

Name: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 26: The Sun and the Solar System

Fusion	
Plasma	
Photosphere	
Chromosphere	
Corona	
Sunspot	
Solar Wind	
Aurora	
Geocentric	
Heliocentric	
Gravitation	
Tycho Brahe	
Johannes Kepler	
Isaac Newton	

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	The force of attraction between any two objects with mass; the strength of the attraction is proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the distance between them
	Studied the movement of the moon and planets through their orbits
	Scientist associated with the Law of Gravitation and three laws of motion
	A model of the solar system that has Earth at the center
	The combining of nuclei of lighter elements to form a heavier element
	Scientist developed the three laws of planetary motion, including the equal area law and harmonic law
	A constant stream of electrically charged particles that is blown out from the sun in all directions
	A model of the solar system that has the sun at its center
	Dark area on the sun's photosphere that result from variations in the sun's magnetic field
	The inner layer of the sun's atmosphere, located above the photosphere and below the corona
	The visible surface of the sun
	A state of matter consisting of charged particles – positively charged ions, and negatively charged ions
	The outermost layer of the sun's atmosphere, located above the chromosphere
	A glow in the night sky produced in the upper atmosphere by particles of solar wind interacting with Earth's magnetic field