1. ***Electromagnetic Spectrum*** - A grouping of all possible energy levels of electromagnetic radiation from radio waves to gamma rays, including visible light.
2. ***Electromagnetic Radiation*** - The type of energy released by stars consisting of electric and magnetic waves that travel at the speed of light.
3. ***Radiation*** - The transfer of energy through matter or space as electromagnetic waves, such as visible light and infrared waves.
4. ***Radio Waves*** – Electromagnetic waves with long wavelengths and low frequencies.
5. ***Micro Waves*** - Electromagnetic waves that are between radio waves and infrared waves in the electromagnetic spectrum.
6. ***Infrared Waves*** - Electromagnetic waves with longer wavelengths than visible light but shorter than radio waves.
7. ***Light Waves*** - Electromagnetic waves with longer wavelengths than visible light but shorter than radio waves.
8. ***Ultraviolet Waves*** - Electromagnetic waves with a shorter wavelength than visible light but longer than X-rays.
9. ***X-rays*** – Electromagnetic waves that are the second highest in energy and are used in medical and astronomical applications.
10. ***Gamma Rays*** - Electromagnetic waves with the highest energy; produced by supernovas, the destruction of atoms, or the decay of radioactive material.
11. ***Radio Astronomy*** - The study of celestial objects that emit radio waves.
12. ***Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)*** - Electromagnetic radiation left over from early development of the universe that fills the universe.
13. ***Red Shift*** - The change in wavelength that allows us to determine if an object is moving toward us or away from us.