**Pocket Solar System Activity**

This hands-on activity helps you explore the vast distances between planets and their positions relative to the Sun in our solar system. As you build your model, think about what you know—or want to learn—about each planet. Share your ideas or sketch what you imagine as you go!

**Materials:**

* Cash register or adding machine tape (~1 meter long, about the span of a "V" made with your arms)
* Pencil
* Colored pencils or markers (optional: color your planets for fun!)

**Steps:**

1. **Set the Stage: Sun & Pluto**
	* At one end of the tape, draw just the edge of the Sun (imagine it peeking in) and label it.
	* At the opposite end, draw the tiniest dot possible and label it "Pluto." (Yes, Pluto’s a dwarf planet now, but it’s a great outer marker and the first dwarf planet ever discovered!)
2. **Uranus (1/2)**
	* Fold the tape in half, crease it, unfold, and lay it flat.
	* At the halfway mark, draw a nickel-sized circle and label it "Uranus." Guess which planet might fit here before you label it!
3. **Saturn (1/4) & Neptune (3/4)**
	* Fold the tape in half, then in half again (making quarters). Unfold and lay it flat.
	* At the 1/4 mark (closer to the Sun), draw a circle slightly larger than a quarter and label it "Saturn." Add rings if you’d like!
	* At the 3/4 mark (closer to Pluto), draw a nickel-sized circle and label it "Neptune."
4. **Jupiter (1/8)**
	* Fold the tape into quarters, then fold in half once more (eighths). Unfold and lay it flat.
	* At the 1/8 mark (between Sun and Saturn), draw the biggest circle you can and label it "Jupiter." It’s the solar system’s giant—make it stand out!
5. **Asteroid Belt (1/16)**
	* Focus on the inner solar system now. Fold the Sun end to meet Jupiter (at the 1/8 mark), creasing at the 1/16 spot.
	* No planet here—just sketch a dotted line or small rocks to mark the Asteroid Belt.
6. **Earth (inside 1/32) & Mars (outside 1/32)**
	* Fold the Sun-to-Asteroid-Belt section (first 1/16) in half, creasing at the 1/32 mark.
	* Inside the fold (closer to the Sun), draw a small circle (Nerds candy-sized) and label it "Earth."
	* Outside the fold (closer to the Asteroid Belt), draw a slightly smaller circle and label it "Mars."
7. **Mercury & Venus (between Sun & Earth)**
	* In the tight space between the Sun and Earth, evenly space two more planets.
	* Closer to the Sun, draw a tiny circle (smaller than Mars) and label it "Mercury."
	* Closer to Earth, draw a circle about Earth’s size and label it "Venus."

**Wrap-Up:**

* Write your name on your tape, fold it up, and tuck it in your pocket—it’s your own portable solar system!
* Before you stash it away, discuss these questions:
	1. Any surprises? Notice how empty the outer solar system feels (it’s called "space" for a reason!) and how crowded the inner part seems. Are Earth’s neighbors really that close in real life?
	2. What’s the farthest humans have traveled from Earth? (Hint: The Moon—about 0.0026 AU!)
	3. Share your model with friends or family to show off the solar system’s scale!

**Bonus: Bode’s Law (A Cosmic Coincidence?)**

Want to dig deeper? Explore Bode’s Law, a quirky math trick that predicts planet distances from the Sun—sort of!

* **The Rule:** Start with 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, etc. (doubling each time after 3). Add 4 to each, then divide by 10 for distances in astronomical units (AU).
* **Example:** 0 → 4 → 0.4 AU (Mercury); 3 → 7 → 0.7 AU (Venus); 6 → 10 → 1.0 AU (Earth), etc.
* **Does It Work?** It’s close for Mercury (0.39 AU), Earth (1.0 AU), Jupiter (5.2 AU), and others, but flops for Neptune and Pluto.
* **Why It Matters:** Once thought to explain planet spacing, it’s now just a fun pattern with no real science behind it. Still, it’s a cool way to spark curiosity—could there be more to it?