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**Solar systems are generally
divided into**



Overview

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The Solar System[d] consists of the Sun and the objects that orbit it. [11] The name comes from Sōl, the Latin name for the Sun. [12] It formed about 4.6 billion years ago when a dense region of a molecular cloud collapsed, creating the Sun and a protoplanetary disc from which the orbiting bodies.

There are eight planets in the solar system. The four inner terrestrial planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, all of which consist mainly of rock. The four outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus, giant planets that consist mainly of either gases or ice. Pluto was considered.

Our solar system currently consists of the Sun, eight planets, five dwarf planets, some 430 known moons, and a host of smaller objects. The planets can be divided into two groups: the inner terrestrial planets and the outer giant planets. Pluto, Eris, Haumea, and Makemake do not fit into either.

Our planetary system (The Solar System) consists of our star and everything bound to it by gravity, including the rock planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and the gas giant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Finally, dwarf planets such as Pluto, dozens of moons and millions of asteroids.

Beyond the Sun, the Solar System consists of eight planets, five recognized dwarf planets, over a million known asteroids, 644 moons orbiting planets, dwarf planets, and asteroids, as well as 3,701 known comets. Most of these objects follow orbits with small inclinations relative to the ecliptic.

Imagine entering our solar system from interstellar space. As you travel toward our Sun, you would move through three distinct regions. First you would pass countless icy worlds. Then you would enter the realm of the giant planets. Finally, you would reach the rocky planets closest to the Sun.

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