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Eight planets in the solar system in order

You photographed a beautiful sunset. But the image is marred by strange places. Do you... A) edit them. B) a step in the 21st century. Luckily the Jet Drive Lab maintains a handy Solar System Simulator online. Setting parameters to view the entire solar system with a view of 2 degrees from above gave me this simulation of our current position. Then simulating a view of the sun from Earth, see what hangs beyond the horizon. Even though I've never seen Venus and Mars, the camera did. This is the first solar-planetary conjunctia I've ever captured. Why live in the past, seeing everything from the Stone Age, the center of the country's perspective? With these celestial points, we can now orient ourselves to the plane of the solar system for a landscape worthy of the space age. Isn't it better to know where you are? Rogelio Bernal Andreo/Stocktrek Images/Stocktrek Images/Getty Images The planet moving fastest in the solar system is Mercury. The planet is whining around the sun at an orbital speed 1.6 times earth's orbital velocity. That's 107,700 miles an hour. Named after the fast messenger of the gods, Mercury lives up to its name. Mercury also has the closest orbit to the sun; The planet lies only about 36 million miles away from the sun. The speed at which Mercury makes its orbit gives it an orbital period of only about 88 Earth days. Mercury's year, or the time it takes Mercury to make one complete revolution around the sun, is less than one-quarter of the time it takes earth to make its orbit around the sun; therefore, the year on Earth is four times greater than the year on Mercury. Keep up to date with the latest daily buzz with the BuzzFeed Daily newsletter! Welcome to the solar system! Here you will find the sun, planets and the only home of humanity in the Milky Way galaxy. It contains planets, moons, comets, asteroids, one star and worlds with ring systems. Although astronomers and skygazers have observed other objects of the solar system in the sky since the beginning of human history, it was only in the past half century that they were able to explore them more directly with spacecraft. Long before astronomers could telescopes look at objects in the sky, people thought the planets were simply wandering stars. They had no concept of an organized system of worlds orbiting the sun. All they knew was that some objects followed regular paths against the backdrop of the stars. At first, they thought these things were gods or other supernatural beings. Then they decided that these movements affected people's lives. With the advent of scientific observations of the sky, these ideas disappeared. The first astronomer to telescope the second planet was Galileo Galilei. His observations changed humanity's view of our place in the universe. Soon many other men and women were studying planets, their moons, asteroids and comets with scientific interest. Today it continues, and Currently, spacecraft are doing many studies of the solar system. So, what else have astronomers and planetary scientists learned about the solar system? Traveling through the solar system introduces us to the sun, which is our closest star. It contains a whopping 99.8 percent of the mass of the solar system. The planet Jupiter is the next massive object and consists two and a half times the mass of all the other planets combined. Four inner planets – tiny, crowded Mercury, Venus covered in clouds (sometimes called earth's twin), temperate and watery Earth (our home) and reddish Mars – are called earthly or rocky planets. Jupiter, annuous Saturn, mysterious blue Uranus and distant Neptune are called gas giants. Uranus and Neptune are so cold and contain a lot of icy material, and they are often called ice giants. The solar system has five known dwarf planets. They're called Pluto, Ceres, Haumea, Makemake and Eris. The New Horizons mission explored Pluto on July 14, 2015, and is on track to visit a small object called 2014 MU69. At least one and possibly two other dwarf planets exist in the outer reaches of the solar system, although we don't have detailed images of them. There are probably at least 200 more dwarf planets in a region of the solar system called the Kuiper Belt (pronounced KYE-per Belt.) The Kuiper Belt extends from the orbit of Neptune and is an area of the most distant worlds known to exist in the solar system. It's very remote and its facilities are probably icy and frozen. The most poissy region of the solar system is called the Oort Cloud. There are probably no big worlds, but it contains chunks of ice that become comets when they orbit very close to the sun. The asteroid belt is an area of space that lies between Mars and Jupiter. It is inhabited by chunks of rock ranging from small boulders to the size of a large city. These asteroids are left over from planet formation. There are moons throughout the solar system. The only planets that don't have moons are Mercury and Venus. Earth has one, Mars two, Jupiter tens, as well as Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Some of the moons of the outer solar system are frozen worlds with water oceans under the ice on their surfaces. The only ringed planets we know of are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. However, at least one asteroid named Chariklo also has a ring and planetary scientists recently discovered a faint ring around the dwarf planet Haumea. Everything astronomers learn about the bodies of the solar system helps them understand the origin and evolution of the sun and planets. We know they were formed about 4.5 billion years ago. Their birthplace was a cloud of gas and dust that slowly became infected to make the sun, followed by planets. Comets and asteroids are often considered remnants of the planet's birth. What astronomers know about the sun tells us it won't last forever. Some five billion From now on, it will expand and swallow some of the planets. Eventually it will shrink, leaving behind a very changed solar system from what we know today. Despite the constant hunt for Planet Nine and the general dissatisfaction with Pluto's degradation more than a decade ago, there are still only eight planets in our solar system. You've probably seen diagrams of the solar system that place planets in beautiful, neat lines, but the truth is that they're often on the other side of the sun from Earth. We happen to be going through a period during which all the planets are visible, many without telescopes. You just have to know where and when to look. Mercury: The nearest planet to the sun appears as a bright, yellowish star in the sky. You can currently spot Mercury without the help of a telescope by the end of this year in the early hours of the morning just before dawn in the eastern sky. He'll be brightest in the next week. Venus: Earth's sister planet has been visible for about half a year so far, and will continue to shimmer in the sky for the rest of the year. Its proximity and size usually make it the brightest planet when viewed from Earth. Although there were times in 2020 when you could see it more clearly, you can still spot Venus if you are in the early hours of the morning. Just look west before dawn, and it should be the brightest object up there. Earth: look down. Maybe you recently spotted Mars in the sky and didn't realize what it was. The planet has been passing very close to Earth lately, which is why NASA launched its Perseverance mission over the summer. Mars appears as an orange-yellow point of light in the eastern sky (see above) starting in the early evening hours and continuing until near dawn. It is now becoming more muted (and approaching the constellation Pisces), but it should still be visible to the naked eye by the end of the year. Jupiter and Saturn: The largest planet in the solar system, Jupiter, is too far away to eclipse the inner planets, but it still glows like a silver star in the sky. We actually come to an event known as the great conjunctia when Jupiter and Saturn are very close together, something that happens every 20 years or so. Saturn is harder to see (it's a yellow-ish spot), but both planets will appear high in the southwest sky at dusk, but will fall below the horizon just hours later. The conjunctia reaches its peak next month, so keep an eye on it. Now we're pretty far away in the solar system, and a lot of people won't be able to see Uranus without telescopes. Still, it's there. It will appear in the evening sky between Mars (see above) and the Pleiades star cluster in the form of an immesor. Neptune: This is another hard one to see the planet, but it will be up in the evening sky for the rest of the year and early 2021. To find Neptune, look south for the constellation Aquarius an hour or two after sunset. Binoculars or Neptune should be visible as a pale, bluish dot within a group of stars. And that ends our tour of the solar system. While many consider Pluto an honorary planet, it and all other Kuiper Belt objects are too small and far away to be visible without powerful telescopes. Now read: read:

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