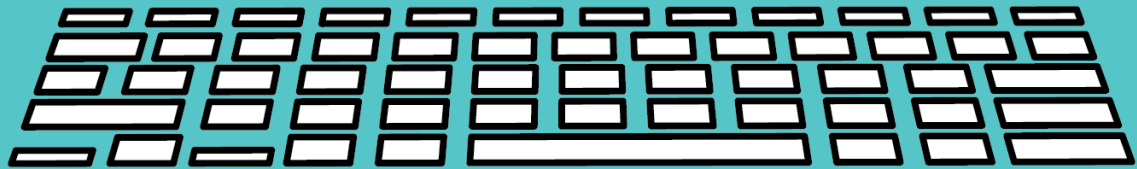
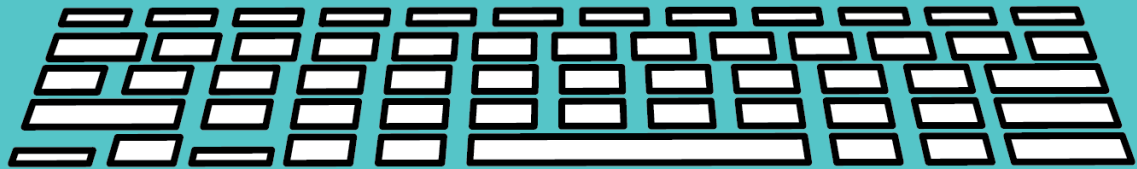




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Russians launch their first satellite?	
2. What was the Americans first satellite called?	
3. Who was the first American in space?	
4. What year did Americans launch their first satellite?	
5. Who was the first man to orbit the Earth?	
6. What year was NASA founded?	
7. What does the S in NASA stand for?	
8. What was the Russians first satellite called?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Russians launch their first satellite?		9. The Cold War lasted from roughly 1945 until ____.	
2. What was the Americans first satellite called?		10. On December 21, 1968, ____ 8 was launched.	
3. Who was the first American in space?		11. The Americans first space station was called ____.	
4. What year did Americans launch their first satellite?		12. Neil ____ "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for ____."	
5. Who was the first man to orbit the Earth?		13. John F. ____ was the U.S. president in 1961.	
6. What year was NASA founded?		14. ____ was the first man to walk on the moon.	
7. What does the S in NASA stand for?		15. The word sp____nik translates to "fellow ____".	
8. What was the Russians first satellite called?		16. John ____ was the first American to orbit the Earth.	



SPACERACE

The World War II war of superpowers between the West (the United States and Europe) and the East (Soviet Union). It lasted from approximately 1945 to 1991. Although never officially declared war, there were Proxy Wars (see the article) with the Arms Race and the Space Race.

The Space Race began as a competition between the two superpowers. Each country wanted the best science and technology. At first, the superpower wanted to send the first crewed spacecraft into space. The first one to do so, the outcome, the next milestone was to be the first to walk on the moon.

Once World War II was over, both the United States and the Soviet Union understood the importance of rockets. They had already developed the atomic bomb and other dangerous weapons. You can imagine how they would demonstrate a country's achievements in space as a result of the arms race. Scientists were in demand. In 1955, both countries announced their plans for launching satellites into orbit.

Each country wanted to prove it had the best scientists, technology, and economy. As a result, the Soviets used the announcement from the United States as an incentive and challenge. They even commissioned (paid) to get a satellite into space before the Americans.

On October 4, 1957, the Russians launched their first satellite into space. Their first successful satellite was called Sputnik I. Sputnik, in the Russian language, translated to "fellow traveler." The name Sputnik is now considered a synonym for the word "satellite." Sputnik's 23-inch diameter frame and 184 pounds orbited the Earth for three months. The space race score started with Soviet Union - 1, United States - 0.

Four months later, on February 1, 1958, Americans successfully launched its satellite called Explorer I into space. The Jupiter Project from the U.S. Army developed the satellite. Explorer I was significant because it was the first spacecraft to see the Van Allen radiation belt. After sending the Explorer I into space, NASA (National Space and Aeronautics and Space Administration) was founded on July 29, 1958. The score was now Soviet Union - 1, United States - 1. However, on April 12, 1961, the Soviets put Yuri Gagarin in space aboard the Vostok I. He was the first man to orbit the Earth. The score was now Soviet Union - 2, United States - 1.

Feeling the pressure, the United States established Project Mercury three weeks later. The Mercury Seven were seven men chosen to be part of Project Mercury: John Glenn Jr., Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Scott Carpenter, Leroy Gordon Cooper, Walter Schirra Jr., Alan Shepard Jr., and Donald "Deke" Slayton. Alan Shepard became the first American in space on May 5, 1961. However, his spacecraft did not orbit Earth. In July of 1961, Gus Grissom became the second American in space. He was the pilot for the Mercury-Redstone 4. He didn't orbit Earth, either. It wasn't until one year later, on February 20, 1962, that John Glenn orbited the Earth. His spacecraft was called the Friendship 7. It appears the Americans finally evened out the score, 2-2.

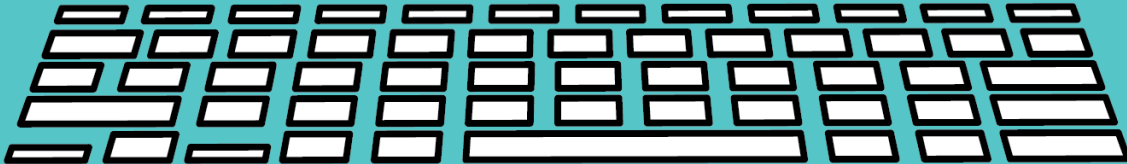
However, the United States was embarrassed (and angry), so they set out to win the race to the moon. President John F. Kennedy had already announced on May 25, 1961, that he wanted to be the first country to put a man on the moon. He said, "This nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before the decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the Earth." This led to the launch of the Apollo program and then the Gemini program. The Gemini program's mission was to create the technology needed for the moon spacecraft.

On December 16, 1968, Apollo 8 was launched. Jim Lovell, Frank Borman, and Bill Anders were the astronauts aboard. Apollo 8 was the first aircraft to leave Earth orbit, reach orbit to orbit the moon, and return to Earth. The space war between the Soviets and Americans now stood at Soviet Union - 2, United States - 2.

Finally, on July 16, 1969, Apollo 11 reached the moon. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins took three days to travel to the moon. On July 20, 1969, Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong stepped onto the Lunar module, which was named the Eagle. Neil Armstrong stepped out of the Eagle and became the first man to walk on the moon. He spoke the famous words, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

After this accomplishment, there was a mission to establish the first Space Stations. The first satellites were called satellites to help in space while conducting experiments on Earth. The Soviets established the first Space Station in 1971, called Salyut 1. The Americans launched their Space Station called Skylab in 1973.

Fortunately, relations improved between the Soviet Union and the Americans. On July 17, 1975, three American astronauts aboard the Apollo spacecraft linked with two cosmonauts from the Soviet Union in their Soyuz capsule.





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