



FOR KIDS ONLY

THE EPOCH TIMES

This Week in History

A Boy's Song

by James Hogg

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the gray trout lies asleep,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest,
Where the hay lies thick and greenest,
There to trace the homeward bee,
That's the way for Billy and me

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Why the boys should drive away
Little sweet maidens from the play,
Or love to banter and fight so well,
That's the thing I never could tell.

But this I know, I love to play,
Through the meadow, among the hay;
Up the water and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.



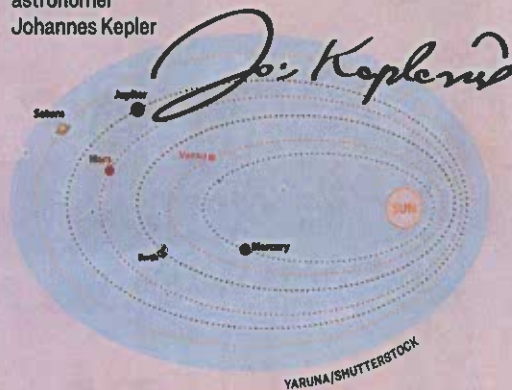
MALDEN MITRINOV/SHUTTERSTOCK

PUBLIC DOMAIN



German astronomer Johannes Kepler

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY



YARUNA/SHUTTERSTOCK

On May 15, 1618, German astronomer Johannes Kepler discovered his third law of planetary motion. The "Law of Harmonies" recognized that planets further away from the sun take longer to

complete their orbit than those closer to the sun.

Kepler's laws of planetary motion guided Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation and his other works improved the capabilities of telescopes.

“We now no longer camp as for a night, but have settled down on earth and forgotten heaven.”



HENRY DAVID THOREAU (1817-1862)

STAS TOLSTNEV/SHUTTERSTOCK

WHAT DO HORSES DO WHEN THEY'RE TIRED?



HORSE CRAZY/SHUTTERSTOCK

By Aidan Danza, age 13

THE FABULOUS MOONS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

(PART III)

We now conclude our journey through the solar system's moons at our biggest planet, Jupiter, and its Galilean moons (named for their discoverer, Galileo Galilei). These moons vary widely, but they are all very large and rather volatile.



IO

Io might have one of the shortest names of anything in our solar system, but don't let that fool you! Slightly larger than our moon, Io is the third-largest of Jupiter's moons, and is a sickly, yellow-brown color dotted with volcanoes.

Just like our moon, one side of Io always points toward Jupiter. Since Io is close to Ganymede and Europa (featured in the last article), its orbit is affected by gravitational

forces that change its orbit into a wonky, elliptical one, and cause tides on Io's surface. These tides are not of liquid, but are actually Io's surface flexing up and down like our ocean's tides. These forces create a huge amount of heat and pressure inside Io, so lava is constantly spilling out of Io, making it the most volcanically active body in the solar system (including the planet Venus). Io has a very thin atmosphere of sulfur dioxide.



GANYMEDE

Ganymede is the solar system's largest moon, and the only one with a magnetic field. It's even larger than Mercury! Compared to Io, it is very calm. Its surface is varying shades of brown and beige. It is composed of an iron core, which generates the magnetic field, a mantle of rock, and a very thick crust of ice, with some rocks mixed in. Ganymede also has an extremely thin oxygen atmosphere.



CALLISTO

Callisto is a dark gray-brown moon, speckled with white spots that look like stars. It is very heavily cratered, which suggests it has almost no tectonic or volcanic activity. It is the third-largest moon in the solar system.

Its interior makeup is unknown, but data from the Galileo spacecraft suggests that it might have an ocean under its cratered surface, adding to the list of moons that may have oceans under their surfaces. It also has an extremely thin carbon dioxide, oxygen, and hydrogen atmosphere.