

Read About Solar & Lunar Eclipses

WHAT ARE SOLAR & LUNAR ECLIPSES?

A solar eclipse occurs when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in alignment and the Moon blocks light from the Sun, creating shadows on Earth. A lunar eclipse occurs when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in alignment and Earth blocks light from the Sun, creating a shadow on the Moon.

To better understand solar & lunar eclipses...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Solar Eclipse

A solar eclipse happens when the Moon's orbit causes it to move between Earth and the Sun. When this happens, the Moon casts a shadow over Earth. A solar eclipse can occur only at the phase of new moon, at which point the Moon cannot be seen because its lighted half is facing the Sun and its dark side faces Earth. Solar eclipses occur because the Moon is about 400 times closer to Earth than the Sun and about 400 times smaller. Those proportions, coupled with its elliptical orbit around the Earth, allow the objects in this Earth-Sun-Moon system to occasionally align in such a way that the Moon can appear to block the Sun. During a total solar eclipse, the Sun's atmosphere, or corona, is visible.



Lunar Eclipse

Lunar eclipses happens when Earth blocks the Sun's light from reaching the Moon. A lunar eclipse can occur only when the orbits of the Sun, Earth, and Moon are in complete alignment. Additionally, they can occur only when the Moon is full, meaning that you can see its entire surface with an unaided eye. There

are three types of lunar eclipses: total, partial, and penumbral. The most dramatic of the three occurs during a total lunar eclipse, during which Earth's shadow completely covers the Moon.



Blood Moon

A Blood Moon sometimes occurs during a total lunar eclipse. Lunar eclipses happen when the Earth moves between the Moon and the Sun. This casts a large shadow on the Moon, putting the Moon in darkness. Total lunar eclipses occur during the full moon phase of the Moon. This means the Sun, Earth, and

Moon are in a line and in the same plane. Although Earth is casting a shadow on the Moon during a total lunar eclipse, we can still see the Moon because the Sun is still shining and beams of light bend around the Earth. When the sunlight passes through Earth's atmosphere, some light becomes filtered and scattered. The longer light wavelengths pass through the atmosphere, whereas the shorter ones are scattered, causing the Moon to appear reddish from Earth.



Astronomers

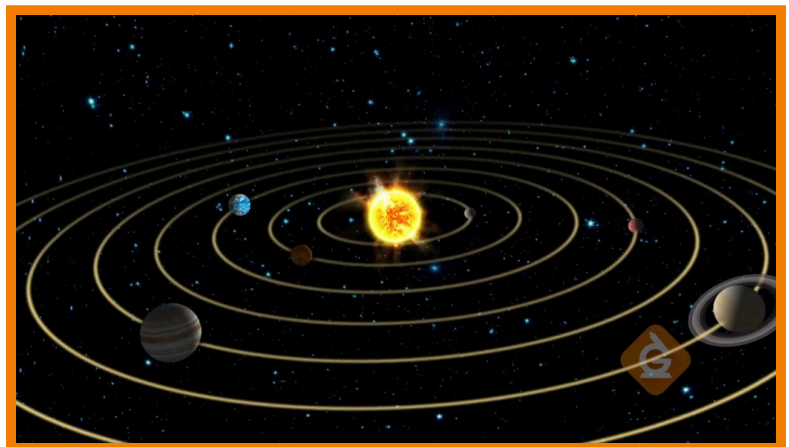
Astronomy is one of the oldest fields of science and deals with the study of celestial objects, space, and the universe. Historically, astronomy focused on observations of heavenly bodies as ancient civilizations studied the night sky. Modern-day astronomers study the history of the solar system and investigate objects

in space. There are many different kinds of astronomers and each study different parts of the universe. For example, planetary astronomers focus on growth, evolution, and death of planets, whereas solar astronomers spend their time analyzing a single star or sun.



Kepler Space Telescope

NASA designed the Kepler Space Telescope to be an observatory in space and launched it into orbit in 2009. The purpose of this project was to have a telescope dedicated to finding planets outside our solar system, with a particular focus on finding planets that might resemble Earth. Astronomers were able to discover more than 2,000 new planets and systems using the Kepler Space Telescope. The Kepler Space Telescope ran out of fuel in 2018, so it can no longer be used to make discoveries even though it is still orbiting in space.



SOLAR & LUNAR ECLIPSES VOCABULARY

Eclipse

When one celestial body blocks light from another.

Solar Eclipse

When the view of the Sun from Earth is blocked by the Moon.

Lunar Eclipse

When the Moon moves into Earth's shadow.

Total Eclipse

When Earth or the Moon fully blocks light from the Sun.

Partial Eclipse

When Earth or the Moon partially blocks light from the Sun.

Atmosphere

The envelope of gases surrounding Earth or another planet.

SOLAR & LUNAR ECLIPSES DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

If the Sun is so much larger in size than the Moon, why do they appear to be the same size?

The Moon is about 400 times smaller than the Sun and about 400 times closer to Earth. Those proportions cause the Sun and the Moon to look about the same size.

Why was it important that Dr. Jeff use a large ball to represent the Sun, a marble to represent Earth, and a bead to represent the Moon in his model?

Although all models have limitations, Dr. Jeff was trying to accurately represent the size of each object in the Earth-Sun-Moon system relative to one another.

How would the Earth-Sun-Moon system change if the Moon's orbital plane weren't tilted 5°?

We would have an increase in the number eclipses we can see because of the orbit of the Moon around Earth.

What would happen during a total solar eclipse if you decreased the size of the Moon?

The Moon would no longer be able to cover the entire Sun, so the Sun would appear as a ring of light.

Is a solar eclipse the result of a cause-and-effect relationship? Be sure to include evidence to support this claim.

An eclipse is the result of a cause-and-effect relationship between Earth, the Sun, and the Moon. To cause a solar eclipse, the Moon has to move between Earth and the Sun. The effect of this alignment is that portions of the Sun are blocked and not visible on Earth for short periods of time.

How are we able to predict when an eclipse may occur?

Scientists know that the position of the Sun, Earth, and Moon causes eclipses. We have centuries of data that we can use to identify patterns of when these alignments will occur, allowing us to predict them in the future.
