

## Chapter 1 : Orion, more than a constellation

*Orion, which is located on the celestial equator, is one of the most prominent and recognizable constellations in the sky and can be seen throughout the world. Orion is the brightest and most.*

The constellation of Orion, one of the most familiar constellations in the night sky. Orion is visible in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres. In the Northern hemisphere the constellation can be seen from late autumn to early spring. In the Southern hemisphere Orion can be seen in the summer months, note that it will appear upside down. Betelgeuse is also the largest star in the constellation, it has 1, times the radius of the sun. The brightest star in the constellation is Rigel, which is 40, times brighter than the sun and emits , times the energy. Orion Mythology Representation of Orion from Greek mythology, holding a lion pelt in his left hand. Orion is a character from Greek mythology, a giant hunter who was placed in the stars by Zeus upon his death. In the night sky Orion was perceived by ancient Greeks as defending himself against the nearby constellation of Taurus the bull. In one version of the myth Orion was the son of Poseidon, the Greek God of the sea, from whom he inherited an ability to walk on water. Orion walked across the sea to the island of Chios where he attacked the daughter of the island ruler in a drunken rage. Orion was blinded by the ruler in an act of retaliation but was later healed by Helios, the Greek personification of the sun. Orion later became arrogant with his great hunting abilities and vowed to kill every creature on the planet. The Goddess of the Earth, Gaia, responded by sending a giant scorpion to destroy him. In the ensuing battle Orion was killed and both he and the scorpion were placed amongst the stars. Main Stars in the Orion Constellation The number next to each star is its apparent magnitude, its brightness from our point of view on Earth, the lower the number the brighter the star in the night sky. Betelgeuse A red supergiant star around light years from Earth, Betelgeuse, also known as Alpha Orionis, has a radius 1, times larger than the sun and is expected to explode as a supernova in the next million years. Meissa A blue giant star with surface temperatures around 5 times hotter than our sun, Meissa is actually a pair of binary stars, its companion is similar in size and mass to the sun. Bellatrix A blue giant star around light years from Earth, Bellatrix is 6 times larger than our sun and 8 times more massive, the star is also known as Gamma Orionis. Alnitak Alnitak is a triple star system around light years from Earth, the primary star is a blue supergiant star with a radius around 20 times larger than the sun, Alnitak is also known as Zeta Orionis. Alnilam A blue supergiant star around 1, light years from Earth, Alnilam is 24 times larger than the sun and more than , times as luminous, the star is also known as Epsilon Orionis. Mintaka Also known as Delta Orionis, Mintaka is actually a pair of blue giant stars with the largest having 16 times the radius of the sun, both stars are around , times more luminous than the sun. Saiph A blue supergiant star around light years from Earth, Saiph is 16 times more massive and around 22 times larger in diameter than the sun. Rigel Also known as Beta Orionis, Rigel is around light years from Earth and is the brightest star in the constellation, once again like most of the others it is a blue supergiant around 75 times larger in diameter than the sun and around 40, times brighter. M42 Perhaps the most interesting component of the Orion constellation, M42 is not a star but is in fact the Orion nebula, a vast star forming region some 1, light years from Earth, the nebula makes up the sword of Orion along with two other stars. The Orion nebula has an apparent magnitude of 4. This chart can also be applied to other areas of the Northern hemisphere such as Canada, the UK and Europe. Orion rises in the east and sets in the west, in December the constellation will appear in the eastern night sky around 8 pm and continue westward until around 6 am, from January to March it will first appear from the south east as night falls around 6 pm before setting around 2 am, and in April it will first appear in the south-west around 9 pm and dip below the horizon around midnight. Finding Orion - Southern Hemisphere The chart shows the position of Orion over most of Australia in mid-summer at 10 pm. In the Northern hemisphere Orion is visible in the northern night sky. In December the constellation will appear low on the horizon in the eastern night sky around 10 pm and continue westward until around 6 am, from January to March it will first appear north easterly as night falls around 10pm before disappearing below the horizon around 4 am, and in April it will first appear in the north-west around 8pm and dip below the horizon around midnight.

### Chapter 2 : The Constellation Orion – One Minute Astronomer

*Orion is a prominent constellation located on the celestial equator and visible throughout the world. It is one of the most conspicuous and recognizable constellations in the night sky.*

Orion, the Hunter Orion, the Hunter Orion is one of the most beautiful of all constellations, and one of the easiest to find. Two of the brightest stars in the evening sky lie at opposite corners of the rectangle: It puts out about 10,000 times more energy than the Sun does. And when it dies, it will create a fireball that will briefly outshine billions of normal stars. Betelgeuse is a red supergiant – the largest class of stars. The gravity of such a star squeezes its core tightly, heating it to billions of degrees. It then fuses the helium to make heavier elements – carbon and oxygen at first, and eventually all the way up to iron. When that happens, the star no longer produces energy in the core. Without the reactions in its core to push outward, gravity quickly causes the core to collapse, forming a neutron star. Rigel is a blue supergiant. Like Betelgeuse, it is much bigger and heavier than the Sun. That high temperature means that Rigel also pumps out a lot of ultraviolet energy, which produces sunburn and other problems. When you add up the ultraviolet, visible light, and other wavelengths, Rigel shines tens of thousands of times brighter than the Sun. With so much energy streaming its way, a planet would need to be billions of miles away from Rigel to be a safe abode for life, and it would need a thick ozone layer to screen out the ultraviolet. In a few million years, Rigel, too, is likely to blast itself to bits as a supernova. The energy and shock wave would make quick work of life on any world around it. M42 is part of a giant complex of clouds of interstellar gas and dust. Pockets of this material are collapsing to give birth to new stars. Hubble Space Telescope images reveal about 3,000 stars in the Orion Nebula alone, some of which could be as little as 10,000 years old. The visible nebula is a bubble of turbulent gas that is energized by the Trapezium, a cluster of hot, bright stars at its center. Ultraviolet energy from the stars strips electrons from atoms in the nebula. When the electrons link up with new atoms, the atoms emit light. The process of starbirth continues today, with several hundred dense blobs of gas and dust collapsing to make new stars. In addition, planetary systems appear to be taking shape around many of the newborn stars.

## Chapter 3 : Orion (constellation) - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The Orion Molecular Cloud Complex, or simply the Orion Complex, is comprised of a large group of dark clouds, bright emission and reflection nebulae, dark nebulae, H II regions (large clouds showing recent star forming activity) and young stars in the constellation Orion.*

A Guide to the Night Sky Orion Constellation Orion constellation is one of the brightest and best known constellations in the night sky. It lies on the celestial equator. Orion has been known since ancient times. The constellation is also known as the Hunter, as it is associated with one in Greek mythology. It represents the mythical hunter Orion, who is often depicted in star maps as either facing the charge of Taurus , the bull, pursuing the Pleiades sisters, represented by the famous open cluster, or chasing after the hare constellation Lepus with his two hunting dogs, represented by the nearby constellations Canis Major and Canis Minor. The brightest star in the constellation is Rigel, Beta Orionis, with an apparent magnitude of 0. Rigel is also the sixth brightest star in the sky. The second brightest star in Orion, Betelgeuse , Alpha Orionis, has an apparent magnitude of 0. There are two meteor showers associated with Orion, the Orionids and the Chi Orionids. The Orionid meteor shower reaches its peak around October 21 every year. In one myth, Orion fell in love with the Pleiades , the seven sisters, daughters of Atlas and Pleione. He started pursuing them and Zeus scooped them up and placed them in the sky. The Pleiades are represented by the famous star cluster of the same name, located in the constellation Taurus. Orion can still be seen chasing the sisters across the sky at night. One night, he had too much to drink and tried to force himself on her. Hephaestus felt sorry for the blind, wandering Orion and offered one of his assistants to guide the hunter and act as his eyes. Orion eventually encountered an oracle that told him if he went east toward the sunrise, his sight would be restored. Orion did so and his eyes were miraculously healed. The constellation Orion has its origins in Sumerian mythology, specifically in the myth of Gilgamesh. Sumerians associated it with the story of their hero fighting the bull of heaven, represented by Taurus. However, since Heracles, the most famous of Greek heroes, is represented by the much less conspicuous constellation Hercules , and since one of his tasks was to catch the Cretan bull, there are at least hints of a possible connection between the two. In one tale, Orion boasted to the goddess Artemis and her mother Leto that he could kill any beast on earth. The Earth Goddess heard him and sent a scorpion, which stung the giant to death. In another story, he tried to force himself on Artemis and she was the one who sent the scorpion. In yet another account of his death, Orion was stung while trying to save Leto from the scorpion. Orion and the scorpion were placed on opposite sides of the sky, so that when the constellation Scorpius rises in the sky, Orion sets below the horizon in the west, fleeing from the scorpion. However, there is also a myth that does not involve a scorpion: Artemis, the goddess of hunting, fell in love with the hunter and, to stop her from giving up her vows of chastity, her brother Apollo dared her to hit a small target in the distance with her bow and arrow. Not knowing that the target was Orion, who was enjoying a swim, she hit it in a single shot, killing her would-be lover. Devastated by his death, she placed Orion among the stars. Orion is a well-known constellation in many cultures. Babylonians knew Orion as MUL. Egyptians associated it with Osiris, the god of death, afterlife and rebirth. Orion was also identified with Unas, the last Pharaoh of the Fifth Dynasty, who was said to have eaten the flesh of his enemies and devoured the gods themselves to become great and bring inheritance of his power. According to myth, Unas travels through the sky to become the star Sabu, or Orion. Because pharaohs were believed to be transformed into Osiris after death, some of the greatest pyramids – the ones at Giza – were built to mirror the pattern of the stars in the constellation. In Hungarian mythology, Orion is identified with Nimrod, a famous hunter and father of Hunor and Magor, the two twins also known as Hun ad Hungarian. The Chinese knew the constellation as Shen, a great hunter or warrior. Another ancient legend dates back to the second millennium BC. The Hittites a Bronze Age people of Anatolia, the region comprising most of present-day Turkey associated the constellation with Aqhat, a famous mythical hunter. The war goddess Anat fell in love with him, but after he refused to lend her his bow, she tried to steal it. However, the man she sent to get the bow messed up the assignment pretty badly, killing Aqhat and dropping the bow into the sea. This is why, according to the myth, the constellation drops below the horizon

for two months in the spring. With an apparent magnitude of 0. Even though it does not have the designation alpha, it is almost always brighter than Betelgeuse , Alpha Orionis. Rigel is really a star system composed of three stars. It has been a known visual binary since , possibly even earlier, when F. Struve first measured it. Rigel is surrounded by a shell of expelled gas. Rigel is a blue supergiant. It belongs to the spectral type B8lab and is It has 85, times the luminosity of the Sun and 17 solar masses. It is classified as a slightly irregular variable star, with its luminosity varying from 0. The primary component in the system, Rigel A, is times brighter than Rigel B, which is itself a spectroscopic binary star. Rigel B has a magnitude of 6. It consists of a pair of B9V class main sequence stars that orbit a common centre of gravity every 9. Rigel, Beta Orionis, is associated with several nearby dust clouds which it illuminates. The most famous one is IC , also known as the Witch Head Nebula , a faint reflection nebula located about 2. It was considered by some to be an outlying member of the Orion OB1 Association, a group of several dozen hot giants belonging to the spectral types O and B, located in the Orion Molecular Cloud Complex. However, the star is too close to us to be a real member of that particular stellar association. Rigel is only about 10 million years old. Eventually, it will grow into a red supergiant, one very similar to Betelgeuse. It is a red supergiant, belonging to the spectral class M2lab. The suffix -ab indicates that Betelgeuse is classified as an intermediate luminous supergiant, one not as bright as others such as Deneb in the constellation Cygnus. Some recent findings, however, suggest that the star emits more light than , Suns, which would in fact make it more luminous than most stars in its class, so the classification is likely outdated. The star has an apparent magnitude of 0. Betelgeuse is one of the most luminous stars known. It has an absolute magnitude of Betelgeuse, or Alpha Orionis , is also one of the largest stars known, with an apparent diameter between 0. It is difficult to get an accurate measurement because the star appears to change shape from time to time and, as a result of a huge mass loss, it has a large envelope surrounding it. Betelgeuse Alpha Orionis is classified as a semi-regular variable star. Its apparent magnitude varies from 0. This, however, only happens very rarely. Betelgeuse is believed to be about 10 million years old, which is not much for a red supergiant, but the star is thought to have evolved very rapidly because of its enormous mass. It will likely explode as a supernova in the next million years. When it does, it will be easy to find in the sky, not just at night, but also in broad daylight. At its current distance from the solar system, the supernova would shine brighter than the Moon and be the brightest ever recorded supernova in history. The origin of the name Betelgeuse is not entirely certain. The Winter Triangle and Hexagon Betelgeuse is part of two prominent winter asterisms: Bellatrix is a hot, luminous blue-white giant star, classified as an eruptive variable. Its magnitude varies between 1. The star belongs to the spectral class B2 III. It is one of the hotter stars visible to the naked eye. It emits about 6, times more light than the Sun and has eight or nine solar masses. Within a few million years, Bellatrix will become an orange giant and eventually a massive white dwarf. Before its own variability was confirmed, Gamma Orionis was used as a standard for stellar luminosity, one against which other stars were compared and checked for variability. Alnitak, Alnilam, and Mintaka, are the bright bluish stars from east to west left to right along the diagonal in this gorgeous cosmic vista. Otherwise known as the Belt of Orion, these three blue supergiant stars are hotter and much more massive than the Sun. They lie about 1, light-years away. It is formed by three bright stars in the constellation Orion: It is the right-most star when observed from the Northern Hemisphere, facing south. The primary component is a double star consisting of a class B giant and a hot class O star which orbit each other every 5. Mintaka is approximately light years distant. Its brightest components are both roughly 90, times as luminous as our Sun and have more than 20 solar masses. They will both end their lives in violent supernova explosions. In the order of brightness, the apparent magnitudes of the components are 2. It is the closest bright star to the celestial equator: It has an apparent magnitude of 1. It belongs to the spectral class B0.

## Chapter 4 : Constellations: Orion - Windows to the Universe

*Orion was a giant born with superhuman abilities, a mighty hunter who killed animals with an unbreakable bronze club. When the Greek hero was eventually slain, he was placed among the stars for eternity.*

Check new design of our homepage! Deeply fascinated by the celestial objects, modern astronomy has ventured out to unravel great mysteries of space. Amidst all that the sky beholds, we have the Orion constellation. Taking you through a short journey into the constellation and the interesting facts associated with it. UniverSavvy Staff Last Updated: They opened new possibilities in research about the birth and life of stars. This is because each image contained over thousands of stars in different stages of their lives. With the onset of winters, star-watching and star-gazing gain popularity and that is when the night sky is studded with some of the brightest stars and beautiful constellations. Its appearance in the night sky marks the arrival of winter. Its imitations and references have been found all over the world in ancient monuments and structures. The Big Dipper is used as a reference to mark and locate other important stars surrounding it. Similarly, the Orion, which is easily recognizable in the winter night sky, provides a clue to the location the other objects of interest around it. Here are some fascinating facts about this much-talked constellation that shall highlight both its awesome deep-seated beauty and the chamber of unexplored knowledge it carries. Once you get to know this, it is highly improbable for anyone to resist gazing up at the sky looking for this interesting stellar beauty. In the Northern Hemisphere, the constellation can be seen from late autumn to early spring in the southwest night sky. In the Southern Hemisphere, Orion can be seen in the summer months, visible inverted in the southwest sky. In both cases, it is seen rising in the east and setting in the west. Its right ascension is 5 hours, and declination is 5 degrees. The main stars are: Famed as the largest star in the constellation, it is about light years from Earth, and it has 1, times the radius of the Sun. It is also called Beta Orionis and is said to be the seventh brightest star in the sky. The apparent visual magnitude of Rigel is 0. It is about light years away from Earth. Its brightness is 40, times that of the Sun, and emits , times the energy produced by the Sun. It can be seen to the south of Alnitak, in the bright emission nebula IC The very first records were the work of an Scottish astronomer Williamina Fleming, in The Horsehead Nebula is about 1, light years away from the Earth. The name Horsehead was given due to the shape formed by the dark clouds of dust and gases that resemble the shape of the head of a horse when seen from the Earth. The electrons in superactive ultraviolet light from Alnitak enters the Flame and gets struck away from the hydrogen clouds inside it. Barnard, its origin is traced back to a supernova explosion that occurred more than 2 million years ago. The Orion Nebula seems to be the center of this arc, and the stars from the nebula are said to ionize the arc.

### Chapter 5 : 25 Facts about the constellation of Orion

*Orion is perhaps the most famous of the 88 constellations in the night sky. It's likely the easiest to find for stargazers all over the world. And unlike most constellations, Orion looks like its legendary namesake: a mighty hunter with a shield, a raised arm, and a sword hanging from his star.*

Orion is best seen during the winter in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the summer in the Southern Hemisphere. Click on image for full size Windows to the Universe original image Related links: Myths about Orion Orion Orion, the Hunter, is by far the most famous seasonal constellation. No other is more distinct or bright as this northern winter constellation. Orion looks very much like a person. His two shoulders are made of the stars Bellatrix and Betelgeuse. Other bright stars make up the two arms, one which holds a shield, and another that carries a club. Many different civilizations saw this constellation in the sky. The most famous stories come from Greek and Roman myths. Orion was a famed hunter, and in one story boasted that no creature could kill him. Hera then sent a scorpion to sting the hunter. Orion smashed the animal with his club, but not before he was poisoned. Both are now on opposite sides of the sky. They cannot be seen at the same time. A different story tells of the love between Orion and the goddess, Artemis. One day, Orion was swimming out in the sea. When she later found out what she had done, she honored the hunter by putting him in the sky. There are several clusters and nebulae to view in this awesome constellation. It is so bright, that even the naked eye can see the fuzzy patch. It looks spectacular even with a small telescope or binoculars. There are numerous other objects in Orion, so scan the constellation with a telescope or binoculars on a clear night! Shop Windows to the Universe Science Store! The Summer issue of The Earth Scientist , available in our online store , includes articles on rivers and snow, classroom planetariums, satellites and oceanography, hands-on astronomy, and global warming. Windows to the Universe Community News.

## Chapter 6 : Orion and the Constellations | Blue collar blues rock - Orion and the Constellations

*The constellation of Orion, one of the most familiar constellations in the night sky. Orion is visible in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres. In the Northern hemisphere the constellation can be seen from late autumn to early spring.*

The Orion constellation is a pattern of stars that is repeated in monuments throughout the ancient world, from Egypt to Mexico, this constellation has been the center of the skies for our ancestors, but why was Orion so important to the ancient civilizations? Why are monuments, such as the Pyramids of Egypt mapped in such a way that these constructions mimic the skies? It is consistently oriented 15 to 25 degrees east of true north, and the front wall of the Pyramid of the Sun is exactly perpendicular to the point on the horizon where the sun sets on the equinoxes. The Avenue of the Dead points at the setting of the Pleiades. Another alignment is to the dog star Sirius, sacred to the ancient Egyptians, which has led some to suggest a link between the great pyramids of Egypt and Mexico. Orion, more than a constellation, is a global phenomena. The Orion constellation Orion is clearly visible in the night sky from November to February. Orion is in the southwest sky if you are in the Northern Hemisphere or the northwestern sky if you are in the Southern Hemisphere. It is best seen between latitudes 85 and degrees. Its right ascension is 5 hours, and its declination is 5 degrees. Betelgeuse, the second brightest star in Orion, establishes the right shoulder of the hunter. Orion and the Constellation Cygnus and many others are northern constellations lying on the plane of the Milky Way. Its name is the Latinized Hellenic Greek word for swan. In 1995, The Hubble Space Telescope captured a never-before-seen image of the Orion Nebula—a massive star formation 1,344 light-years from Earth. The panoramic photo reveals more than 3,000 stars in various stages of life and gives researchers new insight into the formation of celestial objects and planetary systems and according to modern scientists, it is here, in this mysterious cloud of dust and gas, that stars and planets may have been created billions of years ago. Astronomers usually refer to it as M42 and it is there where stars are being born, so the Orion constellation is one of the most prominent star formations in the night sky and has been revered by ancient cultures around the globe for thousands of years. Named after the Greek demigod Orion in the 8th century B.C. When the Greek hero was eventually slain, he was placed among the stars for eternity. His father was Poseidon. History Channel According to Egyptian mythology, the gods descended from the belt of Orion and Sirius—the brightest star in the sky. The ancient Egyptian civilization firmly believed that from Sirius and Orion beings came in the form of humans—Osiris and Isis and they instigated the human race. Sirius and Orion are critically important because they represent Isis and Osiris, the god and goddess from which all of the Egyptian civilization and, ultimately, all of the human civilization, supposedly sprang. Why does the Great Pyramid have air shafts that point to Orion? These are just some of the questions that—until today, do not have a clear answer. If we move miles south of Cairo, we will find on a desolate plain in the eastern region of the Sahara Desert the mysterious archaeological site known as Nabta Playa. Discovered by a team of scientists in 1974, researchers believe the stones scattered here were once part of a vast ritual center for an ancient civilization that thrived from 10,000 to 5,000 B.C. The builders of Nabta Playa seem to be aware of a level of physics and understandings of mathematics that allowed them to build these structures in relation to the Orion constellation. Engineer Robert Bauval and astrophysicist Thomas Brophy have studied the configuration of this mysterious monument for more than ten years, in their book *Black Genesis* they suggest the stone circle is a star-viewing diagram that aligns with the belt stars of Orion at the summer solstice. The calendar circle is this smaller stone arrangement, and the calendar circle represents a diagram that teaches how the sky moves long-term. According to mainstream scientists, radiocarbon dating indicates the site was constructed nearly 7,000 years ago. Taking this time frame into account, Brophy studied the positioning of the gates and the center stones, and discovered that it was then, in 5,000 B.C. Researchers believe the impressive structures here including two large pyramids and a temple were built in the second century B.C. This is not coincidental; there is just so much evidence, and Orion is clearly an important location in the skies to the Civilization in America and Africa. They say it is a point of creation. And history tells us that in 5,000 B.C. The pyramid of the Sun and the Moon are connected by the long, now called Avenue of the Death, that runs from the North to the South. There is another avenue, of equal length, that runs from East to West. Along the

avenue, there are a series of open courtyards with small platforms. The courtyards are There are numerous similarities to the pyramids of Giza, in Egypt using the same mathematics as in the Giza plateau. The pyramid of the Sun is exactly half as tall as the pyramid of Giza. Here the Native American Hopi tribe has called these peaks of the Colorado Plateau home for more than 1, years. High above the Arizona desert, their reservation, encompassing more than 1. The Hopi migrated all over the Southwest and after a series of building villages and abandoning these villages, they came to these three primary mesas in Northern Arizona. They call them first, second and third mesas. Every major star of the constellation corresponds to a ruin site or a village that the Hopi are currently living in. Then we find another place called Homolovi ruin by Winslow, Arizona, this one corresponds to the right shoulder of Orion and the star Betelgeuse and the Hopi also settled up north of the mesas and here we find that the sites correspond to the star Rigel. So we can find a whole complex of villages that corresponds to the right foot of Orion the star Saiph. Those who came from the stars came here, and they started human civilization. And what is incredible is that all of these stories, legends and tales have to do directly with the constellation of Orion, and having said that, it cannot be a coincidence.

*Orion is a constellation located on the celestial equator and visible Maps International Glow in the Dark Constellation Map - Illuminates After Dark - 33 x 23 by Maps International.*

Orion could walk on the waves because of his father; he walked to the island of Chios where he got drunk and attacked Merope , [7] daughter of Oenopion , the ruler there. In vengeance, Oenopion blinded Orion and drove him away. Orion stumbled to Lemnos where Hephaestus " the lame smith-god " had his forge. Hephaestus told his servant, Cedalion , to guide Orion to the uttermost East where Helios , the Sun, healed him; Orion carried Cedalion around on his shoulders. Mother Earth objected and sent a giant scorpion to kill Orion. The creature succeeded, and after his death, the goddesses asked Zeus to place Orion among the constellations. No great poet standardized the legend. Here the gods Zeus , Hermes , and Poseidon come to visit Hyrieus of Tanagra , who roasts a whole bull for them. When he does, he finds Orion; this explains why Orion is earthborn. Here Orion is described as earthborn and enormous in stature. This version also mentions Poseidon and Euryale as his parents. It adds a first marriage to Side before his marriage to Merope. All that is known about Side is that Hera threw her into Hades for rivalling her in beauty. Eos , the Dawn, fell in love with Orion and took him to Delos where Artemis killed him. In one of them he omits Poseidon; [19] a modern critic suggests this is the original version. The first says that because of his "living joined in too great a friendship" with Oenopion , he boasted to Artemis and Leto that he could kill anything which came from Earth. Gaia the personification of Earth in Greek mythology objected and created the Scorpion. Orion chased Pleione , the mother of the Pleiades , for seven years, until Zeus intervened and raised all of them to the stars. Canis Minor and Canis Major are his dogs, the one in front is called Procyon. They chase Lepus , the hare, although Hyginus says some critics thought this too base a prey for the noble Orion and have him pursuing Taurus , the bull, instead. Most of these are incidental references in poems and scholiasts. The Roman poet Vergil shows Orion as a giant wading through the Aegean Sea with the waves breaking against his shoulders; rather than, as the mythographers have it, walking on the water. He is also called Oeneus, although he is not the Calydonian Oeneus. Although Orion does not defeat the Scorpion in any version, several variants have it die from its wounds. Artemis is given various motives. One is that Orion boasted of his beast-killing and challenged her to a contest with the discus. Another is that he assaulted either Artemis herself or Opis , a Hyperborean maiden in her band of huntresses. Ancient poets differed greatly as to who Aesculapius brought back from the dead; [32] the Argive epic poet Telesarchus is quoted as saying in a scholion that Aesculapius resurrected Orion. One source refers to Merope as the wife of Oenopion and not his daughter. Another refers to Merope as the daughter of Minos and not of Oenopion. The text implies that Oenopion blinds him on the spot. Johannes Hevelius drew the Orion constellation in Uranographia, his celestial catalogue in Lucian includes a picture with Orion in a rhetorical description of an ideal building, in which Orion is walking into the rising sun with Lemnos nearby, Cedalion on his shoulder. He recovers his sight there with Hephaestus still watching in the background. He is blind, and on his shoulder carries Cedalion, who directs the sightless eyes towards the East. The rising Sun heals his infirmity; and there stands Hephaestus on Lemnos, watching the cure. Dionysus sent satyrs to put Orion into a deep sleep so he could be blinded. One source tells the same story but converts Oenopion into Minos of Crete. Both Hephaestus and the Cyclopes were said to make thunderbolts; they are combined in other sources. While the virgin huntsman Orion was sleeping in a cave, Venus seduced him; as he left the cave, he saw his sister shining as she crossed in front of it. He ravished her; when his father heard of this, he banished Orion. Orion consulted an oracle, which told him that if he went east, he would regain the glory of kingship. Orion, Candiope, and their son Hippologus sailed to Thrace, "a province eastward from Sicily". There he conquered the inhabitants, and became known as the son of Neptune. His son begat the Dryas mentioned in Statius. The number of places associated with his birth suggest that it was widespread. A feast of Orion was held at Tanagra as late as the Roman Empire. The Boeotian school of epic poetry was chiefly concerned with the genealogies of the gods and heroes; later writers elaborated this web. A papyrus fragment of the Boeotian poet Corinna gives Orion fifty sons a traditional

number. Corinna sang of Orion conquering and naming all the land of the dawn. Diodorus of Sicily wrote a history of the world up to his own time the beginning of the reign of Augustus. He starts with the gods and the heroes. At the end of this part of the work, he tells the story of Orion and two wonder-stories of his mighty earth-works in Sicily. One tells how he aided Zanclus, the founder of Zancle the former name for Messina, by building the promontory which forms the harbor. Orion built the whole Peloris, the Punta del Faro, and the temple to Poseidon at the tip, after which he settled in Euboea. He was then "numbered among the stars of heaven and thus won for himself immortal remembrance". Images of Orion in classical art are difficult to recognize, and clear examples are rare. There are several ancient Greek images of club-carrying hunters that could represent Orion, [59] but such generic examples could equally represent an archetypal "hunter", or indeed Heracles. A tradition of this type has been discerned in 5th century BC Greek pottery – John Beazley identified a scene of Apollo, Delian palm in hand, revenging Orion for the attempted rape of Artemis, while another scholar has identified a scene of Orion attacking Artemis as she is revenged by a snake a counterpart to the scorpion in a funerary group – supposedly symbolizing the hope that even the criminal Orion could be made immortal, as well as an astronomical scene in which Cephalus is thought to stand in for Orion and his constellation, also reflecting this system of iconography. Orion is also seen on a 4th-century bas-relief, [63] currently affixed to a wall in the Porto neighborhood of Naples. The constellation Orion rises in November, the end of the sailing season, and was associated with stormy weather, [64] and this characterization extended to the mythical Orion – the bas-relief may be associated with the sailors of the city. Renaissance [edit] Apollo, Vulcan and Mercury conceive Orion in an allegory of the three-fathered "philosophical child". The artist stands at the left; Mars at right. Mythographers have discussed Orion at least since the Renaissance of classical learning; the Renaissance interpretations were allegorical. He also explains how Orion walked on the sea: There are some points of general agreement between them: Homer, for example, mentions Orion, the Hunter, and Orion, the constellation, but never confuses the two. The story of Side may well be a piece of astronomical mythology. The Greek word side means pomegranate, which bears fruit while Orion, the constellation, can be seen in the night sky. That is, if Orion was in the heavens, other mortals could hope to be also. From this association he turns Orion into a representative of the old mead-drinking cultures, overcome by the wine masters Oenopion and Oeneus. The Greek for "wine" is oinos. Fontenrose cites a source stating that Oenopion taught the Chians how to make wine before anybody else knew how. In *The Greek Myths*, Robert Graves views Oenopion as his perennial Year-King, at the stage where the king pretends to die at the end of his term and appoints a substitute, in this case Orion, who actually dies in his place. His blindness is iconotropy from a picture of Odysseus blinding the Cyclops, mixed with a purely Hellenic solar legend: Graves sees the rest of the myth as a syncretism of diverse stories. These include Gilgamesh and the Scorpion-Men, Set becoming a scorpion to kill Horus and the story of Aqhat and Yatpan from Ras Shamra, as well as a conjectural story of how the priestesses of Artemis Opis killed a visitor to their island of Ortygia. The brief passages in Aratus and Vergil are mentioned above. Pindar celebrates the pancratist Melissus of Thebes "who was not granted the build of an Orion", but whose strength was still great. There is also a single mention of Orion in his *Art of Love*, as a sufferer from unrequited love: This featured Orion with Cedalion on his shoulder, in a depiction of the ancient legend of Orion recovering his sight; the sculpture is now displayed at the Louvre. In *Endymion*, John Keats includes the line "Or blind Orion hungry for the morn", thought to be inspired by Poussin. Diana shoots Orion only after being tricked by Apollo into thinking him a sea monster – she then laments his death and searches for Orion in the underworld until he is elevated to the heavens. Orion, sung by a castrato, is in love with Candiope, the daughter of Oenopion, King of Arcadia but his arrogance has offended Diana. He bids a touching farewell to Candiope and marches off to his destiny. Diana allows him his victory and then kills him, offstage, with her arrow. In another aria, his mother Retrea Queen of Thebes, laments his death but ultimately sees his elevation to the heavens. Marion Perret argues that Orion is a silent link in T.

*Orion, the hunter, bears a Greek name, but had been seen as a hunter-hero figure since the times of ancient Babylon. Of course, many of the constellation names are more modern -- Telescopium, the telescope, being a rather obvious newcomer.*

Archaeologists have estimated it to have been fashioned approximately 32, to 38, years ago. Orion has also been used as a symbol in the modern world. Papshukal was closely associated with the figure of a walking bird on Babylonian boundary stones, and on the star map the figure of the Rooster was located below and behind the figure of the True Shepherd—both constellations represent the herald of the gods, in his bird and human forms respectively. Because Orion rises before Sirius, the star whose heliacal rising was the basis for the Solar Egyptian calendar, Sah was closely linked with Sopdet, the goddess who personified Sirius. The god Sopdu was said to be the son of Sah and Sopdet. In the Pyramid Texts, from the 24th and 23rd centuries BC, Sah was one of many gods whose form the dead pharaoh was said to take in the afterlife. Hayk is also the name of the Orion constellation in the Armenian translation of the Bible. Though, this name perhaps is etymologically connected with "Kislev", the name for the ninth month of the Hebrew calendar. The angry goddess tried to dispatch Orion with a scorpion. This is given as the reason that the constellations of Scorpius and Orion are never in the sky at the same time. However, Ophiuchus, the Serpent Bearer, revived Orion with an antidote. This is said to be the reason that the constellation of Ophiuchus stands midway between the Scorpion and the Hunter in the sky. The Mriga means Deer, locally known as Harnu in folk parlance. There are many folk songs narrating the Harnu. In Siberia, the Chukchi people see Orion as a hunter; an arrow he has shot is represented by Aldebaran Alpha Tauri, with the same figure as other Western depictions. Hap mule deer, Haamoja pronghorn, and Mojet bighorn sheep. Another Lakota myth mentions that the bottom half of Orion, the Constellation of the Hand, represented the arm of a chief that was ripped off by the Thunder People as a punishment from the gods for his selfishness. His daughter offered to marry the person who can retrieve his arm from the sky, so the young warrior Fallen Star whose father was a star and whose mother was human returned his arm and married his daughter, symbolizing harmony between the gods and humanity with the help of the younger generation. The index finger is represented by Rigel; the Orion Nebula is the thumb; the Belt of Orion is the wrist; and the star Beta Eridani is the pinky finger. Attack ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. All those moments will be lost in time, like tears in rain. In the sci-fi television series Haven, the Orionid meteor shower is known as the Hunter Meteor Shower. It comes to Haven once every twenty-seven years when the Barn, a space between two worlds, comes to take the mysterious woman away. When the Barn leaves, the Hunter passes safely overhead and The Troubles end, making the town of Haven a haven for the Troubled again. Depictions In artistic renderings, the surrounding constellations are sometimes related to Orion: He is sometimes depicted hunting Lepus the hare. There are alternative ways to visualise Orion. From the Southern Hemisphere, Orion is oriented south-upward, and the belt and sword are sometimes called the saucepan or pot in Australia and New Zealand. Cicero drew Orion in a similar fashion to the modern depiction. The Hunter held an unidentified animal skin aloft in his right hand; his hand was represented by Omicron<sup>2</sup> Orionis and the skin was represented by the 5 stars designated Pi Orionis. Kappa and Beta Orionis represented his left and right knees, while Eta and Lambda Leporis were his left and right feet, respectively. As in the modern depiction, Delta, Epsilon, and Zeta represented his belt. His left shoulder was represented by Alpha Orionis, and Mu Orionis made up his left arm. Lambda Orionis was his head and Gamma, his right shoulder. The depiction of Hyginus was similar to that of Cicero, though the two differed in a few important areas. Further Western European and Arabic depictions have followed these two models. Covering square degrees, Orion ranks twenty-sixth of the 88 constellations in size. In the period May—July summer in the Northern Hemisphere, winter in the Southern Hemisphere, Orion is in the daytime sky and thus not visible at most latitudes. Stars and thus Orion are then visible at twilight for a few hours around local noon, low in the North. Kenya, Indonesia, Colombia, Ecuador, Orion appears overhead in December around midnight and in the February evening sky. Navigational aid Using Orion to find stars in neighbor constellations Orion is very

useful as an aid to locating other stars. Additionally, Rigel is part of the Winter Circle asterism. Sirius and Procyon , which may be located from Orion by following imaginary lines see map , also are points in both the Winter Triangle and the Circle. Many of the stars are luminous hot blue supergiants, with the stars of the belt and sword forming the Orion OB1 Association. Standing out by its red hue, Betelgeuse may nevertheless be a runaway member of the same group. Stars Betelgeuse , alternatively by its Bayer designation Alpha Orionis, is a massive M-type red supergiant star nearing the end of its life. When it explodes it will even be visible during the day. It is the second brightest star in Orion, and is a semiregular variable star. Similar to Betelgeuse, Rigel is fusing heavy elements in its core and will pass its supergiant stage soon on an astronomical timescale , either collapsing in the case of a supernova or shedding its outer layers and turning into a white dwarf. It serves as the left foot of Orion, the hunter. It is the twenty-seventh brightest star in the night sky. The Mintaka system constitutes an eclipsing binary variable star, where the eclipse of one star over the other creates a dip in brightness. Alnilam is losing mass quickly, a consequence of its size; it is approximately four million years old. It is a triple star some light years distant, with the primary star being a hot blue supergiant and the brightest class O star in the night sky. Iota Orionis is also called Nair al-Saif, Arabic for "the brightest in the sword".

## Chapter 9 : Orion, the Hunter | StarDate Online

*Tag: Orion Check out Constellation's new mobile launcher Check out the photos of the new Constellation Program mobile launcher being built at the Kennedy Space Center.*

Alnitak is approximately light years away from earth and, including ultraviolet radiation, which the human eye cannot see, Alnitak is , times more luminous than the Sun. It is 90, times more luminous than the Sun and is a double star: Coming from the border with the constellation Gemini as many as 20 meteors per hour can be seen. This is a spectacular object that can be clearly identified with the naked eye as something other than a star. Using binoculars, its clouds of nascent stars, luminous gas, and dust can be observed. The Trapezium cluster has many newborn stars, including several brown dwarfs , all of which are at an approximate distance of 1, light-years. Named for the four bright stars that form a trapezoid , it is largely illuminated by the brightest stars, which are only a few hundred thousand years old. Observations by the Chandra X-ray Observatory show both the extreme temperatures of the main stars - up to 60, Kelvin - and the star forming regions still extant in the surrounding nebula. With an overall magnitude of 8. It can easily be mistaken for a comet in the eyepiece of a telescope. M78 is associated with the variable star V Orionis , whose magnitude changes are visible in very short periods of time. It has an integrated magnitude of It contains a dark dust cloud whose shape gives the nebula its name. Besides these nebulae, surveying Orion with a small telescope will reveal a wealth of interesting deep-sky objects, including M43 , M78 , as well as multiple stars including Iota Orionis and Sigma Orionis. All of these nebulae are part of the larger Orion Molecular Cloud Complex , which is located approximately 1, light-years away and is hundreds of light-years across. It is one of the most intense regions of stellar formation visible in our galaxy. The distinctive pattern of Orion has been recognized in numerous world cultures, and many myths have been associated with it. It has also been used as a symbol in the modern world. Papshukal was closely associated with the figure of a walking bird on Babylonian boundary stones, and on the star map the figure of the Rooster was located below and behind the figure of the True Shepherd -- both constellations represent the herald of the gods, in his bird and human forms respectively. This was based on a belief in contiguous magic whereby consuming the flesh of great people would bring inheritance of their power. Hayk is also the name of the Orion constellation in the Armenian translation of the Bible. Though, this name perhaps is etymologically connected with "Kislev", the name for the ninth month of the Hebrew calendar i. Orion mythology Orion in the 9th century Leiden Aratea. Yet other stories say Orion was chasing the Pleiades. New World The Seri people of northwestern Mexico call the three stars in the belt of this constellation Hapj a name denoting a hunter which consists of three stars: Hap mule deer , Haamoja pronghorn , and Mojet bighorn sheep. The defunct film distribution company Orion Pictures used the constellation as its logo. In fiction In J. Orion lies well south of the ecliptic , and it only happens to lie on the celestial equator because the point on the ecliptic that corresponds to the June solstice is close to the border of Gemini and Taurus , to the north of Orion. Precession will eventually carry Orion further south, and by AD 14, Orion will be far enough south that it will become invisible from the latitude of Great Britain. Orion will still be recognizable long after most of the other constellationsâ€™ composed of relatively nearby starsâ€™ have distorted into new configurations, with the exception of a few of its stars eventually exploding as supernovae , for example Betelgeuse , which is predicted to explode sometime in the next million years.