

# Astronomy unit pearson education answers

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**What is the astronomy answer?** Astronomy is the study of everything in the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere. That includes objects we can see with our naked eyes, like the Sun , the Moon , the planets, and the stars . It also includes objects we can only see with telescopes or other instruments, like faraway galaxies and tiny particles.

**What is the history of astronomy?** The first documented records of systematic astronomical observations date back to the Assyro-Babylonians around 1000 BCE. From this cradle of civilisation in Mesopotamia – in the southern part of present-day Iraq – astronomers had built up knowledge of the celestial bodies and recorded their periodic motions.

**Why is astronomy important?** In the past, astronomy has been used to measure time, mark the seasons, and navigate the vast oceans. As one of the oldest sciences astronomy is part of every culture's history and roots. It inspires us with beautiful images and promises answers to the big questions.

**What are the fields of astronomy?**

**What questions does astronomy answer?**

**Is space science hard?** In fact, astronomy is a challenging science, but not because the universe is inaccessible in the conventional sense. Rather, astronomers must apply equal measures of analytic thinking and imagination, logic and intuition, to answer the most fundamental questions about the cosmos: What are stars and planets?

**Why is astronomy called astronomy?** Astronomy (from the Greek ?????????? from ?????? astron, "star" and -????? -nomia from ?????? nomos, "law" or "culture") means "law of the stars" (or "culture of the stars" depending on the translation).

**Who was the first astronomer?** 1. Aristarchus of Samos (310-230 BC) Aristarchus of Samos was an ancient Greek mathematician and astronomer that is credited with having created the first-known map of our solar system, which placed the Sun at the center and Earth as a planet revolving the Sun.

**Is the father of astronomy?** Galileo Galilei pioneered the experimental scientific method and was the first to use a refracting telescope to make important astronomical discoveries. He is often referred to as the “father of modern astronomy” and the “father of modern physics”.

**How does astronomy work?** Astronomers study planets, stars, and other celestial bodies. They use ground-based equipment, such as optical telescopes, and space-based equipment, such as the Hubble Space Telescope. Some astronomers study distant galaxies and phenomena such as black holes and neutron stars.

**What is the main goal of astronomy?** Much of astronomy is concerned with understanding distant phenomena, seeing the invisible, and studying the most extreme events in the Universe.

**What is space in astronomy?** Outer space (or simply space) is the expanse that exists beyond Earth's atmosphere and between celestial bodies.

**What are the uses of astronomy?** The fruits of scientific and technological development in astronomy, especially in areas such as optics and electronics, have become essential to our day-to-day life, with applications such as personal computers, communication satellites, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems, solar panels and Magnetic Resonance ...

**What are the main types of astronomy?** Astronomy cannot be divided solely into four types. It is a broad discipline encompassing many subfields including observational astronomy, theoretical astronomy, planetary science, astrophysics, cosmology and astrobiology.

**What major is best for astronomy?** At some schools, students can pursue either a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science in astronomy, while at others, astronomy is a combined major with physics or astrophysics. Regardless of their specific degree or track, astronomy majors study mathematics, science – especially physics – and the mysteries of space.

**What are 3 facts about astronomy?**

**What are the basics of astronomy?** The first step in learning about astronomy is to understand the different types of celestial bodies. These include stars, planets, moons, asteroids, comets, galaxies, and nebulae. Each of these objects has unique characteristics and properties that make them fascinating to study.

**What is the hottest planet?** Venus' thick atmosphere traps heat creating a runaway greenhouse effect – making it the hottest planet in our solar system with surface temperatures hot enough to melt lead. The greenhouse effect makes Venus roughly 700°F (390°C) hotter than it would be without a greenhouse effect.

**Is astronomy a lot of math?** In astronomy we use algebra, calculus, statistics and probability, but also trigonometry and logarithms to calculate things like movement, distances and even the chemical characteristics of distant stars and galaxies.

**Who invented astronomy?** The earliest sophisticated astronomy arose in ancient Babylonia, in central Mesopotamia, and there are three reasons why it happened there rather than, say, in ancient Greece.

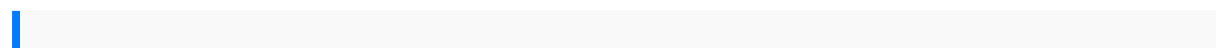
**What is the hardest science?** Chemistry is listed as one of the hardest science majors because it requires a diverse skill set and knowledge set. Students need to take courses in organic and inorganic chemistry, physics, calculus, and research methods. Many specialized courses involve complex terminology and chemical structures.

**What is the space answer?** Space is an almost perfect vacuum, nearly void of matter and with extremely low pressure. In space, sound doesn't carry because there aren't molecules close enough together to transmit sound between them.

**What is an astronomer short answer?** An astronomer is a scientist in the field of astronomy who focuses their studies on a specific question or field outside the scope of Earth. They observe astronomical objects such as stars, planets, moons, comets and galaxies – in either observational (by analyzing the data) or theoretical astronomy.

**What is the planet answer?** A planet is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.

**What is astronomy called?** However, since most modern astronomical research deals with subjects related to physics, modern astronomy could actually be called astrophysics. Some fields, such as astrometry, are purely astronomy rather than also astrophysics.



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