

Stage 3 (present)

The galaxies continue to move outward.

Stage 1

A ball of hydrogen exploded.

Stage 2

A huge hydrogen cloud moved outward with cloud parts condensing to form galaxies.

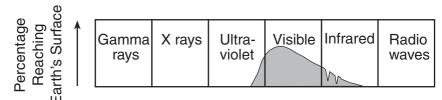


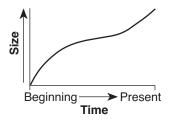




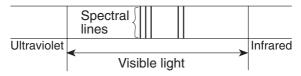


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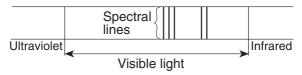


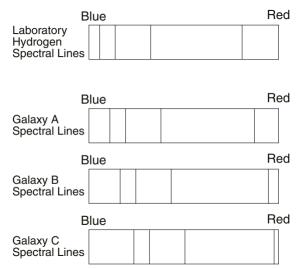


Standard Spectrum



Spectrum from Distant Star

























Data Table

Stage	Description of the Universe	Average Temperature of the Universe (°C)	Time From the Beginning of Universe
1	the size of an atom	?	0 second
2	the size of a grapefruit	?	10 ⁻⁴³ second
3	"hot soup" of electrons	10 ²⁷	10 ⁻³² second
4	Cooling allows protons and neutrons to form.	10 ¹³	10 ⁻⁶ second
5	still too hot to allow the forming of atoms	10 ⁸	3 minutes
6	Electrons combine with protons and neutrons, forming hydrogen and helium atoms. Light emission begins.	10,000	300,000 years
7	Hydrogen and helium form giant clouds (nebulae) that will become galaxies. First stars form.	-200	1 billion years
8	Galaxy clusters form and first stars die. Heavy elements are thrown into space, forming new stars and planets.	-270	13.7 billion years













Name of Galaxy	Distance (million light-years)	Velocity (thousand km/s)	
Virgo	70	1.2	
Ursa Major 1	900	15	
Leo	1100	19	
Bootes	2300	40	
Hydra	3600	61	

One light-year = distance light travels in one year