

Planetary symbols are used in astrology and traditionally in astronomy to represent a classical planet (which includes the Sun and the Moon) or one of the modern planets. The classical symbols were also used in alchemy for the seven metals known to the ancients, which were associated with the planets, and in calendars for the seven days of the week associated with ???



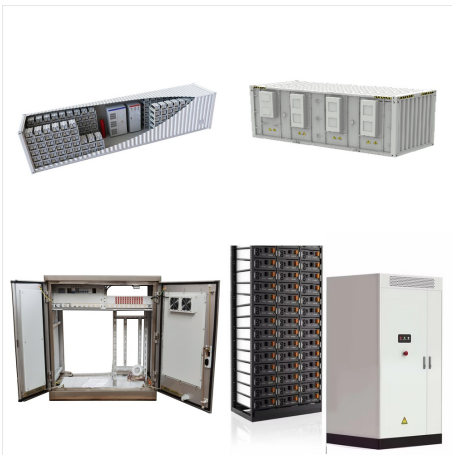
It seems that some of the results for "classical planet" refer to the pre-2006 definition of planet (i.e., including Pluto), some say "eight classical planets" (i.e., everything except Pluto), some say "five classical planets" (i.e., Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, but not Sun, Moon or Earth), or even "ten classical planets"



The classical planets (Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn) were considered to be "wandering stars" - and the word "planet" means just that. Wikipedia says "By the 17th century, the idea of the stars being the same as the Sun was reaching a consensus among astronomers."



In episode 64 Kelly Surtees and Austin Coppock join the show to talk about the meanings of the seven classical celestial bodies, as well as how astrologers developed those meanings.. The topic was motivated by Chris recently finishing a translation of a chapter on the ???



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A classical planet is an astronomical object that is visible to the naked eye and moves across the sky and its backdrop of fixed stars (the common stars which seem still in contrast to the planets). Visible to humans on Earth there are seven classical planets (the seven luminaries). They are from brightest to dimmest: the Sun, the Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury and Saturn.



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classical planet formation theory, developed when the only known planetary system was our own Solar System, has been revised to account for the observed diversity of the exoplanetary systems. At the same time, the increasing observational capabilities of the young stars and their surrounding disks bring new constraints on the planet formation



The Planets, Op. 32, is a seven-movement orchestral suite by the English composer Gustav Holst, written between 1914 and 1916. Each movement of the suite is named after a planet of the Solar System and its corresponding astrological character as defined by Holst. The suite is very popular and is frequently performed and recorded. However, the work was not heard in a ???



A planet symbol or planetary symbol is a graphical symbol used in astrology and astronomy to represent a classical planet (including the Sun and the Moon) or one of the modern planets. The symbols were also used in alchemy to represent the metals associated with the planets, and in calendars for their associated days. Most of the symbols originated in Greco-Roman ???





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Gustav Holst: The Planets The Planets, composed between 1914 and 1916, is a suite of seven movements. Holst's starting point for the music was the astrological character of each planet, though his interest in astrology went no deeper than its musical suggestiveness.



A dwarf planet is a small planetary-mass object that is in direct orbit around the Sun, massive enough to be gravitationally rounded, but insufficient to achieve orbital dominance like the eight classical planets of the Solar System. The prototypical dwarf planet is Pluto, which for decades was regarded as a planet before the "dwarf" concept was adopted in 2006.



Mercury, which is (relatively) near the sun, is small and in a way, overlooked. There are no smaller planets, though there are dwarf planets smaller than Mercury. Venus is known for its extreme heat and atmosphere, which keeps in the planet's high temperatures.; Earth stands out for being habitable, contrasting it with the other planets.; Mars ???



The motion of "lights" moving across the background of stars is the basis of the classical definition of planets: wandering stars. While knowledge of the planets predates history and is common to most civilizations, the word planet dates back to ancient Greece. Most Greeks believed the Earth to be stationary and at the center of the universe in accordance with the geocentric model and ???



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In classical antiquity, the seven classical planets or seven sacred luminaries are the seven moving astronomical objects in the sky visible to the naked eye: the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. The word planet comes from two related Greek words,  $\piλανη$  >  $\piλανη$  1/2  $\piλανη$  plan??s (whence  $\piλανη$  >  $\piλανη$  1/2  $\piλανη$ u?? ? 1/4  $\piλανη$ u?? plan??tes asteres "wandering stars, planets") and



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The trans-Neptunian object 2003 UV 12, which appears to have half the diameter of Pluto, is probably a dwarf planet. Half a dozen more dwarf planets of equivalent size are expected be found within the Kuiper Belt. Any one of these objects could be a classical planet if it is large enough to clear its orbit of other Kuiper Belt objects.