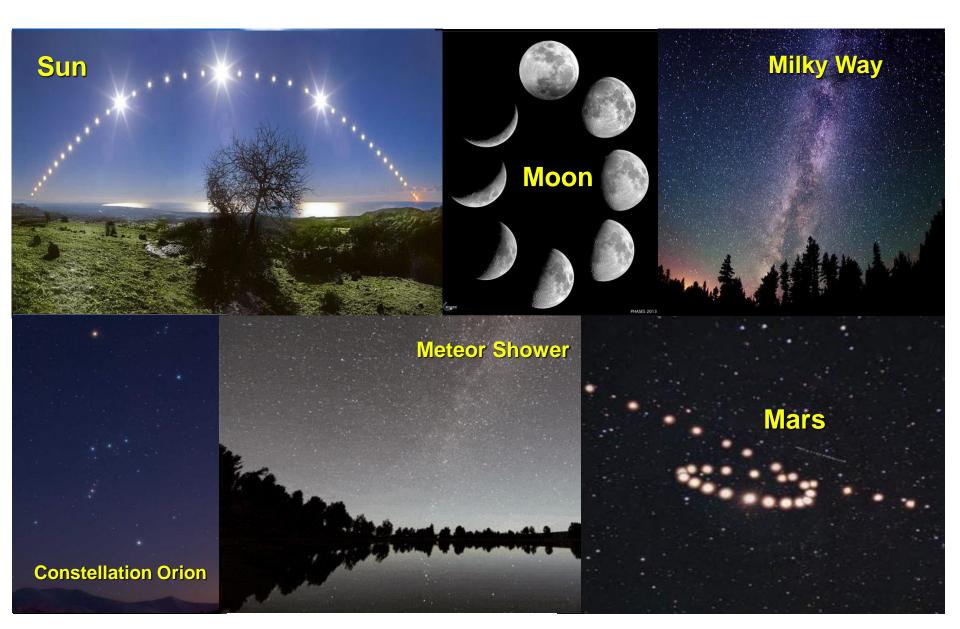
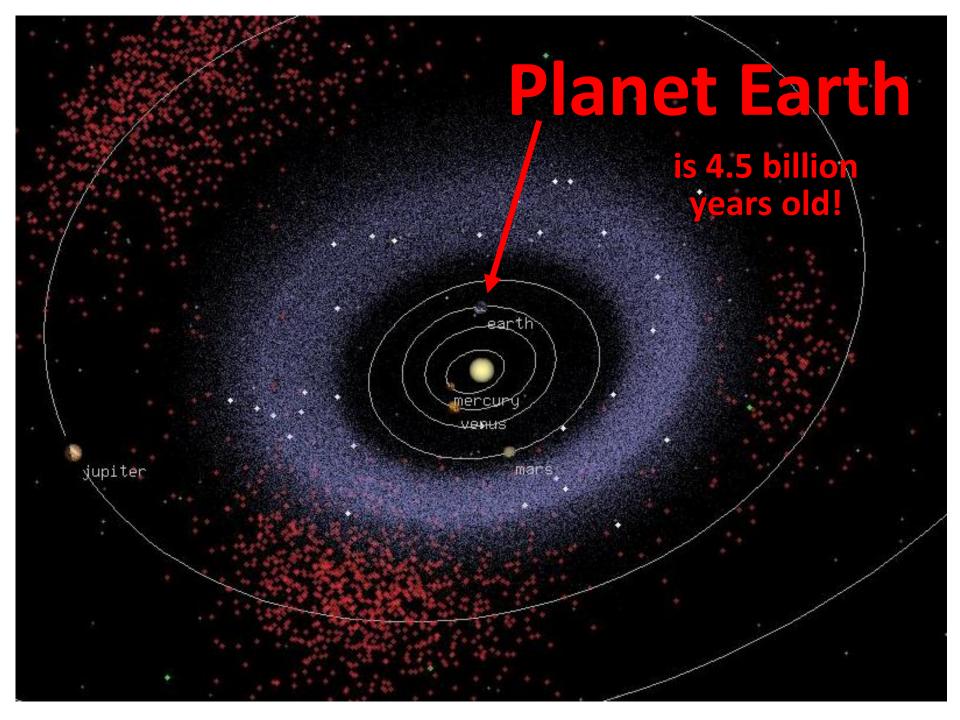
What do we see from Earth?





The Formation of the Solar System (~4.6 billion years ago) *Nebular Hypothesis*

nebula (H, He, O, C, N, Si, Fe, ...)

As it contracts, the cloud heats, flattens, and spins faster, becoming a spinning disk of dust and gas. Large, diffuse interstellar gas cloud (solar nebula) contracts under gravity.

Sun will be born in center.

Planets will form in disk.

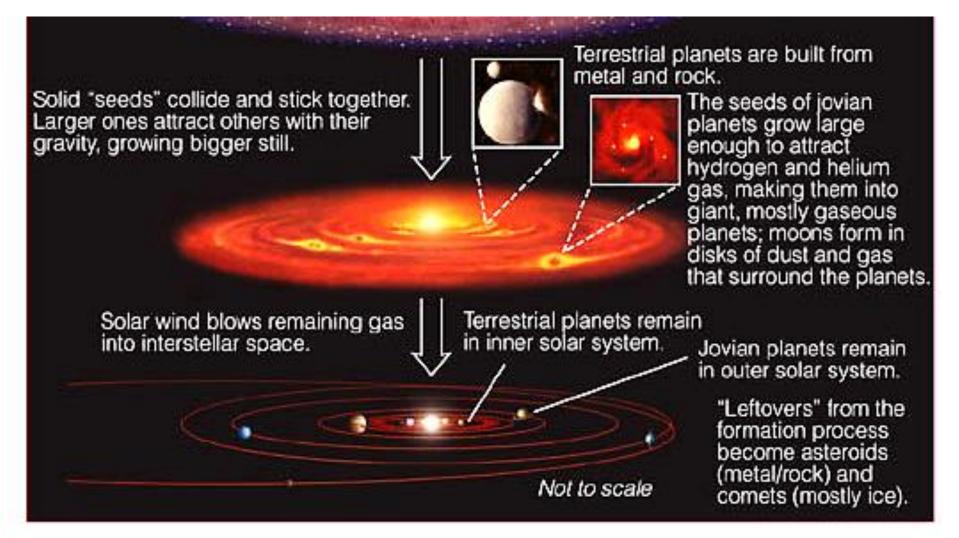
Hydrogen and helium remain gaseous, but other materials can condense into solid "seeds" for building planets. Warm temperatures allow only metal/rock "seeds" to condense in inner solar system.



Cold temperatures allow "seeds" to contain abundant ice in outer solar system.

The Formation of the Solar System

The Sun, planets, moons, comets, asteroids are believed to form within 50-100 million years.



Earth Facts

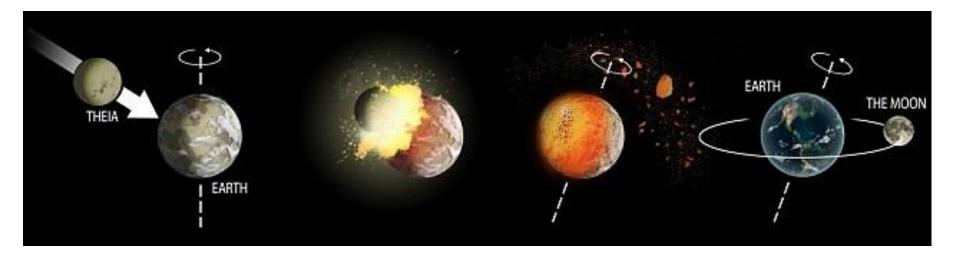
- <u>Earth</u> is a terrestrial (rocky) planet, <u>third</u> from the Sun.
- Earth has a *single natural satellite*, the Moon.
- Earth has LIFE!



- Of the four terrestrial planets in the Solar System:
 - Earth is the <u>largest</u> both in size and mass.
 - Earth has the <u>highest density</u>, the <u>strongest magnetic</u> <u>field</u>, and the <u>fastest rotation</u>.
 - Earth has the highest surface gravity equal to 9.798 m/s.

Fun Fact: from the Earth's surface, the apparent sizes of the Sun and the Moon are approximately the same!

Formation of the Moon The Giant Impact Hypothesis

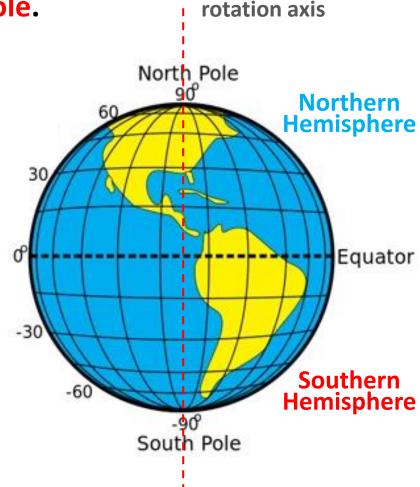


- Suggests that the Moon formed out of the debris left over from a collision between Earth and an astronomical body the size of Mars, approximately 4.5 billion years ago, about 20 to 100 million years after the Solar System coalesced.
- The colliding body is sometimes called Theia.
- **Mystery:** Earth and Moon have almost identical composition!

Earth's Axis, Poles and Equator

Our planet Earth spins around on an <u>imaginary line</u> running through it. This line is called <u>the Earth's axis</u>. The two points where axis meets the surface are called the <u>Geographic North</u> Pole and the <u>Geographic South Pole</u>. rotation axis

- The area around the North Pole is called the Arctic, while the area around the South Pole is called the Antarctic.
- The Equator is an <u>imaginary line</u> on the Earth's surface which is <u>at equal</u> <u>distance from the North Pole and</u> <u>South Pole</u>. It is about 40,075 km (24,901 mi) long; 78.7% is across water and 21.3% is over land.
- The Equator divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.



North Pole vs South Pole

Arctic	Antarctic
What kind	of surface?
How much ice	does it have?
How much oil	does it store?
How	cold?
Unique	fauna?



North Pole vs South Pole

Arctic	Antarctic
Basically is a frozen ocean	Continent
A little bit of ice	90% of all ice on Earth!
Half of the world's remaining oil deposits	No oil deposits
Temperature from 0°C to -49°C	Temperature from -25°C to -72°C
Polar bears	Penguins





