




### Key events in the History of Space travel:

<b>1942</b>	The first rocket called the V2 was <b>launched</b> . It was designed by a German engineer called Wernher Von Braun.	
<b>1947</b>	The first creatures were sent to <b>space</b> to see how they would react. The fruit flies were sent to <b>space</b> with some corn for food.	
<b>1949</b>	The first monkey is sent into <b>space</b> . He was a Rhesus monkey called Albert. He flew 83 miles away from Earth.	
<b>1957</b>	Laika, the Russian <b>space</b> dog, became the first animal to orbit the Earth. Her name means 'barker' in Russian.	
<b>1957</b>	On 4 <sup>th</sup> October, Russia <b>launched</b> Sputnik, the first satellite into <b>space</b> . From this day on, the <b>space</b> age had begun.	
<b>1959</b>	Russian and American <b>scientists</b> were in a competition to send a <b>spacecraft</b> to the moon. Russia succeeded first. A <b>space</b> probe called Lunar 2 was sent.	
<b>1961</b>	Yuri Gagarin became the first man in <b>space</b> .	
<b>1963</b>	Valentina Tershkova was the first woman in <b>space</b> . A crater on the far side of the moon is named <b>after</b> her.	
<b>1969</b>	Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon. The first words said on the moon were 'the Eagle has landed.'	
<b>1973</b>	A Russian probe is sent to explore Mars. It stayed in orbit for a year but it was destroyed when the parachute failed to open on landing.	
<b>1991</b>	Helen Sharman, won a competition to become the first British <b>astronaut</b> in <b>space</b> . She had to go 18 months of training.	
<b>1998</b>	The <b>International Space Station</b> is <b>launched</b> into orbit.	
<b>2001</b>	An American millionaire, became the first <b>space</b> <b>tourist</b> . He <b>travelled</b> in a Russian <b>space</b> craft and paid 20 million dollars to <b>travel</b> to <b>space</b> .	
<b>2015</b>	<b>Scientists</b> find <b>evidence</b> of liquid water on Mars for the first time. This furthers the possibility of sustaining life on the planet.	
<b>2015</b>	Tim Peake became the first British ESA <b>Astronaut</b> to visit the <b>International Space Station</b> . He lived and worked on the <b>space</b> station for 6 months.	

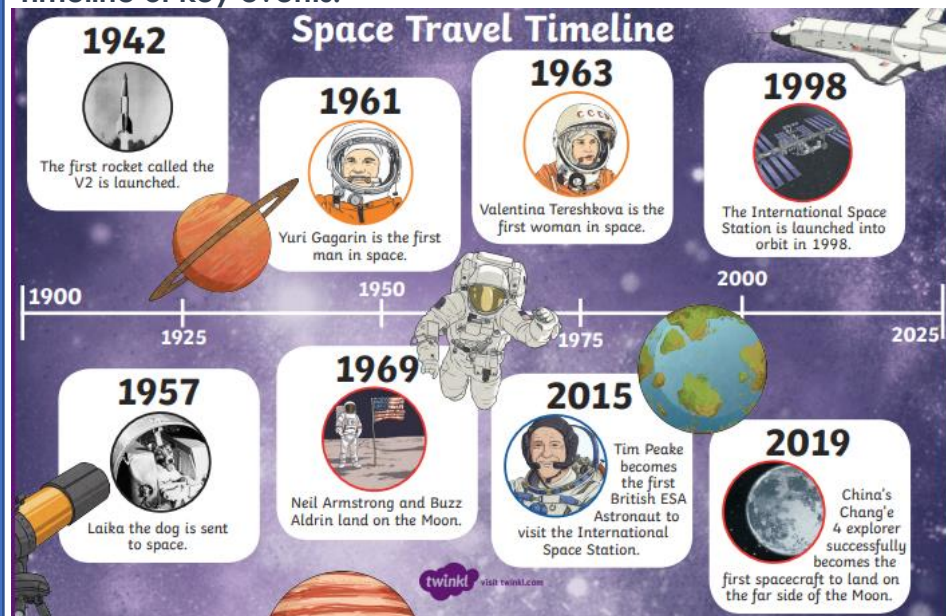
### Key Vocabulary:

<b>after</b>	later in time than, or behind in order
<b>astronaut</b>	a person trained to take part in <b>space</b> <b>flight</b>
<b>before</b>	at an earlier time; in the past
<b>evidence</b>	something that gives proof
<b>famous</b>	recognised or liked by the public
<b>flight</b>	an act of passing through air or <b>space</b> by flying
<b>gather</b>	collect things together
<b>history</b>	everything that has happened in the past to people or things
<b>launch</b>	to put in motion
<b>mission</b>	a particular task or duty
<b>scientist</b>	someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science
<b>space</b>	the area that contains the entire universe beyond the Earth
<b>Space Race</b>	the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union (Russia) to be the first to reach <b>space</b> .
<b>tourist</b>	a person who is visiting a place for pleasure or interest
<b>travel</b>	when you go from one place to another, often to a place that is far away.
<b>International Space Station.</b>	The <b>space</b> station is a modular <b>space</b> station in low Earth orbit.

### Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Place key events in the **history** of **space** **travel** on a timeline.
- Compare this timeline to the timeline of your family- where do key events in your family's like cross over with key events in **space** **travel**?
- Use words such as **before**, **after**, past, present, then and now to describe the **history** of **space** **travel**.

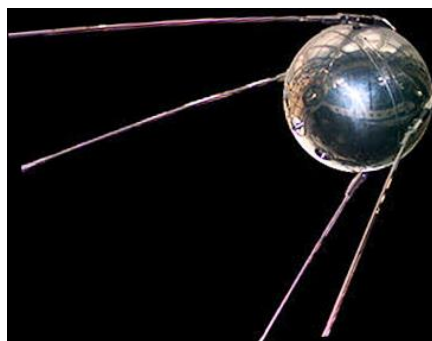
## Timeline of key events:



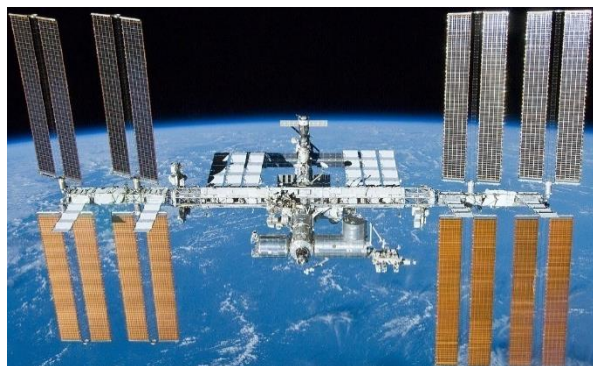
## Images of important space crafts.



The V2 Rocket



The Sputnik Satellite.



The International Space Station.

## Significant People:



### Yuri Gagarin (1938-1968).

Yuri became the first human in **space**. He **launched** into **space** in a **space** capsule called Vostok 1 on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1961. He completed one orbit of Earth **before** returning.



### Valentina Tereshkova (1937).

Valentina was the first and youngest woman to have flown in **space**. She completed this **space mission** alone in a Vostok 6 **space** capsule. She spent 3 days in **space** and orbited the Earth 48 times.



### Neil Armstrong (1930-2012).

Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon. On 16<sup>th</sup> July 1969, the Apollo 11 rocket was **launched** to the moon. Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1969.



### Helen Sharman (1963).

Helen became the first British **astronaut** in **space** on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1991. She spent 8 days orbiting **space** and working on the **space** station carrying out different experiments. Helen heard an advert on the radio to apply to become the first Briton in **space**. Helen applied and was chosen from nearly 13,000 applicants.



### Tim Peake (1972).

Major Tim Peake became the first British **astronaut** in **space** of over 20 years. He **travelled** to **space** on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2015. He lived and worked on the **International Space Station** for 6 months. Whilst in **space** he completed a series of experiments. He landed back on Earth on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

### Key Knowledge:

<b>Apollo 11</b>	Apollo 11 was the <b>space mission</b> that first landed men on the <b>Moon</b> . The <b>spacecraft</b> was <b>launched</b> by the American <b>space</b> agency <b>NASA</b> .
<b>16<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>	On the morning of 16 <sup>th</sup> July 1969, the USA got ready to <b>launch</b> its <b>Saturn V (5)</b> rocket from a <b>launch</b> pad in Cape Kennedy in Florida, USA.
<b>Saturn V</b>	<b>Saturn 5</b> was the largest rocket ever built. It was 111 metres high, taller than most tower blocks. It weighed 2.9 million kilograms. The rocket had 5 gigantic engines to <b>launch</b> it into <b>space</b> .
<b>The Astronauts</b>	Three <b>astronauts</b> took part in the <b>Apollo 11 mission</b> ; Neil Armstrong. Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin and Michael Collins. The <b>astronauts</b> had to go through lots of training to move around in their bulky spacesuits and test all the equipment on <b>Saturn 5</b> .
<b>Launch day- 16<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>	On <b>launch</b> day the <b>astronauts</b> sat at the very top of <b>Saturn 5</b> in the <b>command module</b> . At 9:32am the rocket <b>launched</b> and 12 minutes later, the rocket and <b>astronauts</b> were <b>orbiting</b> Earth.
<b>4 days to the Moon</b>	It took the <b>astronauts</b> 4 days to reach the <b>Moon</b> . Once they were <b>orbiting</b> the <b>Moon</b> , Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin climbed into the Eagle <b>Lunar module</b> and landed on the <b>Moon</b> . Michael Collins stayed in the <b>command module</b> of the rocket.
<b>20<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>	On the 20 <sup>th</sup> July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the <b>Moon</b> . He and Buzz Aldrin spent 3 hours on the <b>Moon</b> . They did experiments and collected <b>Moon</b> rock and dirt. They put an American Flag and left a sign on the <b>Moon</b> .
<b>24<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>	After 22 hours on the <b>Moon</b> , Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin returned to the <b>command module</b> using the Eagle <b>Lunar module</b> . The <b>Apollo 11 crew</b> returned to Earth and landed in the Pacific Ocean. The <b>command module</b> had a special heat shield which stopped it from burning up as it travelled through the Earth's atmosphere.
<b>Apollo 11</b>	The <b>Apollo 11 mission</b> and <b>Moon</b> landing was the most watched event in the history of television, nearly 600 million people around the world watched the events.

### Key Vocabulary:

<b>astronaut</b>	a person trained to take part in <b>space flight</b>
<b>Apollo 11</b>	the name given to the overall <b>mission</b> to land on the <b>Moon</b> .
<b>crew</b>	the team who are taking part in the <b>mission</b> .
<b>NASA</b>	an American organisation which explores <b>space</b> . <b>NASA</b> stands for the National Aeronautics and <b>Space</b> Administration.
<b>Saturn V (5)</b>	the huge rocket that sent the <b>astronauts</b> into <b>space</b> .
<b>spacecraft</b>	a vehicle used for traveling in <b>space</b> .
<b>module</b>	a small part of a <b>spacecraft</b> with a particular job.
<b>lunar module</b>	the <b>spacecraft</b> that actually landed on the <b>Moon</b> . (Luna is Latin for the <b>Moon</b> ).
<b>launch</b>	to put in motion
<b>mission</b>	a particular task or duty
<b>space</b>	the area that contains the entire universe beyond the Earth
<b>command module</b>	the <b>spacecraft</b> that <b>orbited</b> the <b>Moon</b> , and took the <b>crew</b> back to Earth.
<b>orbit</b>	to repeatedly move around something in a curved path.
<b>Moon</b>	a natural <b>satellite</b> which <b>orbits</b> Earth and other planets.
<b>satellite</b>	any object or body is <b>space</b> that <b>orbits</b> something else, for example the <b>Moon</b> is a <b>satellite</b> of the Earth.

### Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Explain what caused the 1969 **Moon** Landing.
- Place the key events of the **Moon** landing on a timeline.
- Recall the names of the **astronauts** involved in the **Moon** Landing.
- Explain what effects the 1969 **Moon** landing had on history.



## Timeline of key events:

# Apollo 11 moon landing timeline

- 16 July 1969 NASA's Apollo 11 launched from Cape Kennedy on July 16, 1969
- 18 July 1969 Armstrong and Aldrin donned their spacesuits to check on their Eagle lunar module.
- 19 July 1969 The first lunar orbit insertion manoeuvre occurred after Apollo 11 had flown behind the moon.
- 20 July 1969 NASA's Eagle lunar module undocked from the main spacecraft, before landing on the moon's Sea of Tranquility.  
  
About six hours after this landing, Neil Armstrong emerged and stepped onto the lunar surface for the first time.  
  
Buzz Aldrin then followed behind him some 20 minutes later.
- 24 July 1969 On July 24, 1969, Apollo 11 returned to Earth, splashing down into the Pacific Ocean



## Significant People:



### Neil Armstrong (1930-2012).

Neil Armstrong was the commander of the Apollo 11 mission. Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1969. He was a talented pilot, flying over 200 different aircraft in his career. He was accepted into NASA as an astronaut in 1962 and his first trip to space was in a mission called Gemini 8.



### Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin (1930).

Edwin Aldrin better known as Buzz Aldrin was an astronaut and the pilot of the Apollo 11 mission. Buzz Aldrin was the second man to walk on the moon after Neil Armstrong. Buzz Aldrin's first space mission was on Gemini 12, where he made 3 space walks.



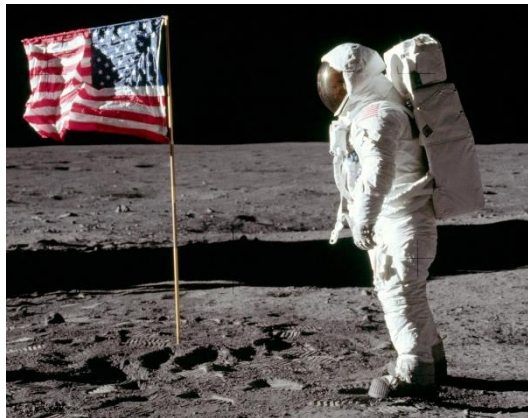
### Michael Collins (1930).

Michael Collins was an astronaut and the command pilot of the Apollo 11 mission. Michael never got to walk on the Moon. As pilot of the command module, Michael had to stay in the module to make sure that it was in the right place for Neil and Buzz to return from the Moon so they could all get back to Earth. Michael's first trip to space was on a mission called Gemini 10 where he completed a spacewalk.

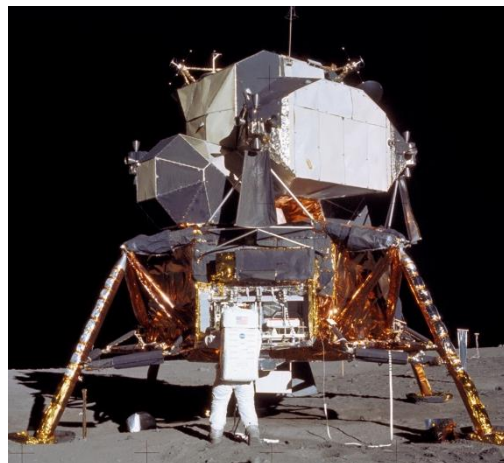
## Important Images:



The Saturn V rocket.



Neil Armstrong on the Moon.



The Lunar module.



The command module.