Parts of the telescope:
- Primary mirror: a spherical mirror that focuses the starlight
- Secondary mirror: a convex mirror that directs the starlight into the base of the telescope
- Diagonal mirror: a flat mirror that directs the starlight in a direction more comfortable for the observer
- Eyepiece: a lens that makes the light beams parallel again so your eyes can see the image
- Corrector plate: adjusts the direction of the starlight to correct for focusing errors induced by the primary mirror
- Wedge: along with the motor in the base of the telescope, makes the telescope turn with the Earth’s rotation so objects seen in the eyepiece appear fixed
- Finderscope: a simple, low power telescope that helps in aiming the main telescope

What can we see?

Jupiter and the Galilean moons. Galileo discovered these moons in 1610. From innermost to outermost they are: Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto. On clear nights, red and white bands in Jupiter's atmosphere are also visible.

Albireo. The naked eye cannot resolve this double star in the constellation Cygnus, but when viewed through a telescope, two stars of very distinct colors appear. It is not known if they are bound by gravity or separated by a great distance along our line of sight.

Questions:
- Why is the angle of the wedge significant?
- Why is the North Star significant?
- What are the advantages of using a smaller vs. larger eyepiece lens?
- What are we looking at when we see the “Milky Way”?