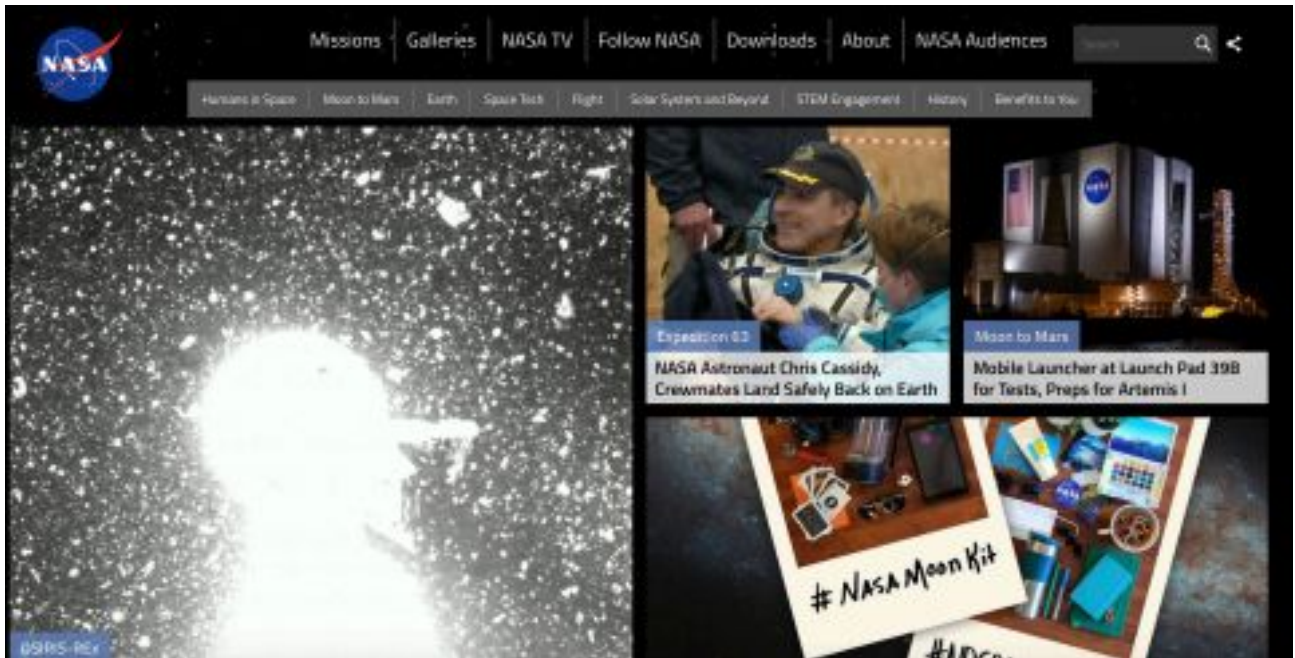


We choose to go to the moon

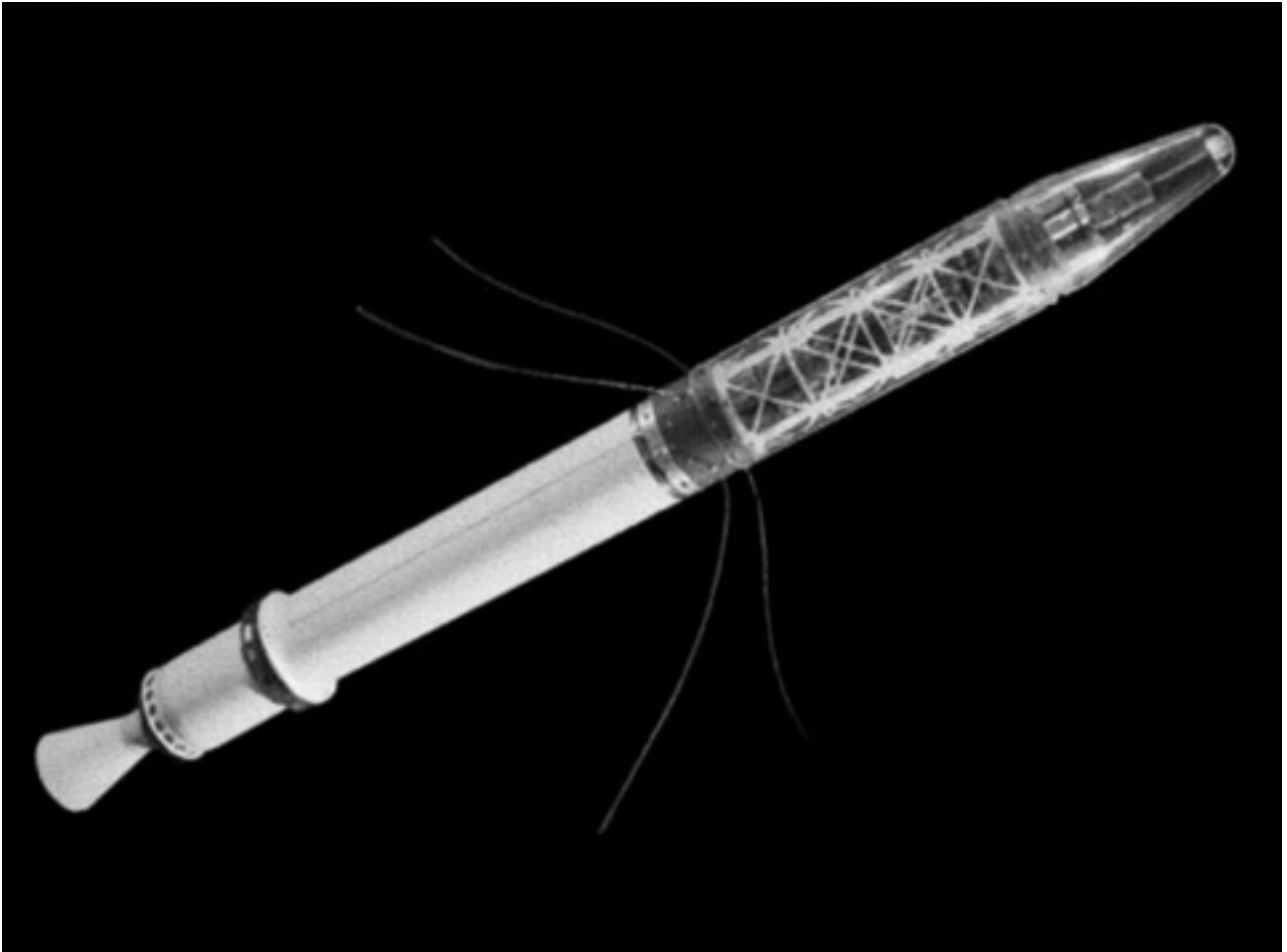
“How did NASA go to the moon in steps” by talking about Explorer 1 and Apollo Program

By



On July 29, 1958, the U.S. Congress passed legislation to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), an administrative scientific research institution of the federal government of the United States. NASA has sponsored space explorations in the human and mechanical fields, which have provide important information about the solar system and the universe. It has also launched a number of earth orbiting satellites, which plays a role in all aspects from weather forecasting to navigation to global communications.

Explorer 1: The First U.S. Satellite



(Image: © NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory)

The Explorer 1 satellite comes from the U.S. explorer program, which is the first successful plan to launch a satellite into space for US. It originated from the U.S. military's proposal to put a satellite into orbit during the International Geophysical Year (which ran from 1957-1958). The plan was rejected because the US Navy already had a forward plan. The Soviet Union rocketed Sputnik into space on Oct. 4, 1957. This was the first artificial satellite any nation sent out of the Earth. In order to catch up with the Soviet Union, the United States used the military plan as an emergency plan.

The launch of Explorer 1 also means that the space race has officially begun and science has entered the space age. This is a milestone in the US space science mission. The instruments carried by Explorer 1 made the first important scientific discovery in the space age, and discovered the Van Allen radiation belt around the earth, which is closely related to the survival of life on earth And this made a big contribution of the NASA establishment.

Apollo program



-Mission

-apollo 1

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For the future

Currently, NASA has 18 satellites observing the earth, and 36 are exploring the rest of the solar system. So far, the United States has successfully completed the manned mission to the moon, visited every planetary class object in the solar system, and Voyager 1 has entered interstellar space.

On the 60th anniversary of NASA's space exploration, we can trace back to the efforts of a

generation. At that time, human beings have almost never left the earth's atmosphere. Now, the atmosphere of the sun is within reach. The farthest satellite has entered the interstellar space. With more and more powerful telescope created, people will continue to grow from our home planet earth to distant interstellar space.

About the Author:

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