

## Early Ideas In Astronomy

1. Astronomy is the study of all physical objects beyond Earth. The very first astronomers organized time based on the movements of the Moon and the Sun. Many cultures even built structures that aligned with celestial objects during certain astronomical events. Early astronomers had geocentric views of the universe. Geocentric means Earth was in the center. Other astronomers believed in a heliocentric view of the universe. Heliocentric means the Sun was in the center. Identify two astronomers who held the geocentric view of the universe. Identify two astronomers who held the heliocentric view of the universe. Explain why the heliocentric view of the universe was very controversial when this idea was first discovered.

### Answer Box

Task		Your Response
Action Word	What It Asks For	Fill in the boxes below:

2. Aristotle thought that a moving object would stop because its natural state was to be at rest. Newton thought that friction is a force that opposes all motion and eventually stops moving objects. Suppose you were coasting on a level surface on a bicycle and there was NO friction. What would happen to your speed, according to Aristotle and Newton?
3. Why do astronomers often use light-years instead of kilometers to describe distances between celestial objects?
4. Which is *more likely* to be pure: water from a kitchen faucet or the water that collects on the outside of a clean glass containing iced faucet water? Explain the reasoning behind your answer.