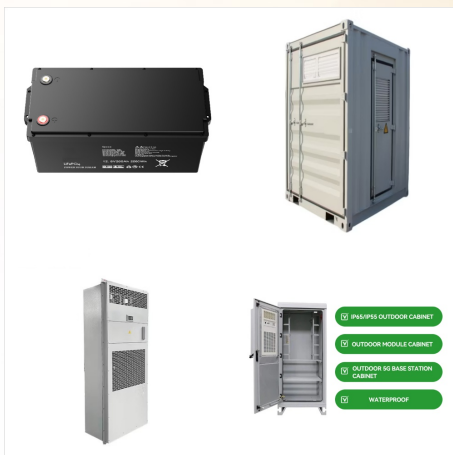




Mercury is the fastest planet, which speeds around the sun at 47.87 km/s. In miles per hour this equates to a whopping 107,082 miles per hour. 2. Venus is the second fastest planet with an orbital speed of 35.02 km/s, or 78,337 miles per hour. 3. Earth, our home planet of Earth speeds around the sun at a rate of 29.78 km/s. This means that we



The inner planets of our solar system, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, are terrestrial planets. They are characterized by their rocky composition and proximity to the Sun. Mercury. Mercury's composition is primarily of rock and metal, making it the smallest terrestrial planet. Its surface experiences extreme temperatures due to its lack of



The planets in order from the Sun based on their distance are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The planets of our Solar System are listed based on their distance from the Sun. There are, of course, the dwarf planets Ceres, Pluto, Haumea, Makemake, and Eris; however, they are in a different class.



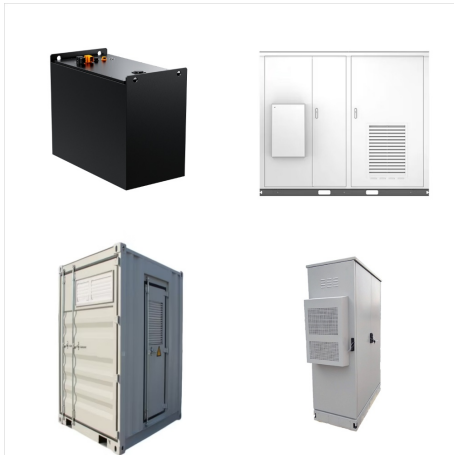
A terrestrial planet, telluric planet, or rocky planet, is a planet that is composed primarily of silicate, rocks or metals. Within the Solar System, the terrestrial planets accepted by the IAU are the inner planets closest to the Sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Among astronomers who use the geophysical definition of a planet, two or three planetary-mass satellites ??? Earth's Moon, Io, ???



Introduction. The planetary system we call home is located in an outer spiral arm of the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system consists of our star, the Sun, and everything bound to it by gravity ??? the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; dwarf planets such as Pluto; dozens of moons; and millions of asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.



Overview Formation and evolution General characteristics Sun Inner Solar System Outer Solar System Trans-Neptunian region Miscellaneous populations



Will Earth meet its fiery doom when the orbits of the planets in our solar system become destabilized, leading Mars, Mercury, or Venus to crash into our home turf? A new study predicts that there is indeed a very slim possibility that such a cataclysm will rock our world, but notes that the possible collisions wouldn't happen for more than 3



Geophysical classification of planets. Johns Hopkins APL/Mike Yakovlev. Categories of Planets. All planets and dwarf planets recognized by the IAU will be included and separated into three categories of planets; Terrestrial, Giant, and Dwarf planets. Terrestrial Planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars Giant Planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune Dwarf Planets: Ceres, Pluto, ???



Fraser Cain: Astronomy Cast Episode 626: The Terrestrial Planets ??? Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. Welcome to Astronomy Cast, your weekly facts-based journey through the cosmos where we help you understand, not only what we know, but how we know what we know.



From left to right, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. Unlike the outer planets, which have many of satellites, Mercury and Venus do not have moons, Earth has one, and Mars has two. Of course, the inner planets have shorter orbits around the Sun, and they all spin more slowly. Geologically, the inner planets are all made of cooled



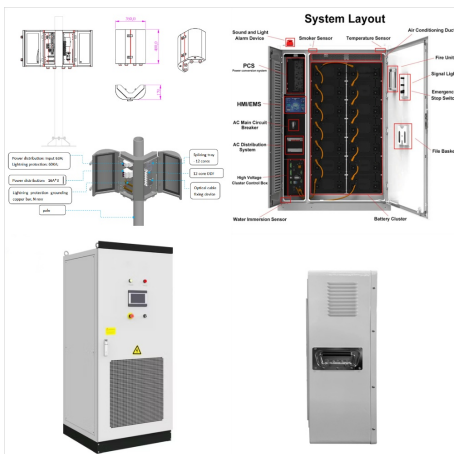
Earth's inner solar system companions, Mercury, Venus, the Moon, and Mars, are diverse bodies, each of which provides data critical for understanding the formation and evolution of habitable worlds like our own. These terrestrial (or rocky) planetary bodies have a range of compositions and geologic histories???each is a unique world that



Earth's "twin planet" Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth with a diameter of 12,104 km. Venus also has a similar gravitational pull of 8.87m/s^2 to that of Earth's 9.81m/s^2 . The red planet of Mars has a diameter of only 6,780 km. This makes it 20.5 times smaller in diameter than Jupiter.



Mars has a very low gravitational pull of only 3.71 m/s². If you weigh 100 lbs on Earth you would only come in around 38 lbs on the red planet. 8. At 3.7 m/s², Mercury's gravitational pull almost exactly the same as that of Mars. Someone weighing ???



The mean temperature is the average temperature over the surface of the rocky planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. Dwarf planet Pluto also has a solid surface. But since the gas giants don't have a surface, the mean is the ???



The four innermost planets of our solar system (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are called the "terrestrial" planets. The name comes from the word "telluric" derived from the Latin words "terra" and "tellus", used to refer to Earth. They are made mostly of silicate rocks and metals, with solid surfaces and atmospheres that range



The Astronomical units (AU) column is the average distance between Earth and the Sun and is the most common way for scientists to measure distance in our Solar System. Below is a table of the distances between each of the planets in our solar system.



Venus is the sixth largest planet in the solar system. Venus is about the same width as Earth, and has an equatorial diameter of about 7,521 miles (12,104 kilometers). For this reason, Venus is sometimes known as Earth's twin. Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 67.2 million miles (108 million



The Basics: What is a Terrestrial Planet? In our solar system, Earth, Mars, Mercury and Venus are terrestrial, or rocky, planets. For planets outside our solar system, those between half of Earth's size to twice its radius are considered terrestrial and others may be even smaller. Terrestrial planets (Earth sized and smaller) are rocky worlds, [???



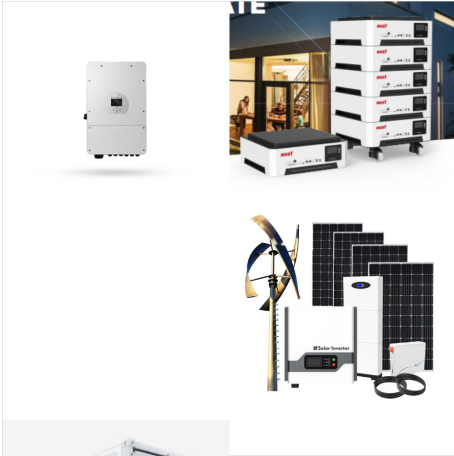
The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Mercury is closest to the Sun. Neptune is the farthest. Planets, asteroids, and comets orbit our Sun. They travel around our Sun in a flattened circle called an ellipse. It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun. Mercury goes around the Sun in only



Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Which of the following correctly lists the terrestrial worlds in order from the thickest atmosphere to the thinnest atmosphere? (Note: Mercury and the Moon are considered together in this question.) A. Earth, Venus, Mars, Moon/Mercury B. Venus, Mars, Moon/Mercury, Earth C. Mars, Venus, Earth, Moon/Mercury D. ???



From largest to smallest, the terrestrial planets are Earth, Venus, Mars, and Mercury. Earth is roughly 12,756 km (7,926 miles) across while Venus is 12,104 km (7,521 miles) across. They are often called "sister planets" because of their similar sizes.



Outward from the Sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, followed by the dwarf planet Pluto. Jupiter's diameter is about 11 times that of the Earth's and the Sun's diameter is about 10 times Jupiter's. Pluto's diameter is slightly less than one-fifth of Earth's.



These are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Pluto is no longer considered a planet under the IAU definition. Does Mars have oxygen? Yes, but only a very small amount. While the Earth's atmosphere is 21% oxygen, it is only 0.13% on Mars. Carbon dioxide makes up 96% of the atmosphere on the red planet.