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"We choose to go to the Moon"

By JOHN AITI Telegram Staff R EKENNEDY — Apolli ay, carrying three Am

The Race to the Moon

Humanity's sense of wonder, fascination and awe of space is as old as humanity itself. But our desire to explore the universe beyond the realms of earth did not take flight until the 1960s. Following John F. Kennedy's declaration that America would put a man on the Moon (and return him safely to Earth) by the end of the 1960s, NASA led the way, placing the USA firmly at the front of the global race to explore space.

Others may have ventured into the vacuum of space, but it was on the 20th of July 1969, that a human footprint first made contact with the surface of the Moon. The landing of the Apollo Lunar Lander was broadcast live to a global audience. It was a moment that captivated the world and changed space travel forever.





Did you know...

...it was a lingerie manufacturer who won the contract to develop the spacesuits worn by the crew of Apollo 11?

... the craft of 'weaving' by female factory workers inspired the core rope memory of the onboard guidance computer?

...And lift off!

A Pioneering Vehicle

The Apollo 11 Lunar Lander "Eagle" was an extraordinary vehicle, representing the first crewed vehicle to land anywhere beyond Earth, and the vehicle that brought the first man onto the Moon.

But more than that, the fragile-looking spacecraft represents humankind's curiosity, ingenuity, technological skill, determination and bravery. It illustrates how creative lateral thinking and perseverance can bring immense advances for the benefit of all mankind.



A Tribute to Creativity and Innovation

This LEGO[®] Creator Expert tribute to the Apollo 11 Lunar Lander represents something truly astonishing, an authentic human marvel. Even now, over 50 years later and with the many changes we have experienced in our lifetimes, this vehicle was part of the creative and technological drive to put a human past the comfort zone of our atmosphere. The Apollo 11 Lunar Lander allowed us to venture into the vast unknown of space and touchdown on the Moon, and that is truly astounding.





About NASA

In 1958, the National Aeronautics and Space Act was passed, expressing that "It is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind." As a result, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was founded over 60 years ago for the purpose of leading the peaceful exploration of space, making discoveries about the Earth, its solar system, and the universe.

Since then, NASA research has not only led to the exploration of space, it has made great advances in aviation, helped to develop a commercial space industry, enriched the US economy, created jobs, and strengthened national security.





It was after a series of earlier Mercury, Gemini and Apollo missions, as well as the work of thousands of expert scientists, engineers and astronauts, that Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed the Lunar Module on July 20th, 1969 and walked on the Moon. The entire program ran from 1961 to 1972 and set several human spaceflight milestones. Apollo 8 was the first manned spacecraft to orbit another celestial body, while the final Apollo 17 mission was the sixth Moon landing. The program was not only groundbreaking in terms of space exploration, it catalyzed technological development in avionics, telecommunications and computers.







"The Eagle has landed"

The Apollo 11 Mission Key Moments



July 16, 1969 - Apollo 11, the first manned space flight to land on the Moon, launched into space.

July 17, 1969 - Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin made their first TV transmission to Earth from space.

July 20, 1969 - Armstrong and Aldrin boarded the Lunar Lander "Eagle" and disengaged from the Apollo Command Module "Columbia."

The Lunar Lander touched down on the Moon in the "Sea of Tranquility."







The two astronauts spoke to President Richard M. Nixon from the Moon's surface. They spent 2.5 hours collecting samples, setting up equipment, taking pictures and leaving special items.

July 21, 1969 – After a rest period for the astronauts, the module ascended and returned to Command Module Columbia and docked, reuniting Armstrong and Aldrin with Collins. The Lunar Lander was then jettisoned into lunar orbit.

July 22, 1969 – On the way back to Earth, a midcourse correction and two more television transmissions were made.

July 24, 1969 – The Apollo 11 capsule and astronauts on board landed back on Earth, splashing down into the Pacific Ocean.



"That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind"

Get to Know Your Lunar Lander



LUNAR MODULE CONFIGURATION FOR INITIAL LUNAR LANDING



Lars Joe Hylding Design Manager Specialist

Facts from the LEGO[®] Designer

For both the actual Lunar Lander and our LEGO[®] tribute, blueprints like these are the beginning of every design process. This is how the design of the original module was translated into LEGO bricks.

The golden bricks represent the foil that the Lunar Lander was wrapped in, for thermal and micrometeoroid protection. The two main elements of the Lunar Lander are the ascent stage and the descent stage. On the ascent stage, among other things, I focused mostly on the "face" with the two windows and the door. The ascent stage has a lot of angles that I had to build in a more simplified way do to the scale. On the descent stage, among other things, I focused on capturing the octagon shape, the legs, and the shiny foil.



Splashdown!

Did you know...

...designed by MIT, the computer on board the Lunar Lander, the Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC), provided the guidance, navigation and control of the spacecraft. The computer's performance was comparable to first-generation home computers available in the late 1970s, but is similar to a simple calculator today.



We Came in Peace ...

Humankind's initial step on the surface of a celestial object was born out of a race to be the first; the Moon landing, made possible by the Lunar Lander, was a huge achievement for American technological pride and prowess, as well as a tremendous moment for all humanity.

John F. Kennedy's bold and ambitious call to action did not end with the successful Apollo 11 mission; it set off a new era for NASA and for humanity's exploration of the unknown. NASA's work today still focuses on technological innovation and discovery, pushing boundaries toward human exploration of the Moon and Mars, and reaching beyond to find the answer to the question, "Are we alone?"

What was Left Behind

Many things were left on the Moon after that initial landing by the Eagle. Part of the descending rocket for returning the astronauts back to Earth, as well as the laser reflector and the footprints of the two astronauts still remain on the moon.

They also left an Apollo 1 mission patch, a memorial bag with a gold replica of an olive branch as a traditional symbol of peace, and a silicon message disk with the goodwill statements of U.S. presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, and messages from leaders of 73 countries around the world.

Commemorative medallions were also left on the surface of the Moon, that honor the memories of the Apollo 1 astronauts who lost their lives in a launchpad fire, and two cosmonauts who also died in accidents. "To discover and expand knowledge for the benefit of humanity."


























































































































































The Lunar Lander carried both fuel and an oxidizer to ignite the hypergolic fuels, since it is not possible to use fuel without an oxidizer in space.















































































The camera in quadrant 4 filmed Armstrong as he climbed down the ladder and placed his foot on the moon.








































































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