

Name: _____

Hour: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 23.1

An Overview of the Solar System

The Solar System

- An estimated _____ percent of the _____ of our solar system is contained within the _____.
- _____, Venus, _____, Mars, _____, Saturn, _____, Neptune, and _____ all travel in the same _____.

The Planets: An Overview

- The **terrestrial planets (Earth-like)** are planets that are _____ and rocky.
- Also called the _____ planets.
- They included: **Mercury**, _____, **Earth**, _____.
- The **Jovian planets (Jupiter-like)** are the huge gas _____.
- Also called the _____ planets.
- They include: _____, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, _____.
- **Pluto** does not fit into either the _____ or _____ category.
- **Size is the most _____ difference between the _____ and the _____ planets.**
 - Earth has the largest mass and _____ of the terrestrial planets.
 - Neptune has the smallest _____ and _____ of the _____ planets.
 - Earth's diameter is _____ the diameter of _____ and Earth's _____ is only _____ Neptune's _____.
- _____, _____ **makeup, and rate of _____ are other ways in which the two groups of planets differ.**
 - Terrestrial planets are about _____ times more _____ than water.
 - _____ planets are only about _____ more _____ than water.

The Interiors of the Planets

- Substances that make up the planet are divided into _____ groups.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____: **Ex. ammonia, methane, _____, and water**
 - _____ planets are mostly _____ and have metallic substances.
 - **Jovian** planets have large amounts of _____ and _____.

Atmosphere of the Planets

- **The Jovian** planets have very thick _____ of hydrogen, _____, methane, and ammonia.
- **A planet's ability to retain an _____ depends on its _____ and _____.**
 - Jovian planets have greater surface _____.
 - By contrast, the _____ of _____ planets only make up a very small portion of their total _____.

Nebular Theory

- Explains the _____ of our solar system.
- A **nebula** is a _____ of _____ and/or _____ in space.
- According to the _____, the sun and planets formed from a _____ disk of _____ and _____.

Planetesimals

- The _____ of _____ began as solid bits of _____ began to _____ and clump together in a process called _____.
- **The colliding matter formed small, irregularly shaped bodies called _____.**
- With more collisions, the _____ grew _____ until they exert a _____ pull and become _____.
- The _____ planets grew from substances with _____ points.
- The _____ planets grew from solid bits, _____, and _____ with _____ **melting** points.