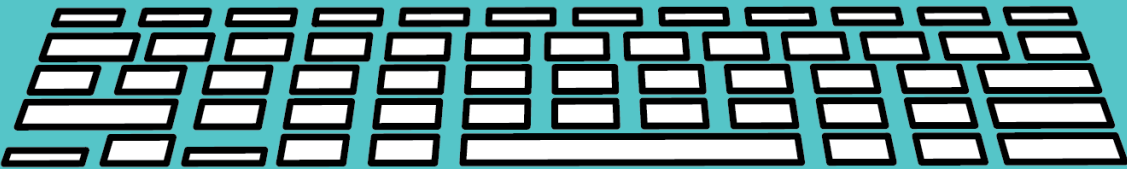
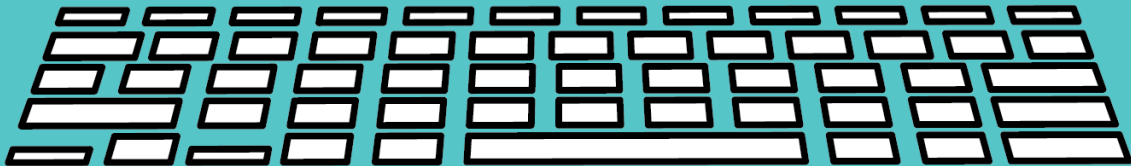


Saturn's
UPPER
ATMOSPHERE
IS DIVIDED
INTO BANDS
OF CLOUDS

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Which planet has the largest moon?	
2. Who first recorded Saturn in the 8th century?	
3. What color does Saturn appear to be?	
4. How many moons does Saturn have?	
5. How many ring systems surround Saturn?	
6. Which moon is said to look like the Death Star?	
7. What did Galileo call the rings of Saturn?	
8. What is the largest moon of Saturn?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Which planet has the largest moon?		9. Up close, the rings are showers of rock and ____.	
2. Who first recorded Saturn in the 8th century?		10. Saturn is named after the ____ god of agriculture.	
3. What color does Saturn appear to be?		11. Astronomers think Saturn's winds are the ____ in the solar system.	
4. How many moons does Saturn have?		12. The gap between the rings is called the ____ Division.	
5. How many ring systems surround Saturn?		13. Saturn has ____ spots like Jupiter's red spot.	
6. Which moon is said to look like the Death Star?		14. Saturn's atmosphere is primarily ____.	
7. What did Galileo call the rings of Saturn?		15. The planet Saturn is considered a relative ____.	
8. What is the largest moon of Saturn?		16. Saturn is the ____ planet from the Sun.	



PLANET SATURN

The planet Saturn is considered a relative to Jupiter. Saturn is named after the Roman god of agriculture, the father of Jupiter. At 891 million miles (1434 million km) from the Sun, Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second planet in the solar system with a diameter of 74,600 miles (120,053 km). While Saturn is only slightly smaller than Jupiter, its mass is much smaller. Still, the mass of Saturn is 95 times that of Earth and its volume is 83 times larger than Earth's.

Around 4 million years ago, dust and gas were swirled together to create Saturn. The first humans recorded Saturn in the 8th century BC. Galileo spotted Saturn in 1610. He thought he was looking at three planets or a planet with "handles" (even called the rings of Saturn "ears").

Saturn is the second gas planet, which means it is made primarily of 96% hydrogen, 4% helium, and trace amounts of acetylene, ethane, ammonia, methane, and phosphine. Like Jupiter, you could not stand on Saturn because there isn't a surface since it's made of gas. However, hydrogen converts to liquid and then to metal deeper inside the planet. Saturn possibly has a core made of iron and nickel. It would be twice the size of Earth.

Earth is the jewel of the solar system, but Saturn is considered the crown. This "ringed planet" has 30 ring systems surrounding it. Saturn's rings are made of ice particles, dust, and rocks. The rings extend 155,000 miles (250,000 km) wide, which is similar in distance from the Earth to the Moon. However, they are about 20 meters thick and 30 feet (10 meters) wide. There are spokes within the rings. Up close, the rings are showers of rock and ice. Astronomers think that shattered comets and asteroids formed the rings around Saturn. The gap between the rings is called the Cassini Division. Other planets have rings too, however, Saturn's rings can be seen with a telescope.

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Astronomers have labeled Saturn's main rings with letters of the alphabet. The main rings are called A, B, and C, while the rings discovered more recently are called D, E, and F. Saturn's rings orbit Saturn at different speeds.

Saturn is considered King of the Moons with 82 confirmed moons, although some astronomers think only 53 are confirmed, and 29 need more exploration or discovery. Dutch astronomer Christian Huygens discovered Titan, the largest Moon on Saturn, in 1655. He was also the first to identify Saturn's rings. The Moon Titan is second only to Jupiter's Ganymede moon. Titan is larger than the planet Mercury. Titan's atmosphere is primarily nitrogen, like ancient Earth. Saturn also has a small moon called Mimas. This small Moon looks like the Death Star from *Star Wars* due to a crater.

Saturn appears to be yellow, caused by ammonia crystals in the upper atmosphere. Weather on Saturn includes very windy electrical storms, some as large as the United States. Winds near the equator on Saturn reach 1,800 miles per hour (1,800 km/hour). For perspective, Earth's highest winds are 360 feet per second (110 meters per second). Astronomers think that Saturn's winds are the fastest in the solar system. The average temperature of Saturn's upper atmosphere is -293 degrees Fahrenheit (-175 degrees Celsius).

Other interesting Saturn facts:

- Saturn has water, like Jupiter's Great Red Spot, as seen from the Cassini Space Probe.
- Saturn would float if placed in a large enough ocean because Saturn is less dense than water.
- A day on Saturn is 10 hours and 45 minutes. However, a year on Saturn lasts over 30 Earth years.
- Spacecraft could not land on Saturn because it would be crushed, melted, and vaporized.
- Twice every 29.5 years, the rings disappear and reappear on Saturn. However, this is an optical illusion.
- Looking through a telescope, Saturn looks flattened.

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