

# Capturing the Cosmos: Teaching Astronomy (and more) through Astrophotography in Middle School

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## Abstract

The Universe provides a canvas for exploration, it sets the stage waiting to be captured and explored by imagination and science. Its capacity to provide innate aesthetically pleasing visuals and the mysteries they hold, piques the curiosity of everyone. This paper provides an overview and results from an astronomy elective as implemented in a middle school classroom over the course of 11 weeks, at a non-governmental school in regional Victoria, Australia. Students who previously had no exposure to astronomy or image processing used the Las Cumbres Observatory (LCO) network of robotic remote telescopes to capture images of astronomical objects and processed them to create colour images. The preliminary Learning Progression (LP) focusing on inquiry skills and the results of the student project are highlighted.

## Keywords

Astronomy Education — Image processing — Robotic Telescopes — Remote Telescopes — Middle School Science

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## Introduction

The beauty of the night sky is one of the most awe-inspiring sights, the numerous points of light scattered across a seemingly infinite ocean of black, with the fuzzy white band of Milky Way majestically punctuating the blackness. Anyone who has had the opportunity to observe the night sky away from the suffocating lights of the city, can attest to this humbling and majestic experience.

Our eyes, despite their capabilities, are blind to some of the most fascinating objects contained within the observable Universe. Only sensitive to a sliver of the Electromagnetic (EM) Spectrum, called

Visible Light, our eyes are ill-equipped to detect the spectrum of visual symphony produced by the myriad objects in the Universe – galaxies, nebula, clusters of stars, planets and much more. An excerpt of this symphony is seen in long exposure images of the night sky, revealing the astounding beauty and mystery hidden to our eyes.

The dawn of photography in the mid-19th century and its application to Astronomy (Osterman et al., 2007), opened our eyes to some very extraordinary, enigmatic and awe-inspiring vistas. Astrophotography is no longer limited to big research observatories. The affordability of telescopes, imaging cameras and easy access to software (Covington, 1999; Gomez and Fitzgerald, 2017; Han et al., 2018;

Legault, 2014) has allowed amateurs to “Capture the Cosmos”, or rather the objects it contains in astounding beauty. These images are not only aesthetically captivating, they are also scientifically rich. Although astrophotography started with the aim of recording scientific information from astronomical objects, it has serendipitously highlighted the innate aesthetics of astronomical objects.

The notion of astronomy as being a “Gateway Science” has been used to highlight how astronomy can be used to re-invigorate the science classroom, pique the curiosity of the students and engage them with science in general (NRC, 2001, 2011; Salimpour et al., 2018b). The richness and mystery of topics in astronomy provides a springboard into various concepts in science from basic motion to optics and beyond. Research has shown the positive classroom perceptions and knowledge changes that result from exposure to astronomy (Danaia et al., 2012, 2017), although, so far, there is some work to do to understand student attitude changes (Bartlett et al., 2018).

This paper provides an overview and results from an 11-week astronomy elective implemented in a Year 8 classroom at a non-governmental school in regional Victoria.

## **Robotic Telescopes in Science Education**

Over the past couple of decades, there has been a dramatic increase in Robotic and Remote telescopes, owing to the rapid progress and feasibility of technology (Gomez and Fitzgerald, 2017). However, despite this, the reviews by Salimpour et al. (2018a), show that within the school curricula, the use of Robotic/Remote telescopes (RRTs) is not explicit. The onus is on teachers to incorporate this into their lessons, given that most curricula afford the flexibility to incorporate lessons which make use of Robotic telescopes (RTs). However, as highlighted by (Cutts et al., 2018), the average science teacher lacks the knowledge required to guide students through such endeavours, and that teacher training is vital to ensure the consistent and successful implementation of RRT.

Studies have revealed that chasm of difference that exists between school science and science in the real world (Tytler, 2007). In the former, students follow a set of instructions (recipe-based experiments) only to arrive at the “correct” answer. These recipe style modes of inquiry are potentially one reason why students are becoming disenchanted with school science. There is a consensus among studies that authentic research in school science engages students and can have a positive effect on their learning (Chinn and Hmelo-Silver, 2002; Gould et al., 2006; McKinnon et al., 2002). Although, there is a debate as to how “authentic research” can be implemented in school science, the progress in technology is making this endeavour a possibility. This possibility is seen clearly in RRTs, which provide the opportunity for students to conduct authentic research, by allowing them to collect and analyse real scientific data, from research grade telescopes across the globe (Fitzgerald et al., 2012). Thereby removing the challenges associated with visibility and locations.

Although the use of RRTs in education is not new, the goal is developing pedagogically effective strategies, that allow them to be used in science classrooms by embedding authentic inquiry into the lesson. Furthermore, to be truly embraced by teachers, the lessons and the use of RRT needs to address the content in the curriculum, within the limited time constraints of the school.

## **Capturing the light**

Since the first image of an astronomical object in 1858 by William Underwood, taken of Comet Donati (North, 2008), we have seen a fantastic expansion to our view of the Universe. In the early days, astronomical photography was aimed at capturing scientific data, rather than creating a striking image. Albeit, the images created were striking given that no one had ever seen these objects in this manner. The image of the Orion Nebula (M42) by Ainslee Common Figure 1 (Osterman et al., 2007), earned the Royal Astronomical Society’s Gold Medal in 1884 (RAS, 1996). This image set the stage in what was to become a new age in astronomical obser-

vations. Astronomical images of that era although black & white, carried a curiosity piquing quality, and aesthetic. Perhaps because they were never seen before, or the forms, shapes and patterns carry with them innate qualities that speak to our subconscious aesthetic.

In the mid 20th century, the image of the Andromeda galaxy (M31) by William C. Miller Figure 2 demonstrated the potential of astronomical colour photography (Miller, 1962). In the late 1970s, the work of David Malin at the Anglo-Australian Telescope, instigated the era of colour astrophotography both scientifically and aesthetically (Malin and Murdin, 1984; Malin et al., 1993). By combining images of astronomical objects taken on glass plates sensitive to different wavelengths of light, Malin was able to use dark room techniques to create striking colour images, that told the story of the physics at work. However, to the untrained eye, these images were awe-inspiring works of art in their own right.

The launch of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) in 1990 and the images produced via its myriad of instruments over the decades, took colour imaging to an entirely new level. Bringing to the public, mesmerizing views of the Universe that their eyes could not see and their imagination could not synthesize. The colour images of David Malin and the HST image processing team revealed that the Universe is not a dark cold place, rather, it is permeated with rich, dynamic objects, exhibiting intricate forms and a symphony of colours hidden to our limited eyes.

In the past couple of decades, the increasing affordability of telescopes and imaging cameras has brought deep sky-imaging within the reach of amateurs, who create both aesthetically pleasing and scientifically rich images (RMG, 2017). These images, although requiring hours of work, are based on the same fundamental principles used by Malin, and the HST. Therefore, they provide fertile ground to expound the fundamental science they encapsulate in the science classroom.

## Science, Art, or both?

One aspect of astronomical images that is shared by everyone, is the beauty and mystery invoked when looking at these images. The beauty of an image is closely linked to the notion of aesthetics; however, aesthetics is nontrivial, complex and multi-faceted, rooted in philosophy and culture, both subjective and objective (Wickman, 2006). Engaging in a debate about aesthetics is beyond the scope of this paper, suffice to say that looking at images of galaxies and nebula invokes an aesthetic experience both visually and psychologically. This experience is often global, which is judged by the prevalence in media attention afforded to astrophotography competitions.

There is a growing movement in education research to find ways in using aesthetics to re-invigorate school science in the 21st century (Lemke, 2001; Watts, 2001; Wickman, 2006). The idea of aesthetics in education while not novel (Dewey, 2005), has yet to be effectively implemented in science education. This is perhaps owing to the stereotypical binary that is propagated about Art and Science, ergo, by extension aesthetics is seen as related to Art rather than Science. This distinction goes back to the late 18th century and Kant (1931), with his proposition of Pure reason, Practical reason and Aesthetics. However, at a fundamental level there is no distinction (Root-Bernstein, 1989).

Over past few years, there has been a growing movement towards the integration of Art in STEM, leading to STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics) (Herro and Quigley, 2016; Kim and Bolger, 2017; Liao, 2016; Pomeroy, 2012; Zevin et al., 2015). The novelty of STEAM has instigated different reports (Kim and Park, 2012; Pomeroy, 2012; Zevin et al., 2015). Despite this, there are no empirically researched pedagogical strategies that demonstrate the effective integration (Herro and Quigley, 2016). It is worth mentioning that the intergration of disciplines into curricula is not new. The notion of “integrated curriculum”, which is what the whole STEM, STEAM movement echoes goes back 1970s (Bernstein, 1975; Pring, 1971).



**Figure 1.** Orion Nebula image taken Ainslee Common in 1883. Image credit: (Malin et al., 1993)





**Figure 2.** The first ever true color-corrected image of M31. Image credit: (Malin et al., 1993)

During the 1980s and 90s, the Freyberg Integrated Studies project aimed bringing innovation to curriculum and pedagogy (McKinnon et al., 1991). This decade marked the start of thematic, integrated approaches to curriculum, which saw a growing interest in incorporating integrated units of work (Lipson et al., 1993). An example was the reported in Australia with the 1996 review of the New South Wales (NSW) Science Curriculum, wherein, primary teachers wanted integrated units of work in science (McKinnon 2017, personal communication). The problems with curriculum integration has been highlighted by (Mason, 1996), who highlights some of the motivation behind the support for curriculum integration: Psychological/developmental, Sociocultural, Motivational and Pedagogical. The problems identified include: Trivialisation, Assessment, Skills, Teacher knowledge, and School structure.

One could perhaps deduce that the notion of STEAM as implemented in the classroom, is to a degree governed by the “teacher’s style and epistemologies”.

This elective draws on the notion of aesthetics as the foundation to teach fundamental concepts in astronomy. It builds on aesthetics not only in terms of visual beauty, but rather, aesthetics in terms of experiences (Wickman, 2006). Using aesthetics provides an impetus to explore the science, by taking students on an experiential journey which they can relate to, that of beauty, mystery and discovery.

### Development of Preliminary Learning Progression

Learning Progressions (LPs) have become prevalent in science education (Alonzo and Gotwals, 2012) and have gained popularity in astronomy education research (AER) (Colantonio et al., 2018; Plummer and Maynard, 2014; Testa et al., 2015). Despite their potential for being valuable to science education, there are some cautions, such as the premature imposition of constraints on instruction (Shavelson and Kurpius, 2012), if LPs are under-researched they lead to reinforcing naive conceptions (Shavelson and Kurpius, 2012), the need for professional

development for teachers (Shavelson and Kurpius, 2012), LPs should be tested in a variety of classrooms to determine that they are working as intended (Krajcik, 2012) and most importantly researchers must be critical of their work by avoid “force fitting data to the LPs (Krajcik, 2012). Good LPs require extensive validation to ensure they are empirically valid (Plummer, 2012). Although there are varied definitions of LPs, in general they provide a roadmap for the gradual sophistication in knowledge and skills in learners as they move from naïve notions to expert notions in the learning process (Alonzo and Gotwals, 2012). Stages in LPs do not necessarily follow the knowledge levels as explicated by the discipline, given that the focus is on a developmental approach (Piaget and Cook, 1952) and how students reason when presented with new ideas (Alonzo and Gotwals, 2012).

The development of the LP for this elective was based on reviewing literature on AER, filtering out some of the key concepts with which students have difficulty, and determining how those concepts fit into the Big Idea Goal (BIG), which is related to astronomical imaging. This allowed three overarching themes to be synthesized:

1. Basics
2. Objects in the Universe
3. Image processing

Basics dealt with the theoretical minimum that students would need, to be able to pick objects based on their location and time of year. It is aimed at understanding celestial motions from a geocentric reference frame, based on what they can observe. Objects in the Universe, was aimed at familiarizing students with the various types of objects in the Universe, their characteristics, thereby allowing students to identify those objects. Image processing, was aimed at showing students the process of colour image creation, familiarizing them at a conceptual level with the mathematical principles of image processing. In addition, this section included tutorials on using FITS Liberator and Adobe Photoshop.

The above framework was used to develop a preliminary hypothetical LP Table 1 as a potential road map into how students moved to higher levels of

**Table 1.** Preliminary LP for Astronomical Imaging

Level	Skill/Knowledge	Description
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determining the best exposure for images by taking into consideration the nature of the object, apparent magnitude of the object, the sensitivity of the instrumentation and the filters being used</li> <li>• Applying stretch functions with an aim of highlighting key features</li> <li>• Combining images taken in different filters to create a colour image of an astronomical object</li> </ul>	Exposure of images is based on the nature of the object, sensitivity of filters, and the instrumentation. Processing the grayscale image is a vital step, and will influence the creation of the colour image.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selecting astronomical objects for imaging by taking into consideration the visibility of the object at a particular time of year from a particular location</li> <li>• Determining whether an astronomical object selected for imaging will fit in the telescope Field-of-View (FoV), by taking into consideration the angular size</li> </ul>	The oblate (nearly spherical) shape of the Earth, coupled with its motion around the Sun, affects the type of objects visible from different locations on the Earth. Furthermore, our distance to an object, the actual and the angular size of the object coupled with the fixed magnification of the telescope/CCD combination determines how much of the image the object covers.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the motions of celestial objects in the context of Right Ascension (RA) and Declination (DEC)</li> <li>• Understanding that Right Ascension (RA) and Declination (DEC) are a geocentric coordinate system</li> <li>• Understanding the relationship between degrees, arcminutes and arcseconds</li> </ul>	Our observations are based on a geocentric reference frame, and we use two numbers to locate any object in the night sky. Astronomers use units of degrees, arcminutes and arcseconds, which are essentially angular measurements.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the magnitude system in astronomy</li> <li>• Understanding the fundamental workings of the human eye and how it relates to imaging</li> <li>• Understanding that the human eye can only see in a small wavelength range, called the Visible Spectrum</li> <li>• Understanding the workings of telescopes in terms of light and optics</li> <li>• Understanding the workings of CCDs, and how they capture images</li> </ul>	Taking pictures and the human eye have many similarities. The laws of optics and image creation are the same for both, in fact, the optical system of telescopes is based on our understandings of how the human eye works. The human eye despite its complexity is only sensitive to a small portion of the Electromagnetic spectrum. CCDs make use of an interesting phenomenon in Physics, whereby, particles of light (photons) are capable in causing an electric current to flow.
Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief that astronomical images viewed in the media are taken in colour</li> <li>• Belief that astronomical images are computer generated graphics and not real</li> <li>• Belief that astronomical objects can be imaged at any time of the year</li> <li>• Inaccurate understanding that all objects imaged will be large as seen in the media</li> </ul>	

sophistication in terms of their content knowledge and skills, in the context of the BIG. The LP uses the content capital that students bring into the classroom as the basis for creating conceptual change through gradual levels of sophistication, whereby each level provides them with new sights to question their preconceived ideas.

### **Elective design and implementation**

The elective was designed using material from *Our Solar Siblings* (Fitzgerald et al., 2018) and modified to work within the timeline and the abilities of the students. Students were in Year 8, at a non-governmental school in regional Victoria, Australia. The elective consisted of two 55 minute lessons per week, extending over a single term of 11 weeks, although in reality accounting for all the classes, it was around 9 weeks. The class consisted of 12 students (10 girls, 2 boys). Students arrived into the class with exposure to popular media topics on astronomy and the usual curious questions about black holes, aliens, the size of the Universe and the fate of the Universe.

A concept inventory – The Astronomy Knowledge Questionnaire (Lazendic-Galloway et al., 2017), coupled with in-class discussions, was used to as a formative assessment tool to determine the conceptual and content knowledge of students. The results revealed that the majority of students albeit familiar with some terminology in astronomy, had very limited knowledge on astronomical concepts, and held misconceptions, with regards to seasons, phases of the moon, motion of stars, and astronomical images. Based on the results, the elective was designed in such a way as to not only address some of those misconceptions, rather, augment the student's knowledge in astronomy.

Students were provided with some introduction to astronomy via Socratic questioning (Elder and Paul, 1998). Where the task was to scaffold the students in exploring different concepts. This provided the stage for an inquiry-based approach, by integrating the student's content capital into the discussions and using that as a conduit to guide them to valid

scientific conceptions.

The next step was to use a “Big Idea” concept to set the stage for the remainder of the elective. Big ideas are defined as concepts/questions/statements which have far-reaching implications (NRC, 2007), and deep explanatory power (Smith et al., 2004). Selecting a “Big Idea” in astronomy can be challenging (Plummer, 2012), and requires extensive investigation. However, given the limited time, the approach was to pick a topic to which the students already had a vast amount of exposure and could be implemented via RTs in the classroom – astronomical imaging was the logical pathway. This step allowed us to synthesize a Big Idea Goal (BIG), by taking the traditional Big Idea notion and making it into a practical outcome, that students aimed to achieve. For this elective the BIG was synthesized as: “I want to create a “pretty” colour image of an astronomical object”. This led to the students to ask:

- “What skills do I need to learn?”
- “What theoretical knowledge do I need?”
- “What tools would I need?”
- “What do I already know about astronomical imaging?”
- “What object do I choose?”
- “How do I know what object to choose?”

Activities chosen from the *Our Solar Siblings* Project 1 (Fitzgerald et al., 2015), were used to facilitate the learning of theoretical concepts, which included learning about the various objects in the Universe and initial concepts about the Universe. Following some interactive lessons on Celestial Mechanics using Stellarium, basic optics and familiarizing students with the instruments they would be using to capture their images, students were asked to pick five objects that they would like to image. A GoogleForm was created which facilitated student selections, which were then queued via the LCO Observations portal.

While waiting for the images, students were introduced to the basics of imaging and image processing, starting with the Electromagnetic Spectrum and the physiology of the human eye. They were



then introduced to FITS Liberator and Adobe Photoshop. The use of FITS liberator, allowed for a conceptual explanation of the idea behind stretching images, and how this was achieved using mathematical functions. A small activity was designed to get students practicing these skills by trying to create colour images using images from the Hubble Space Telescope Legacy Archive.

## Results

The students worked in pairs or individually, in total 6 different objects were imaged, some students picked the same object; however, with different exposure times. The objects were: NGC5128 (Centaurus A); NGC5139 (Omega Centauri); M17 (Omega Nebula); NGC 4567/NGC 4568 (Siamese Twins); M41; M51(Whirlpool galaxy). Two images were standouts Figure 3 and Figure 4, especially because the students who processed them had no previous exposure to astronomical imaging and only limited exposure to basic astronomy in primary school.

## Discussion

Astronomy is a rich topic, which automatically instigates discussions about the mysterious and the awe-inspiring. Most students let their imagination run wild when asking questions, conjuring up scenarios, which often can be answered using our current knowledge and drawing on the students' pre-existing knowledge. A review of curricula from around the OECD, shows that middle school science curricula often include topics on light, colour and the basics of optics (Salimpour et al., 2018a), in prep. This elective allowed those concepts to be taught within the rich and practical landscape of astronomical imaging. This is one example of using astronomy as a "Gateway Science".

Although in the Australian Middle School curriculum (Year 7-9), this elective does not explicitly addresses any of the curriculum statements, it does provide a context for teaching concepts of light, the notions of matter, and working with real scientific data. Looking at the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS, 2018)), this elective has the potential

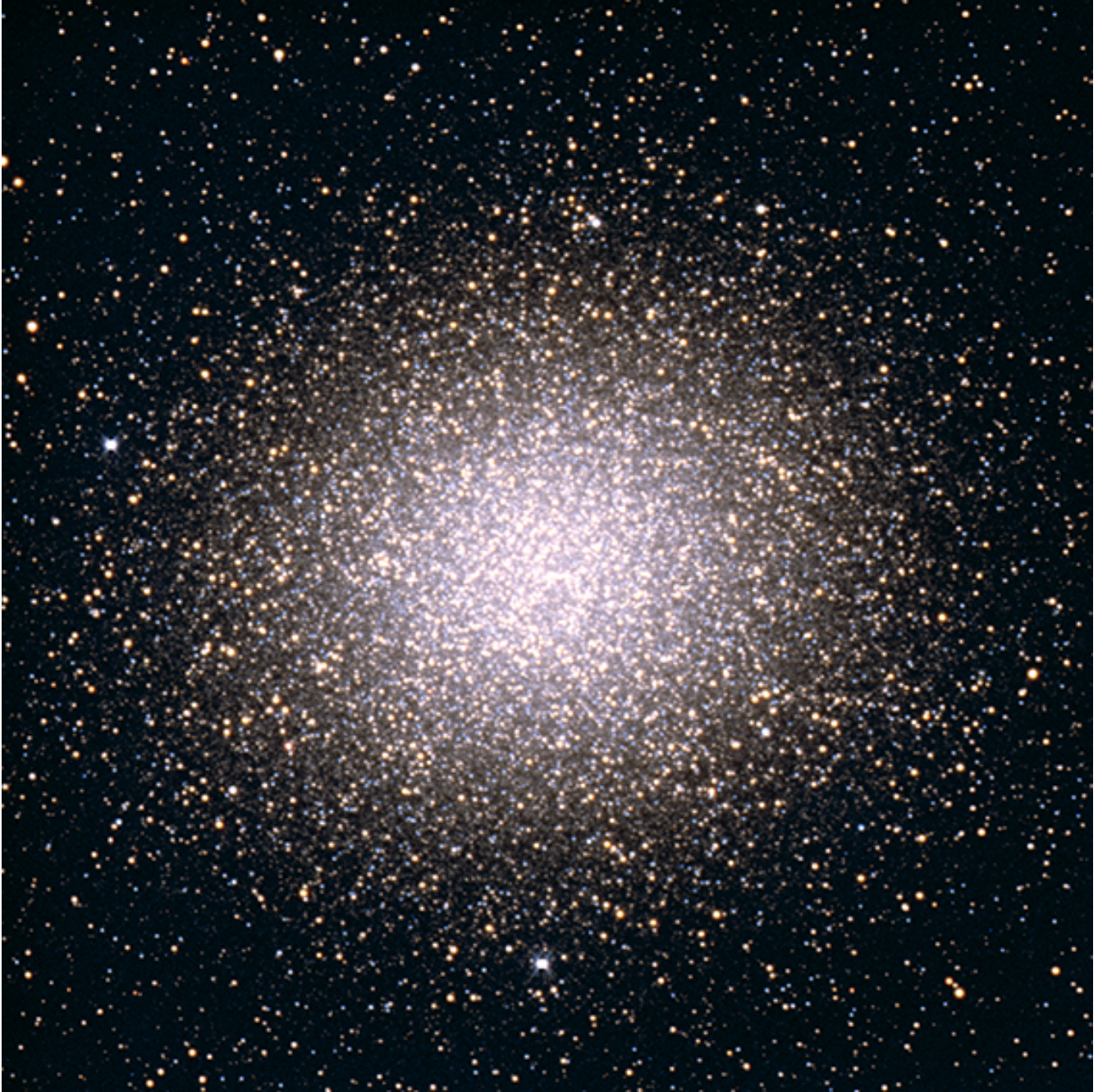
of being used to introduce or extend the concept of Electromagnetic Radiation PSB4.

One aim of this elective from an educational perspective was to explore how to tap into the power of RRTs in Middle School to teach various concepts in astronomy, by highlighting the underlying physics and mathematics in the context of astronomical imaging and image processing. Furthermore, it was about showing the synergy that exists between Science and Art, and how this synergy can be practically applied in the classroom. This can be achieved by unpacking the notion of aesthetics and aesthetic experiences (Wickman, 2006). Without creating a binary between Art and Science in the classroom.

The BIG gave students a tangible outcome, they wanted to create "pretty pictures", which although requires technical skills, also requires knowledge from various domains in Physics. Students had to learn this knowledge at the theoretical and practical minimum, which meant that they found a direct application of this knowledge to the BIG. The BIG also set the stage for a true integration of Art and Science, by drawing on the commonality that both share: observation, experimentation, deduction, inference, discovery and beauty both disciplinary and aesthetics.

In-class observations highlighted the excitement that students experienced when they changed the blending mode of the layers in Photoshop, thus mixing the layers and revealing the colour image. This was truly a surprise to them and in many ways a discovery in the broadest sense of the word. Discussions with the students revealed that this surprise was owing to the sense of not knowing what their images would look like, and the lack of confidence they had in themselves. This raises a valuable insight. Scientific discovery is not about knowing the "correct" answer, rather it is about discovering that the knowledge and skills you have could be used to generate new knowledge. Although students had seen the images published on the internet, with a myriad of colour palettes, they did not anticipate that they had the acquired the knowledge to create the same image.

Although it is worth noting that when students compared their images with those on the internet,



**Figure 3.** Colour image of Omega Centauri (NGC5139). Notice how the processing has revealed the colour of the stars in the cluster





**Figure 4.** Colour image of the Omega Nebula (M17).

some were discouraged as to why their images were not the same as those. They questioned whether their images were poor, or the images on the internet were fake. This opened the discussion into the discrepancy, which led to deeper discussions about colour, filters, and telescopes.

Secondly, it highlights the power of ownership, although the students were excited when they used archived images in the practice run, knowing that this image was created by them, brought with it vastly different level of motivation. Research into the concept of ownership, and how that affects student learning, has yet to be studied in detail. However, there is a professional general consensus that it seems to have an impact (Gould et al., 2006; McKinnon and Geissinger, 2002; McKinnon et al., 2002). Anecdotal evidence from this elective hints at ownership having a positive impact on student motivation and learning. Although a deep empirical study is required to explore these findings.

Looking at their images, the students, in addition to using terminology innate to the Arts to describe their images, now could explain the Physics behind what was occurring in the image. They could now articulate the “beauty of the science” in their images. One could argue that this is one implementation of STEAM in classroom, or more specifically an integrated curriculum.

One interesting observation was the challenge that certain students had with being given the freedom to make choices. Discussions with the students revealed that this is potentially owing to the fact that most of school middle science is based around recipe-based experiments. Whereby the students aim to get the “correct” answer by following the instructions given by the teacher. They are also good at searching the internet to do “research” when writing an essay or report, however, they are hesitant to venture into the unknown, using only their current knowledge as a guide. These students are not in the top 10-20%, nor in the bottom 10-20%, they are the middle band, which are often easily discouraged and include students with a variety of abilities and levels.

Based on anecdotal observations, this is, in essence, attributed to self-efficacy. There has been

research in educational psychology with regards to the effects of self-efficacy on teaching and learning (Bandura, 1982; Britner and Pajares, 2006; Greene, 2017; Schoon and Boone, 1998; Settlage et al., 2009; Zimmerman, 2000) and also the effects of emotions in science education (Bellocchi et al., 2017; Sinatra et al., 2014). One can also invoke the notion that aesthetic experiences can have wide ranging impacts on how students learn (Wickman, 2006). Although students may be excited by topics in astronomy (e.g.: blackholes, exoplanets), and inspired by the images they see in the media, this does not necessarily equate to higher levels of self-efficacy in all students when they are tasked with an inquiry-based learning task. Therefore, it is vital to embed activities that enhance student self-efficacy, before embarking on such open-ended inquiry tasks, especially when students have had little or no exposure. This will be the topic of a future paper which is currently in preparation.

It must be emphasized that the BIG was to make “pretty” pictures, which carries with it a subjective aesthetic, yet a global aesthetic experience. This latter experience is at the heart of science. The aesthetic experience of taking Black & White images, and creating a colour image, is a positive aesthetic experience. Unlike the positive aesthetic experience, which must be learned through disciplinary knowledge, e.g. the beauty in a mathematical equation, the aesthetic experience afforded by a colour astronomical image is universal (Wickman, 2006) for those not visually impaired.

The LP utilised in this study is hypothetical and as such requires further refinement. This approach is in the process of being adapted into an empirically validated LP, which provides teachers with a roadmap to one avenue of implementing RRTs in a middle school science classroom. The LP will also provide curriculum developers with a framework on connecting concepts across disciplines and embedding the practical applications of concepts into the curriculum statements.



## Conclusion

The beauty of the Universe can be appreciated by everyone irrespective of their culture, religion or political persuasion. An image of a galaxy, nebula, or even a nightscape showing the Milky Way, invokes experiences that go beyond the visual aesthetics of the image, instigating a journey through the Universe and discussions of its mysteries. Student engagement in school science is ebbing, this has instigated educators and policy makers to seek ways in bringing about a change. Astronomy, with its richness of topics and awe-inspiring visuals is suited to instigate this change – a “Gateway Science”. With this in mind, a Year 8 elective was implemented that allowed the students to use RRTs to capture images of astronomical objects they found interesting, and combine those images to create a “pretty” colour image. This elective is but one example of how astronomy can be used in teaching core science concepts, using a single Big Idea Goal, which is tangible and familiar to students.

Some interesting insights gleaned from this study revealed:

- The challenge experienced by certain students in making choices, especially those who are accustomed to being given recipe-based experiments in school science
- The surprise and excitement experienced by students when they first glimpsed the colour image they had created
- The discrepancy in quality between their own images and those published on the internet was a source of despair
- The constant need for some students to be told whether their image was “good”
- The combined use of art and science terminology by the students to describe their image

We appreciate and emphasise that there is much work that needs to be done in developing this LP (Krajcik, 2012; Shavelson and Kurpius, 2012). Therefore, we present this LP as a starting point. The next stage will be an empirical validation of the preliminary LP developed and implemented in this elective, which will provide a roadmap for curriculum developers and interested teachers in bringing engaging

science into the middle school science classroom using RRTs. This brief case study highlights the enormous potential that astronomical imaging using RRTs has on teaching in the classroom, and how they can be easily connected to current curriculum topics.

Furthermore, it demonstrates how Arts can be integrated with Science, in a practical classroom setting, without jeopardizing either discipline, rather, drawing on the commonalities of each discipline. This synergy further supports the consensus that astronomy can truly be considered a “Gateway Science”, maybe it is also a “Gateway to Learning”.

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