Abstract: When rocks initially form and/or experience modification events such as heating, shock, or hydrothermal activity, they record the magnitude and direction of any ambient magnetic fields present. As such, paleomagnetism may be used as a powerful tool to investigate processes associated with the formation and evolution of planetary bodies in the early solar system. In this talk, we review major developments in extraterrestrial paleomagnetism, such as (1) establishing the longevity of the solar nebula, (2) timing the onset and cessation of core dynamos on early planetesimals and the Moon, and (3) placing constraints on the thermal evolution of terrestrial planetary bodies in the solar system.