Explaining Day and Night

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| TABLE V.3  Developing Two Explanatory Models for Day and Night | | | |
| URL/Sketch of set up | Evidence | Powerful Ideas | Relevant Vocabulary |
| <http://www.polaris.iastate.edu/EveningStar/Unit2/unit2_sub1.htm>  <http://astronomy.nmsu.edu/geas/lectures/lecture11/slide01.html> |  | Fixed Earth, Revolving Sun Model:  Sun seems to move east to west, revolving around the Earth each day. Moon, planets, stars also seem to do this. | Aristotle  (384-322 BC)  Ptolemy  2nd century AD  Sun clock model  Revolve  Geocentric model |
| <https://ian.umces.edu/blog/2014/01/14/nicholas-copernicus-and-the-copernican-revolution/>  (scroll to assumption #5)  <https://www.classzone.com/books/earth_science/terc/content/visualizations/es0403/es0403page01.cfm?chapter_no=visualization>  <http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/encyclopedia/coriolis-effect/?ar_a=1>  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2mec3vgeaI> |  | Fixed Sun, Rotating Earth Model:  Sun seems to be fixed. Moon, planets, stars also seem to be fixed over 24 hours  Earth rotates on its axis. | Copernicus  (1543 AD published book)  Foucault pendulum  Coriolis effect  Spinning globe model  Rotate  Heliocentric model |

Geocentric Heliocentric

Sketches illustrating two explanatory models for day and night.