

U. S. Curriculum Correlations by State

Connecticut

High School Earth Science (Enrichment Content Standards)

Earth's Place in the Universe

Earth-based and space-based astronomy reveal the structure, scale and changes in stars, galaxies and the Universe over time.

The differences and similarities among the Sun, the terrestrial planets, and the gas planets may have been established during the formation of the Solar System.

Starry Night Lesson Plans

In order of relevance

All Starry Night Lessons

F3 B1 C1

Evidence from Earth and Moon rocks indicated that the Solar System was formed from a nebular cloud of dust and gas approximately 4.6 billion years ago.

F3

Evidence from geological studies of Earth and other planets suggests that the early Earth was very different from Earth today.

C1 D3 F3 F1

The Sun is a typical star and is powered by nuclear reactions, primarily the fusion of hydrogen to form helium.

F1 G2 I1 I2

Asteroids and meteorites had a significant role in shaping the surface of planets and their moons and in mass extinctions of life on Earth.

D2 D3

The Solar System is located in an outer edge of the disc-shaped Milky Way Galaxy, which spans 100,000 light years.

H1

Galaxies are made of billions of stars and comprise most of the visible mass of the Universe.

H1 H2 H3

Evidence indicates that all elements with an atomic number greater than that of lithium have been formed by nuclear fusion in stars.

G2

Visual, radio, and x-ray telescopes may be used to collect data that reveal those differences in the life cycles of stars.

G2 H1 I1 I2

The "Big Bang" model suggests that the Universe have been expanding for 10 to 20 billion years.

H3 I1

Energy in the Earth System

Energy enters the Earth System primarily as solar radiation and eventually escapes as heat.

The Sun is the major source of energy for Earth and other planets.

F1 F2 F3