1) Dark areas - called “Mare” /“mah-ray”/.

2) Light areas - called highlands.

3) **Craters** - dents or holes.

4) **meteorites** - big rocks in space that hit the moon and made craters.
For as long as humans have lived on Earth, people have wondered about the moon. They have made up stories, poems, songs, and imagined shapes on the moon, etc. to try and explain:

- The **appearance** or way the moon looks.
- The **patterns** of the moon.
- The **structure** or what the moon is made from.
- The **origin** or where the moon came from.
As time went on, people invented new tools, which allowed them to deepen their understanding of the world
Galileo Galilei
(1564-1642)

An Italian scientist who studied the moon, the sun, and the planets. He made sketches and observations and kept them in a journal. Many people think he is the “father of modern science.” He used the scientific method to prove his ideas.
Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)
Siderius Nuncius (Starry messenger)
Venice, 1610

This publication, the birth announcement of the telescope, was issued in 100 copies. Word of its revelations spread across Europe like wildfire. In it, Galileo made the startling claim that heavenly objects were not perfect spheres as Aristotle had stipulated. The newly available precision of the telescope allowed Galileo to show that the Moon had craters and mountains.

The illustrations shown here are the first ever made of the Moon under magnification. In this work, Galileo also recorded his important discovery of the moons of Jupiter.