

Timeline

4 th Oct 1957	The Sputnik 1 satellite was launched by the USSR on 4 October 1957. It was the first man-made object to leave the Earth's atmosphere.
28 th May 1959	First creatures (two monkeys) Able and Baker return alive from space.
12 th April 1961	Yuri Gagarin was the first man to travel to space.
16 th June 1963	Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to travel in space.
18 th March 1965	Russian cosmonaut Alexei Leonov carried out the first-ever spacewalk from the two-man Voskhod spacecraft.
20 th July 1969	Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the Moon.
19 th April 1971	Russia launched Salyut, the first space station.
7 th Feb 1984	Bruce McCandless became the first person to do a spacewalk without being attached to the spacecraft.
20 th Nov 1998	Construction of the ISS begins with the launch of its first module.
15 Dec 2015	Tim Peake became the first British ESA astronaut to travel in space

Important People

Nicolaus Copernicus	Nicolaus Copernicus explained that the sun is at the centre of the universe and we move around it along with all the other planets.
Johannes Kepler	Published his 3 rd law about planetary motion which also confirmed Copernicus' theory.
Galileo Galilei	Galileo published a book that stated that the heliocentric theory of Copernicus was correct.
Isaac Newton	Newton confirmed Kepler's planetary motion laws using his law of gravitation.
Edwin Hubble	In 1929, he discovered that the universe is expanding.
Albert Einstein	His theories on relativity highlighted the relationship between space, matter and energy.
Margaret Hamilton	Designed the software that helped the lunar module land in 1969.

Interesting Facts

- Space is completely silent because there is no atmosphere.
- In 3.75 billion years the Milky Way and Andromeda galaxies will collide.
- If two pieces of the same type of metal touch in space they will permanently bond because they have no air or water between the atoms.
- The footprints on the Moon will be there for 100 million years.
- There is a volcano on Mars three times the size of Everest . It is 600 km wide, 21 km high and is called Olympus Mons

Vocabulary

1	astronomer	A scientist who studies the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space.
2	celestial body	A natural <i>object</i> which is located outside of Earth's atmosphere, such as the Moon, the Sun, an asteroid, planet, or star.
3	constellation	Group of stars forming a recognisable pattern that is traditionally named after its apparent form or identified with a mythological figure.
4	Comet	An object that moves around the sun, usually at a great distance from it, that is seen on rare occasions from the earth as a bright line in the sky
5	dwarf planet	A round mass of metal and rock or gas, moving around the Sun or another star that is not large enough to be considered a planet.
6	galaxy	A galaxy is a collection of stars and planets that are held together by gravity.
7	geocentric	Any theory of the structure of the solar system (or the universe) in which Earth is assumed to be at the centre of it all.
8	heliocentric	Having or representing the sun as the centre, as in the accepted astronomical model of the solar system
9	orbit	To <i>orbit</i> is to follow a circular or elliptical path around a central body
10	solar system	the sun together with all the planets and other bodies that revolve around it