

Delaware
High School

Starry Night Lesson Plans

In order of relevance

Grades 9-12

The source of the Sun's energy is the fusion of hydrogen atoms into helium, a process common in relatively young stars.	F1
The Sun's influence on Earth include gravity, (which maintains Earth's orbit), electromagnetic radiation (which provides energy for living things), and energetic particles such as coronal mass ejections that can cause electromagnetic disturbances.	B1 F1-F3
The motion and the basic elements (periodic table) that comprise our Solar System are consistent with the theory that the Solar System emerged from a large disk of gas and dust.	B1 F3
The Universe consists of billions of galaxies, each of which is a gravitationally bound collection of stars.	H1-H3
As a force, gravity causes tides, pulls matter together to make spherical stars and planets, maintains the orbits of planets, and gathers cosmic gas and dust to form stars and star systems.	B1 F3 A3 G2 G3 I2
Stars are separated by vast distances. Light which reaches Earth from distant galaxies is millions of years old and is actually a view of the past.	G1-G3 H1-H3
The Sun and our Solar System are part of the Milky Way galaxy consisting of billions of other stars that appear to be made of the same elements found on Earth.	H1
Most elements are formed as a result of natural astronomical processes, either in the Big Bang itself or in the natural evolution of stars.	H3 G2 G3 F3
The Big Bang Theory is a core scientific theory that is supported by a large body of evidence and is well accepted by the scientific community. It states that the	H2 H3 I3
Universe began in a hot dense state of energy and matter, and the Universe has been expanding ever since.	H3 I3
Spectroscopes are used to analyze starlight to reveal information about the composition and evolution of stars.	I3
Technology is vital in investigating the Universe.	I1-I3