



Why do we look at the stars?

01 With a classmate, discuss the following questions.

1. What have you observed in the sky at night?
2. Why did ancient peoples observe the night sky?
3. How do you think it impacted their worldviews?

02 Read “Reinventing the Wheel.” Write the name of the person who best completes the description.

1. proposed a geocentric view of the Solar System.
2. was convicted of heresy for his beliefs about the movements of celestial bodies around the Sun.
3. wrote about heliocentrism.
4. were the first to propose that the Sun stayed in a static position.

03 Read the text again. Complete the definition of heliocentrism and its history using words in bold from the text.

For centuries, the **1.**_____ view of the Solar System suggested that the Earth was at the center and that **2.**_____ bodies moved around it. Later scientists observed that the Sun remains in a **3.**_____ position while the Earth and other **4.**_____ bodies rotate around it. This **5.**_____ view was considered **6.**_____ for centuries but is now the accepted explanation.

Reinventing the Wheel

Humans have always looked up at the sky and wondered about our place in the universe. For centuries, the greatest minds pondered the relative positions of the Sun, the Earth, and other planets, but they couldn't prove their theories without the right tools.

Early Greek philosophers proposed that the Earth rotated around a large ball of fire, giving birth to the first **heliocentric** model. However, some observers argued that this concept didn't explain why the stars in the sky appeared to stay relatively **static**. In the second century, the Roman-Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy provided a counter-idea, saying that the Earth must be static and that the Sun and other **celestial** bodies rotated around it. This **geocentric** worldview held sway for 1400 years.

We might still believe this if Nicolas Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, hadn't resurfaced earlier Greek ideas that the Sun is at the center of our Solar System and that the Earth and other **heavenly** bodies rotate around it. His concept, published in 1543, was called heliocentrism and took time to be accepted. However, a century later, the great minds of scientists such as Sir Isaac Newton and Galileo Galilei supported and built upon his model.

Although nowadays no one questions the heliocentric model, the Catholic Church considered the idea heretical in the early days. Galileo Galilei was convicted of **heresy** in 1633, and his book was banned, but thanks to his powerful connections, he was spared death. It wasn't until 1992 that the Church fully admitted that it had wrongly persecuted and imprisoned the Italian.



04 Working with a classmate, discuss how the following people probably felt about the situation given.

- Ancient peoples / observing the sky
- Copernicus / publishing his ideas about heliocentrism
- Galileo Galilei / being jailed for his beliefs

05

Read the sentences below. Write if they express certainty "C," ability "A," or criticism "CR."

1. Ancient people could appreciate the night sky better when there wasn't light pollution.

2. My telescope is broken! You could have been more careful with it!

3. It might rain later, so we may not be able to see the stars well.

4. Ptolemy could not have understood the universe clearly if he thought geocentrism was accurate.

5. You might have helped me with my presentation about Galileo! I ended up getting a low mark.

6. Meg knows so much about the stars. She may have majored in astronomy at university.

06

Complete the sentences by adding *can*, *could*, *might*, or *may* to one of the verbs in the box in the correct form.

allow / base / kill / name / study / tell

1. Greek philosophers _____ their beliefs on scientific observations.
2. Galileo _____ had he not had powerful friends.
3. Nowadays, scientists _____ their personal beliefs to cloud their professional observations.
4. After going to the observatory, I think I _____ astronomy at university.
5. Cindy _____ me it would rain! We came all the way here and couldn't use the telescopes!
6. Sam _____ all the major constellations in the northern hemisphere when she was a kid.

07

Write a speech supporting heliocentrism as if you were Galileo Galilei.



08

With a classmate, design a presentation about heliocentrism for younger students. Draw a diagram in your notebook to help you get started.