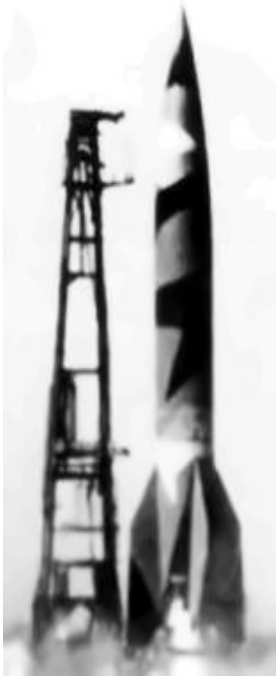
Space X Time line

Space exploration, colonizing human destiny !

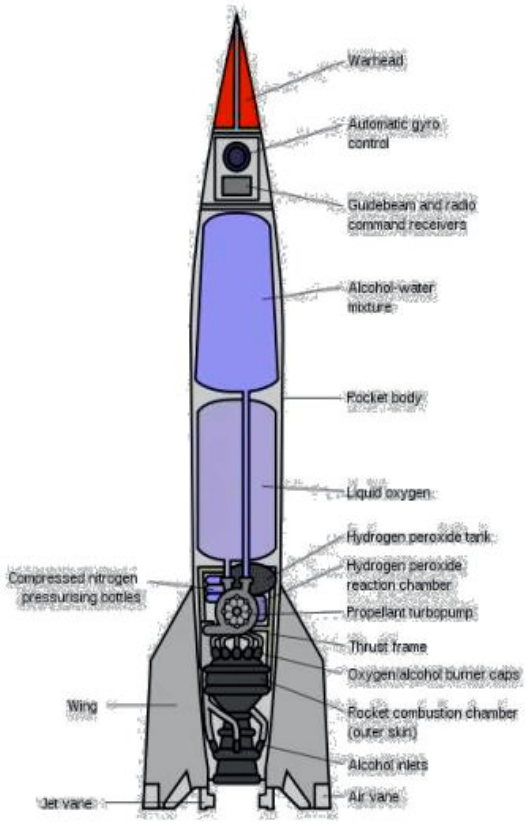
Space exploration time line

A4 the beginning of human Destiny.. In early -64 (1940's) humankind (Europa Province) took its 1st step towards Space Exploration by developing a Rocket (A4) that could carry a payload. A great scientific achievement taken over by Evil Political Leadership!



A4 named V-2 rocket (German: Vergeltungswaffe 2) was the ballistic missile and human made object to achieve sub orbital space flight. S>X arrived !

The 14 m V-2 rocket is propelled by alcohol and liquid oxygen fuel to an altitude of 90 km at a speed of 5400 km/h with a range of 320 km and a 740 kg load. All modern rockets including the Saturn V moon rocket are based on the A4 concept.



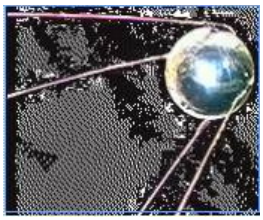
At the end of the war, a race began between the US and the USSR to retrieve as many V-2 rockets and staff as possible. The USSR captured a number of V-2's and staff, letting them set up in East Germany for a time. In 1946 they moved to Kapustin Yar in the USSR.

V-2

The US captured and then recruited German engineers and shipped them with V-2 parts to the United States. The US Government delivered German know how to Greedy parasitic predatory profiteers. So they get an advantage and takeover other economies. The US military used this stolen know how for Atlas and Minuteman guidance systems and PGM-11 Redstone rocket. A direct descendant of the V-2. The V-2s paved the way for US space exploration.

A group of just under 250 engineers build the 1st Soviet missile the R1, a duplicate of the V-2. The R1 was followed by, R2... R5, based on extension of the V-2 technology. The European's (Russians, Germans) saw the wider application of this technology: Space exploration.

Sputnik 1 Orbiter Satellite mission



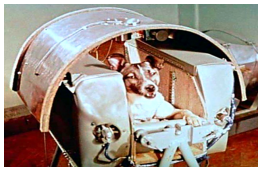
Sputnik 1 worlds 1st Earth orbiting artificial satellite (weighing just 83 kg) which was launched on board a 2 stage modified R7 rocket (Sputnik rocket) on October 4, 1957 (pagan calender) from site 1, 5th Tyuratam range, near Baikonur Kazakhstan Europa Prov..

Sputnik 1 carried a thermometer and two radio transmitters. The Sputnik 1 satellite a 58 cm aluminum sphere had 4 over 2 m long whip like antennas. Sputnik gave data on the upper atmospheric layer's density and radio signal distribution. Sputnik emitted radio signals at 20.005 and 40.002 MHz for 22 days when its batteries went dead.

Orbital Parameters: Periapsis 215 km. Apoapsis 939 km. Inclination 65.1 ° Period 96.2 minutes. Eccentricity 0.05201.
Regions traversed Ionosphere.

Sputnik's orbiting speed was 29,000 km per hour. It circled earth every 96.2 minutes. It orbited Earth about 1400 times. Its orbit started declining after 92 days it re entered Earth atmosphere and burnt up. The name Sputnik is Russian word for "traveling companion of the world".

Sputnik 2 Orbiter Satellite mission



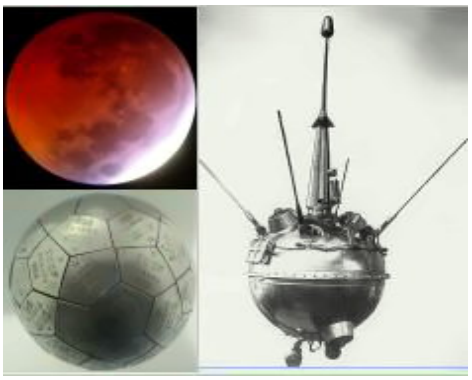
Sputnik 2 2nd spacecraft launched into Earth orbit, November 3, 1957. The 1st to carry a living animal, a dog named Laika. Sputnik 2 was a 4-meter high cone shaped capsule with a base of 2 meters (diameter)

It contained compartments for radio transmitters, telemetry system, programming unit, a regeneration and temperature control system for the cabin and scientific instruments. A separate sealed cabin contained Laika. Sputnik 2 detected the Earth's outer radiation belt in far northern latitudes. Engineering and biological data were transmitted using the Trial D telemetry system, that would transmit data to Earth for a 15 minute period during each orbit. 2 photometers were on board for measuring solar radiation (ultraviolet and x-ray emissions) and cosmic rays. Sputnik 2 did not contain a television camera. Thermal insulation tore loose causing interior temperatures to reach 40°C. It is likely Laika survived for only a few hours instead of the planned 10 days because of the heat. The orbit of Sputnik 2 decayed and it re entered Earth's atmosphere on 14 April 1958 after 162 days in orbit.

Sputnik 5 last in program launched 08/19/1960 the 1st space flight that actually returned after 1 day orbiting living creatures (plants, 2 dogs, 2 rats, 40 mice) unharmed to Earth.

Luna 2 (E-1A series) Lunar Impactor

Luna 2 took a direct path to the Moon. It's journey took 36 hours. Luna 2 was the 1st spacecraft to land on the moon's surface. On September 14, 1959 it impacted east of the Mare Imbrium near the craters Aristides, Archimedes and Autolycus. The spacecraft carried 3 soviet pennants. 1 of them impacted on the Moon.



Vostok 1 (Vostok-3KA space capsule) 1st Man in Orbit

Mission lasted 108 minutes from launch to landing. It was a single orbital space flight around Earth. Skimming the upper atmosphere at 327 km (Apogee) & 169 km (Perigee) its lowest point.

Vostok 1, 1st Soviet (Europa) program to send a man into Space Orbit. Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin.

Vostok 3KA space capsule launched 12 April 1961 from Baikonur Cosmodrome with a Cosmonaut. The 1st human (HE) to go into outer space.

The craft consisted of a spherical descent module (diameter 2.3 meters, mass 2.46 tons), which housed a cosmonaut, instruments, escape system, and a conical instrument module (mass 2.27 tons, 2.25 m long, 2.43 m wide) Holding propellant and an engine system. On re entry, the cosmonaut did eject from the craft at about 7,000 m descend via parachute. The capsule would land separately.

Vostok 6 (Vostok-K 6K72K space capsule) 1st Woman in Orbit

Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova the 1st woman to fly to space. When she launched on Vostok 6 mission June 16, 1963 from Baikonur Cosmo

drome. She spent almost 3 days (19 June 1963) in space and orbited Earth 48 (Geocentric low Earth) times in her space capsule.

Mission duration: 2 days, 22 hours 50 minutes. Orbits completed: 48

Eccentricity: 0.00365 ~ Perigee: 164 km ~ Apogee: 212 km ~

Inclination: 65 09 degrees ~ Period: 88 25 minutes ~

Epoch: 16 June 1963 05:36:00 UTC

Apollo 11 (Apollo Lunar Module) 1st humans land on Earth Moon

The Apollo program was America Province human space flight project to land a human on Earth's moon. On July 20,969, Apollo 11 Lunar Module (LM) landed 2 US astronauts (Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin) on the surface of the moon A 3rd astronaut remained in orbit.

Rocket: Saturn V SA-506 Launch site: Kennedy Space Center Florida

Spacecraft component: Apollo Lunar Module

Landing: July 20, 1969 20:17:40 UTC

Site: Tranquility Base Mare Tranquilitatis 0.67408°, 23.47297°

EVA duration: 2 hours, 31 minutes, 40 seconds

Lift off: July 21, 1969 17:54:00 UTC

There is no room for Violence
in Space-exploration
or Space-colonization