

1. **astronomy** The study of the moon, stars and other objects in space
2. **axis** The imaginary line that passes through Earth's center and the North and South pole.
3. **calendar** A system of organizing time that defines the beginning, length, and divisions of a year
4. **craters** A large round pit on the moon's surface caused by the impact of a meteoroid
5. **eclipse** An astronomical event that occurs when one celestial object moves into the shadow of another.
6. **equinox** Each of the two times of the year when days and nights are of equal length
7. **force** A push or a pull
8. **gravity** The force of attraction between all masses in the universe
9. **inertia** An objects resistance to change its motion
10. **Law of Universal Gravitation** All objects in the universe attract each other through gravitational force. The size of the force depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between them.
11. **lunar eclipse** The blocking of sunlight to the moon that occurs when Earth is directly between the sun and the moon
12. **maria** The dark flat areas on the moon's surface named by Galileo
13. **mass** A measure of the amount of matter in an object.
14. **meteoroids** Chunks of rocks or dust from space
15. **neap tide** A tide with the least difference between consecutive low and high tides.
16. **Newton's First law of motion** An object at rest remains at rest, and an object in motion remains in motion at constant speed and in a straight line unless acted on by an unbalanced force.
17. **orbit** The path of an object as it revolves around another object in space.
18. **penumbra** A partial shadow that appears where some but not all of the light is blocked
19. **Phases of the Moon** The progression of changes in the moon's appearance during the month; New Moon, Waxing Crescent, First Quarter, Waxing Gibbous, Full Moon, Waning Gibbous, Third Quarter, Waning Crescent
20. **revolution** The movement of one object around another. Earth's year long elliptical orbit around the sun
21. **rotation** The spinning of the Earth on its axis,
22. **solar eclipse** Occurs when the Moon passes directly between the Sun and Earth and casts a shadow over part of Earth
23. **solstice** The two days of the year on which the sun reaches its greatest distance north or south of the equator
24. **spring tide** A tide of increased range that occurs two times a month, at the new and full moons.
25. **telescope** A device built to observe distant objects by making them appear closer
26. **tides** The regular rise and fall of the ocean's surface influenced by the moon's gravity pulling on earth
27. **umbra** The darkest part of the moon's shadow which is cone shaped
28. **weight** A measure of the gravitational force exerted on an object.