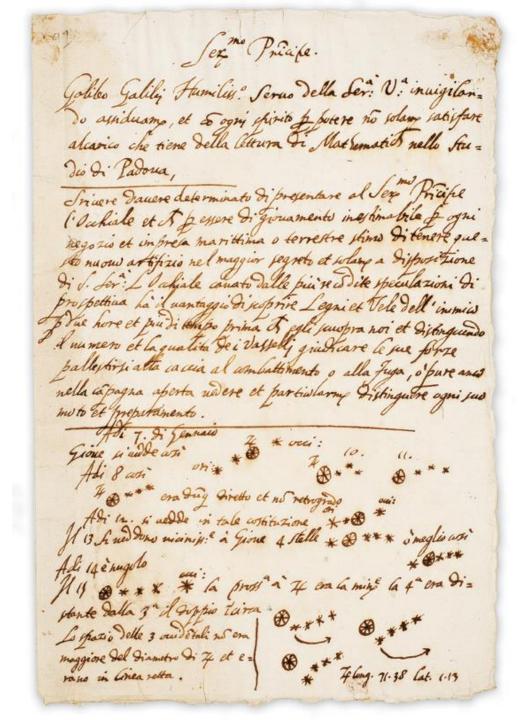
Tycho



Kepler



Galileo



The Heliocentric Model

- Galileo's observations of the phases of Venus and the Galilean moons of Jupiter proved that not everything orbits the Earth
- His observations of sunspots and lunar craters proved the heaven was not perfect
- He suggested that we couldn't actually measure stellar parallax yet and that some stars are so distance they have no parallax
- Galileo showed that we can move with the motion of the Earth around the sun (as can the moon) without being left behind as Earth moved in its orbit by formulating an early version of Newton's first law of motion

How does evolution follow the Scientific Method?



Up next:

The Earth: Orbit

