

The relevant PHENOMENA

- **MOTION OF THE STARS**
- Motion of “Fixed stars” (figure 5)
- <http://physics.weber.edu/schroeder/ua/StarMotion.html>

Motion of the 'fixed' stars

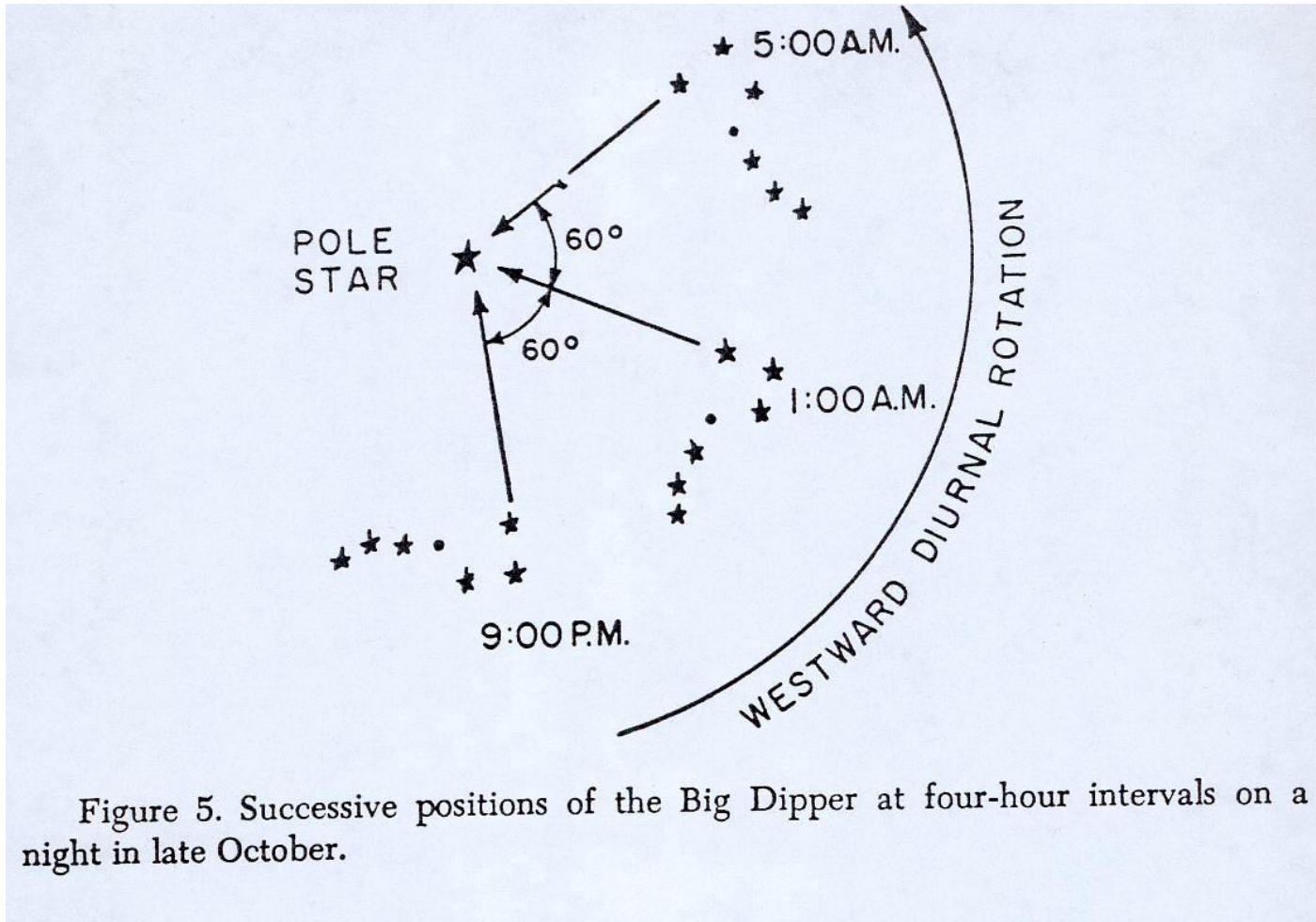


Figure 5. Successive positions of the Big Dipper at four-hour intervals on a night in late October.

The relevant PHENOMENA

- **MOTION OF THE STARS**
- Constellations
- Motion of “Fixed stars”
- Pole Star (North Celestial Pole)
- Whole solar map rotates at c. 15° per hour
- Natural inference: all make complete orbit (once every 23h 56m)

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- **MOTION OF THE STARS**
- Circumpolar stars – figure 6

Motion of the 'fixed' stars

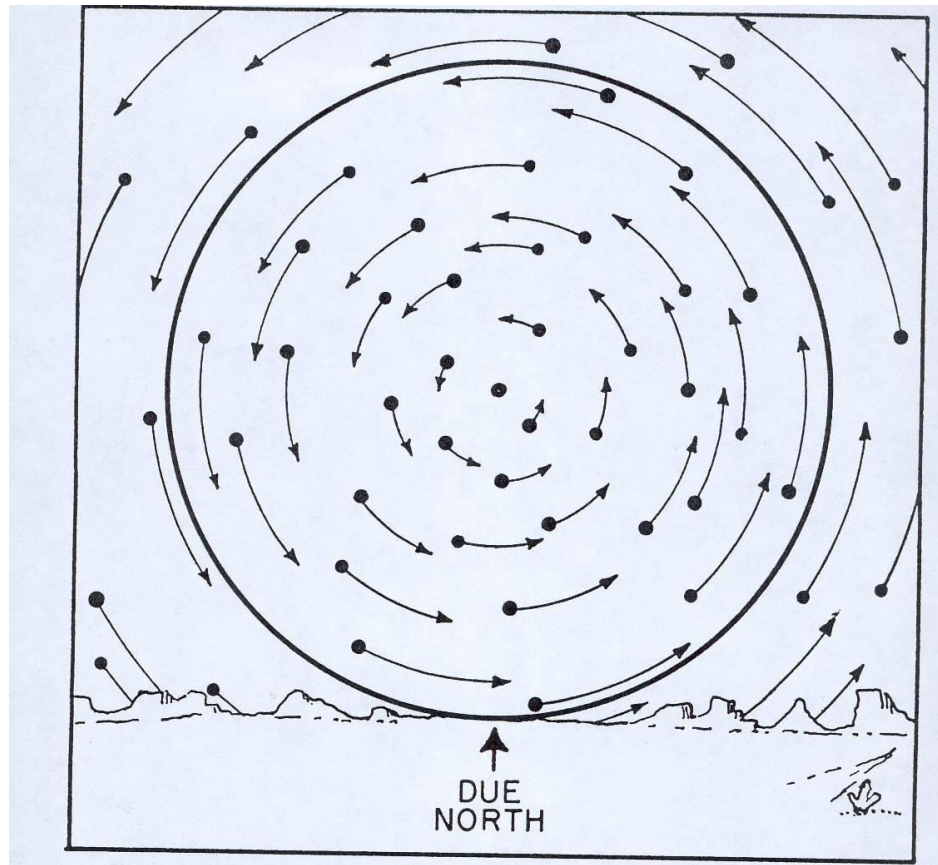


Figure 6. A set of the short circular arcs described by typical stars in the northern sky during a two-hour period. The heavy circle tangent to the horizon separates the circumpolar stars from those that rise and set.

The relevant PHENOMENA

- **MOTION OF THE STARS**
- Circumpolar stars – figure 6
- Elevation of pole of course changes as the observer moves either north or south