Name:	Modern Astronomy
Date: Period:	The Physical Setting: Earth Science
Review: Modern Astronomy	
Directions: Carefully read over the checklist of items that y test. Be sure to attend extra help if you have any questions	
STARS AND STELLAR EVOLUTION	
 Stars - the majority of known matter in the University Thermonuclear Fusion - the combining of lighter elements Mass determines what happens to a star throughout 	ements into heavier elements to produce energy
CLASSIFICATION OF STARS	
 □ Luminosity - Rate at which a star emits energy rela □ ESRT Chart: Classification of Stars Chart [H-R Diag □ Star Types: Main Sequence, Giant, Supergiant, Wh 	gram]
GALAXIES	
 □ Galaxy - system of millions or billions of stars and v □ Galaxy Types: elliptical, irregular, spiral □ Milky Way Galaxy is a spiral shaped galaxy with ap □ Our solar system is located ¾ of the way out on or □ Size sequence [increasing in size]: Earth → Sun → 	proximately 200 billion stars ne of the spiral arms
THE UNIVERSE	
 □ Universe - all the space, matter, and energy that explosion are states that all matter and energy started gigantic explosion, matter began to organize into sexplosion and the Big Bang: □ Background Radiation - left over energy [lor found in all parts of the Universe] 	ed out concentrated in a small area and after a subatomic particles and atoms and wave radiation] created by the explosion
 Doppler Effect - apparent wave length shifting ative motion between the energy source and ESRT Chart: Electromagnetic Spectrum Red Shift - when Earth and the celestial object are the red wavelength — "Red Fled" Blue Shift - when Earth and the celestial object are wards the blue wavelength — "Blue to You" 	moving apart the spectral lines move towards