

absolute magnitude

binary star

convex lens

apparent magnitude

black holes

density

astronomer

constellation

mass

Big Bang Theory

concave lens

eclipsing binary

A piece of clear material that is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

sometimes called a double star, is a pair of stars orbiting each other.

amount of light a star actually gives off

The amount of matter in a given space.

a small heavenly body that has a very strong field of gravity and that is thought to a collapsed star.

A star's brightness as seen from Earth.

measure of how much matter an object has.

A group of stars that form a pattern or shape. Ancient astronomers named these patterns after animals or from Greek mythology.

scientist that study planets, stars, moon, etc

when one of the double stars or binary stars passes in front of the other.

A piece of clear material that is thinner in the middle and thicker around the edges.

A hypothesis supported by data that describes how the universe began with a huge explosion.

electromagnetic radiation

nuclear fusion

main sequence

elliptical galaxy

galaxy

nebula

Milky Way

HR diagram

neutron star

giant stars

light year

observatory

On a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, the diagonal band that includes 90 percent of all stars; shows relationships among a star's color, brightness, and temperature.

when two hydrogen atoms combine to form helium, releasing energy.

The type of energy that the sun gives off.

A star may form from this cloud of gas and dust in space.

A group of stars, gas, and dust, such as the Milky Way.

A galaxy with an oval or near circular shape.

The dense remnant of a high-mass star that has exploded as a supernova.

a graph that plots luminosity vs. temperature.

a spiral galaxy that includes our sun and solar system that forms a bright line of stars stretching across the night sky

a building with a telescope for observing stars and other heavenly bodies

1 \_\_\_\_\_ = 186,000 miles per second, and is used to measure distances between stars and galaxies

very bright, large stars that are fairly cool

protostar

reflecting telescope

spiral galaxy

pulsars

refracting telescope

irregular galaxy

quasars

spectrograph

supernova

radio telescope

spectrum

universe

-one of the three types of galaxies, it looks like a flat ball with arms moving around it.

A device that uses mirrors to gather light, used to look at stars

A cloud of gas and dust inside the nebula. Stage two of a stars development.

Galaxy that does not have an elliptical or spiral shape

A telescope that uses a convex lens as its objective; a refractor.

rotating stars producing rapid bursts of radio waves

the death of a large star by explosion

Breaks the light from an object into colors and photographs the resulting spectrum.

Distant objects that are unusually bright. Most likely other galaxies with black holes at their center.

Everything that exists in space, such as planets, moons, and stars.

A full spectrum of colors are the picture.

a type of telescope that uses a large, curved dish to collect and record radio waves traveling through space and that can be used during the day or at night and during bad weather.

visible light

the only part of the  
electromagnetic spectrum  
seen by the human eye