



Summer 1 Year 5 - Earth and Space

Key facts

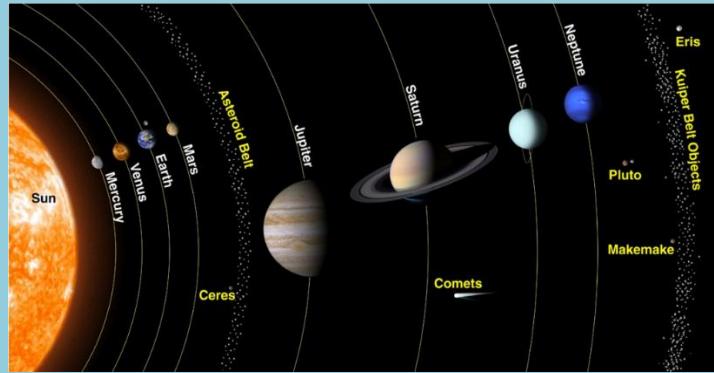
-The Earth was once believed to be the centre of the universe and that the planets moved around the Earth (Geocentric model)

-Our solar system consists of the Sun (a star), the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, dwarf planets such as Pluto, lots of moons and millions of asteroids, comets and meteoroids.

-Apollo 11 was the first flight to send people to the moon by NASA on 16 July 1969

-We have **day and night** because the Earth rotates. It spins on its axis, which is an imaginary line passing through the North and South Poles.

-As the **Moon orbits the Earth**, the Sun lights up different parts of it, making it seem as if the Moon is changing shape but it's just our view of it that's altering...



Vocabulary

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Space Race	The USA and USSR (now Russia) were racing to be the first country to put a man on the moon
Satellite	a celestial body that orbits a planet
Kuiper belt	a region of the solar system beyond the orbit of Neptune, believed to contain many comets, asteroids, and other small bodies made largely of ice.
Comet	a celestial object consisting of a nucleus of ice and dust and, when near the sun, a 'tail' of gas and dust particles pointing away from the sun.
Meteor	a small body of matter from outer space that enters the earth's atmosphere
Asteroid	a small rocky body orbiting the sun
Geocentric	having the earth as its centre
Heliocentric	having or representing the sun as the centre, as in the accepted astronomical model of the solar system

Key figures

Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins

- astronauts

Copernicus - astronomer, who formulated a model of rather than Earth at the centre of the universe

Galileo - Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer

Kepler - best known for his laws of planetary motion



The work and ideas of many **astronomers** (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the **heliocentric model** was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed **astronomers** to understand how **planets** stayed in orbit.



Useful links and resources

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkbbkqt>

<https://www.esa.int/kids/en/home>

<https://www.nasa.gov/kidsclub/index.html>