

BJC SOCIAL STUDIES TUTORIALS

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Suggested Social Studies texts

The Story of the Bahamas - Albury, P.
(Macmillan 1975, 1988)

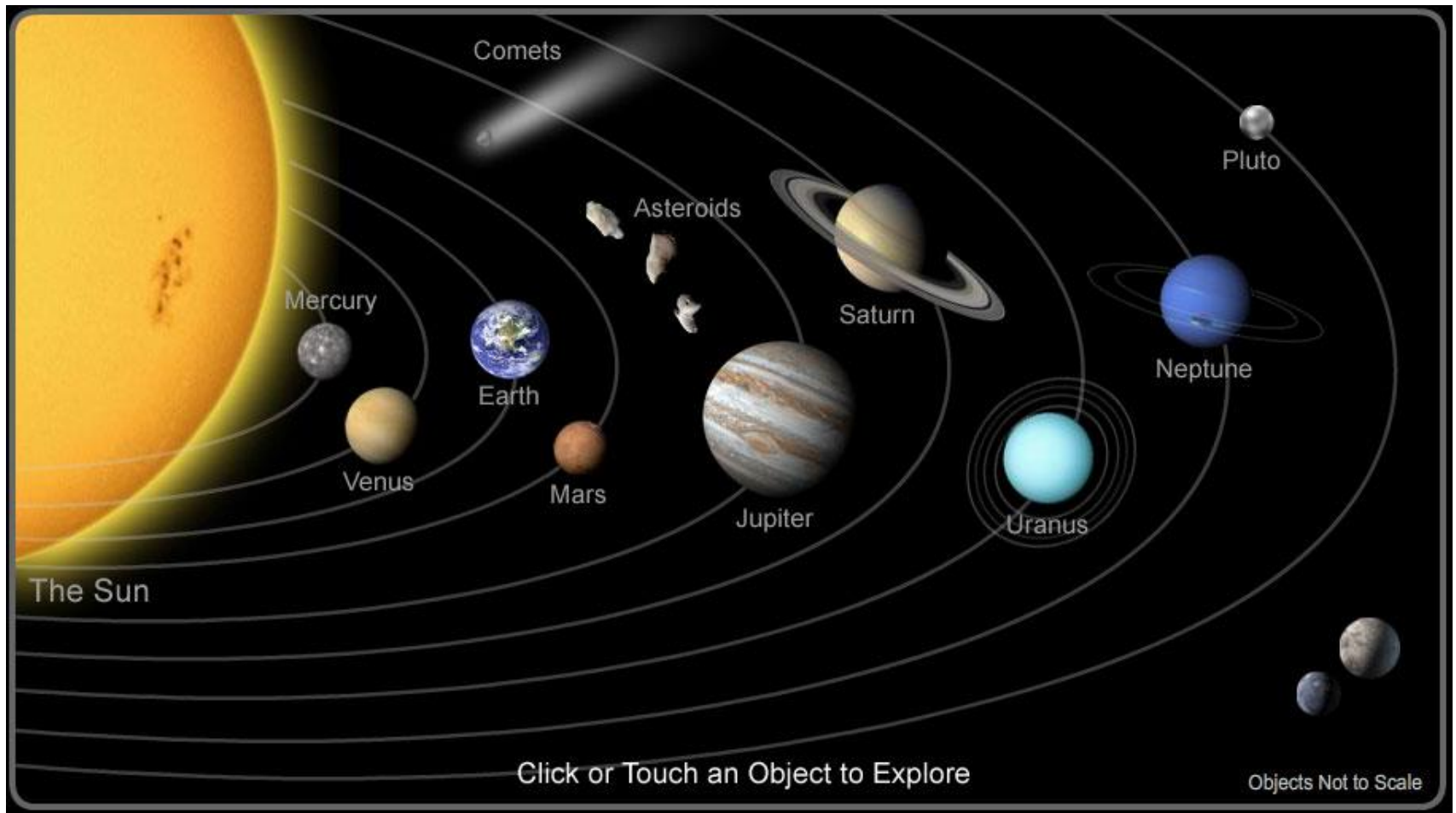
Bahamian History Books 1 & 2 – Bain, G.
(Macmillan 1982 & 1993)

Primary Social Studies 1 – 4 – Bain, Burrows E,
AL (Longman 1992)

The Bahamas, A Social Studies Course –
Berryman, J (Macmillan 1979)

First Lessons in Map Reading – Flloyd, B.
(Kingston Publishers 1982)

The Solar System



- A solar system is any group of planets gathered around a sun
- Our solar system is made up of the Sun, the 8 planets and their moons.
- It is apart of a larger group of solar systems known as a galaxy

- The planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune
- **Pluto is no longer considered a planet
- The solar system is also made up of other objects such as asteroids comets and meteoroids
- Our galaxy is the Milky Way

Asteroids

- Lumps of rock varying in size from sand grains to mountains 500 miles across
- Largest call Ceres
- Possibly caused the craters in our moon



Comets

- Frozen balls of gas which glow when they approach the sun, often showing a long tail
- Best known comets, Halley's Comet



Meteroids

- These are what are known as “shooting stars”
- Usually small particles about the size of sand grains, that burn up when they enter the atmosphere
- A concentration of particles is called meteor shower



Earth

- Third planet from the sun, the densest and fifth largest planet in the Solar System



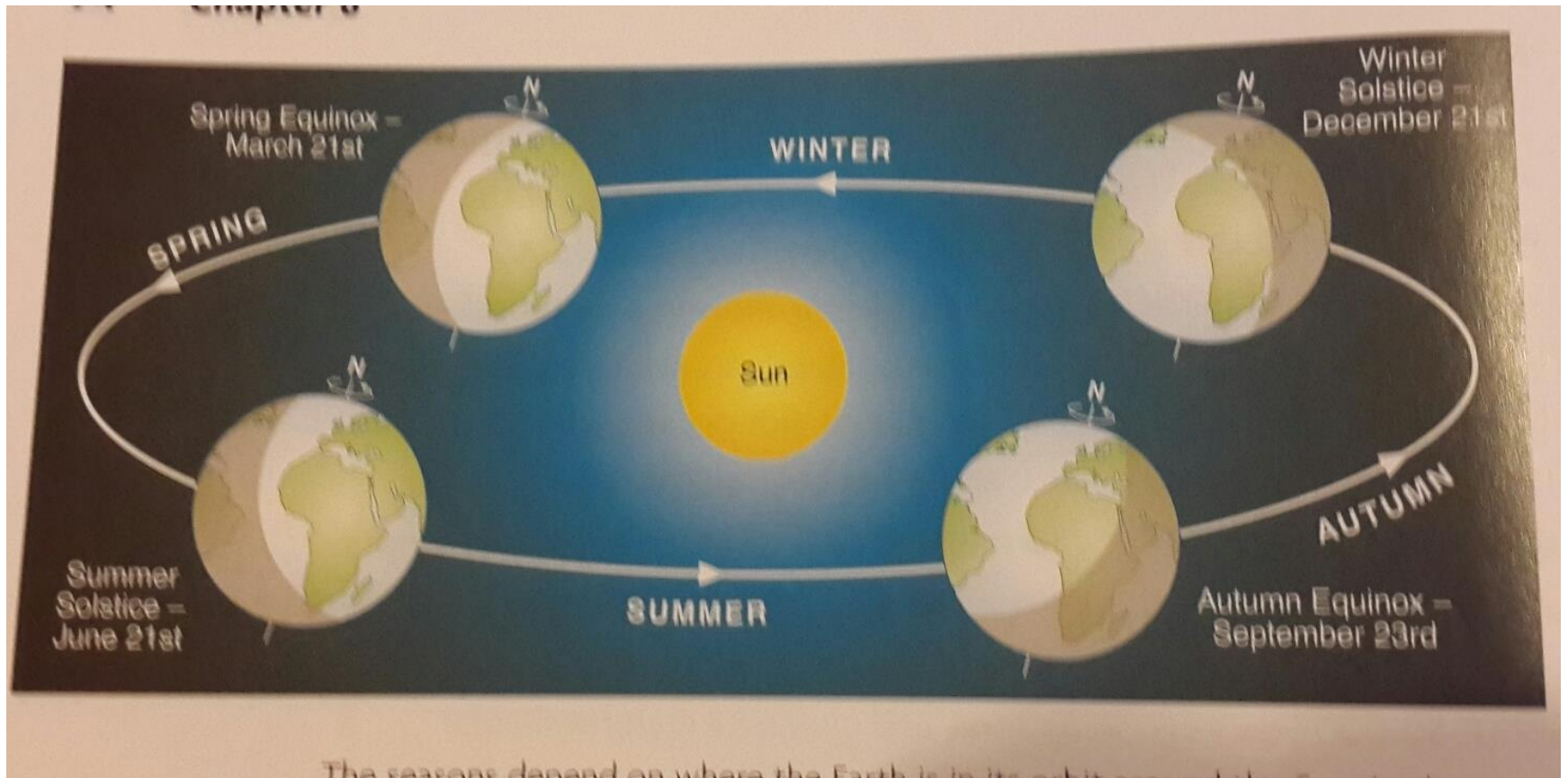
Movements of the Earth

- The earth revolves around the sun and rotates on its axis
- The revolutions and rotations control day and night, tides, year and seasons

Revolution

- The earth revolves (orbits) around the Sun every 365.25 days.
- The reason that we have three years of 365 days and one year of 366 (leap year)
- The orbit of the earth is almost circular so the earth is almost always the same distance from the sun

- The seasons depend on where the Earth is in its orbit around the suns
- When the North Pole and northern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, less solar heating creates winter season
- As the earth travels anti-clockwise the northern hemisphere turns towards the sun, we have summer due to increases exposure to the sun

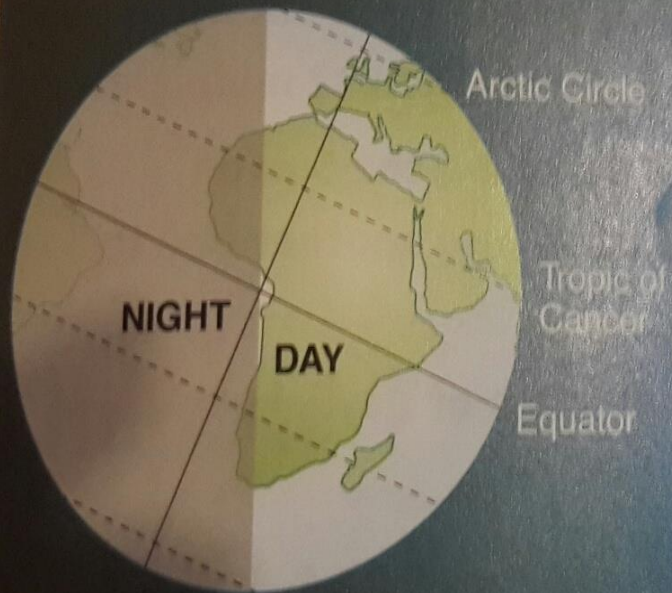


Rotation

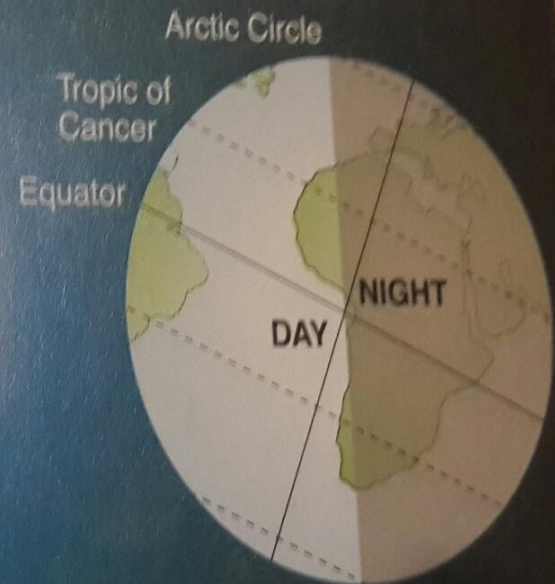
- The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, which is why a day is 24 hours long
- The earth rotates towards the east, so this is where we see the sun rise
- When the sun is right over the equator the length of daytime will be exactly twelve hours

- The earth axis tilts at an angle of 23.5°
- This is also how we get our seasons along with the orbit of the earth
- The tilt determines day and night.
- As the earth spins on its tilted axis it continually exposes its eastern horizon to the sun while the western is in the shadow of night, giving us day and night

Midsummer – June 22nd



Midwinter – December 22nd



What to expect in the next lesson?

- Climate and Weather**

Extra Work for BJC Students

“Assignment – The Solar System”

Describe THREE changes that occur because of the Earth’s movement on its axis.

For extra practice, download past papers from
www.TheStudentShed.com

