Within our Solar System, the question of what is a planet is centered around the issue: 'How big (or in other ways significant) is big enough?'. However, beyond the domain of our Sun lie a great variety of astrophysical objects; the brightest ones are easiest to detect and thus the defining properties of a planet are more related to 'How small (or dim or unstarlike) is small enough?'. Far from the limelight of the Pluto planethood debate, the IAU Working Group on Extrasolar Planets decided upon a provisional definition of the attributes required for an object outside of our Solar System to be considered to be a planet in 2001 and modified that definition in 2003. This definition, which remains current, as well as the discussions that led up to it, will be presented.