

# SECTION 1 Astronomy: The Original Science

## BEFORE YOU READ

After you read this section, you should be able to answer these questions:

- How do astronomers define a day, a month, and a year?
- What is the difference between the Ptolemaic and Copernican theories about the universe?
- What contributions did Brahe, Kepler, Newton, Galileo, and Hubble make to astronomy?

**National Science Education Standards**  
ES 3a, ES 3b, ES 3c

## How Does Astronomy Affect Our Calendar?

Imagine that it is 5,000 years ago. You do not have a modern clock or calendar. How can you know what day it is? How can you know what month it is? One way is to study the movement of the moon, the planets, and the stars.

People in ancient cultures used the movements of the stars, planets, and moon to mark the passage of time. People observed that the objects in the solar system move in regular and predictable ways. Farmers used these cycles to figure out the best time of year to plant and harvest. Sailors used the stars to navigate their ships. ✓

The early observations of the night sky led to the first calendars. Our modern calendar is also based on the movements of the bodies in our solar system. In our modern calendar, a **year** is the amount of time it takes the Earth to orbit the sun once. A **month** is about the same amount of time that the moon takes to orbit the Earth once. A **day** is the time it takes for the Earth to rotate once on its axis.

Unit	Description
Day	
Month	
	the time it takes the Earth to orbit the sun once

Over time, the study of the night sky became the science of astronomy. **Astronomy** is the study of the universe. Scientists who study astronomy are called *astronomers*. Modern astronomy is based partly on the work of early astronomers.

## STUDY TIP

**Compare** As you read, make a chart comparing the different scientists that are mentioned in this section. In your chart, describe each scientist's contributions to astronomy.

## READING CHECK

**1. Explain** How did people in ancient cultures mark the passage of time?

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## TAKE A LOOK

**2. Identify** Fill in the blank spaces in the table.

**SECTION 1** Astronomy: The Original Science *continued*

### How Did Early Astronomers Affect Astronomy?

Almost everything that early astronomers knew came from what they could observe with their eyes. Therefore, most early astronomers thought the universe was made only of the moon, the planets, and the sun. They thought that all the stars were at the edge of the universe.

Early theories about the universe were incorrect in many ways. However, over time, more data became available to astronomers. As a result, theories about the universe began to change. ✓

**READING CHECK**

**3. Explain** Why have astronomers changed their theories about the universe over time?

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#### PTOLEMY: AN EARTH-CENTERED UNIVERSE

Claudius Ptolemy was a Greek astronomer. In 140 CE, he wrote a book that brought together many ancient astronomical observations. He used these observations, together with careful calculations, to develop what is known as the *Ptolemaic theory*. According to this theory, the Earth is the center of the universe. The Ptolemaic theory also states that all other objects in the universe orbit the Earth.

Today, we know that the Ptolemaic theory is incorrect. However, Ptolemy’s calculations predicted the motions of the planets better than any other theory at the time. The predictions fit the observations that other astronomers made. Therefore, the Ptolemaic theory was accepted as correct for more than 1,500 years.

#### COPERNICUS: A SUN-CENTERED UNIVERSE

In 1543, a Polish astronomer named Nicolaus Copernicus published a new theory. His theory stated that the sun is the center of the universe and that the planets revolve around the sun.

Scientists did not accept Copernicus’s theory immediately. However, when it was accepted, it caused major changes in science and society. These changes were called the *Copernican revolution*.

### Critical Thinking

**4. Compare** Today, scientists know that only part of Copernicus’s theory is correct. Which part of Copernicus’s theory is not correct?

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### TAKE A LOOK

**5. Describe** Fill in the blank spaces in the table.

Astronomer	Description of theory
Ptolemy	
	The sun is the center of the universe, and the planets orbit the sun.

**SECTION 1** Astronomy: The Original Science *continued***TYCHO BRAHE: A WEALTH OF DATA**

In the late 1500s, a Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, made the most detailed astronomical observations so far. Brahe thought the sun and moon revolved around the Earth, and the other planets revolved around the sun. Although his theory was incorrect, his precise observations helped future astronomers. ✓

**JOHANNES KEPLER: LAWS OF PLANETARY MOTION**

Johannes Kepler was Brahe's assistant. He continued to analyze Brahe's data after Brahe died. Kepler determined that the planets revolve around the sun in *elliptical*, or oval-shaped, orbits. He also developed three laws that describe planetary motion. These laws are still used today.

**GALILEO: TURNING A TELESCOPE TO THE SKY**

Galileo Galilei was one of the first people to use a telescope to observe objects in space. Before his time, astronomers observed space using only their eyes. Galileo made many important observations about the solar system. Some of these observations are listed below.

- There are craters and mountains on the surface of the Earth's moon.
- Jupiter has at least four moons.
- Dark spots sometimes appear on the surface of the sun.

These discoveries were important because they showed that the planets are physical bodies like the Earth. Until Galileo, people thought that the planets were stars that moved quickly through the sky.

**ISAAC NEWTON: THE LAWS OF GRAVITY**

In 1687, Sir Isaac Newton showed that all objects in the universe attract each other through a force called gravity. Heavy objects and objects that are close together have the strongest force of gravity. This explains why all the planets orbit the sun. The sun has more mass than any other object in the solar system.

**EDWIN HUBBLE: BEYOND THE MILKY WAY**

In 1924, Edwin Hubble used detailed observations to prove that other galaxies existed beyond the edge of our galaxy. His data confirmed that the universe is much larger than our own galaxy, the Milky Way.

 **READING CHECK**

**6. Explain** How did Tycho Brahe's work help astronomers?

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**STANDARDS CHECK**

**ES 3a** The earth is the third planet from the sun in a system that includes the moon, the sun, eight other planets and their moons, and smaller objects, such as asteroids and comets. The sun, an average star, is the central and largest body in the solar system.

**7. Identify** What is the most massive object in the solar system?

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# Section 1 Review

NSES ES 3a, ES 3b, ES 3c

## SECTION VOCABULARY

<b>astronomy</b> the scientific study of the universe <b>day</b> the time required for Earth to rotate once on its axis	<b>month</b> a division of the year that is based on the orbit of the moon around the Earth <b>year</b> the time required for the Earth to orbit once around the sun
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**1. Compare** What is the difference between a day, a month, and a year in terms of astronomy?

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**2. Describe** What did people in ancient cultures observe about the motions of the planets, the moon, and the sun?

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**3. Explain** Why was the Ptolemaic theory accepted for a long time?

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**4. Infer** How did Tycho Brahe's work help Kepler develop his laws of planetary motion?

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**5. Evaluate** What advantage did Galileo have over other, earlier astronomers?

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**6. Identify** What did Edwin Hubble prove about the size of the universe?

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