
Countdown To A Moon Launch Springer Praxis Books

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Countdown to the Moon Peachtree Publishers

It is the year 1568. Emperor Akbar is on the throne and all is well in Hindustan. Or is it? Meet Ash and Tara, two feisty kids who battle the vilest villains in Akbar's court. Devious minds are at work, planning to steal Akbar's precious emerald dagger, which the emperor believes brings him good luck. Ash and Tara, twin brother and sister, growing

up in a village across the Yamuna land up in Agra Fort and get to know of the conspiracy. Can they stop the ruthless Magesh and his accomplices from carrying out the plan? Or will they get framed for the theft and end up on the wrong side of the world's most powerful monarch? The breathless adventure twists and turns its way through the magnificent Agra Fort, the bylanes of medieval Agra and the dark, stormy forests across the Yamuna. Each story in the brand new Ash and Tara series will keep you engrossed till the final action-packed ending even as you get to know and love Akbar, Birbal, Ash, Tara and their friends like never before.

Preparing Apollo for Its Historic Journey Simon and Schuster

"Explores various perspectives on the Apollo 11 moon landing. The reader's choices reveal the historical details"--
Through the Glass Ceiling to the Stars Greenwood Publishing Group
A celebration of the ordinary men and women, from all walks of life, whose ingenuity, passion, and sacrifice helped the space program meet President Kennedy's challenge to land a man on the moon and return him safely to earth.

Countdown to a Moon Launch Roaring Brook Press

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • The riveting inside story of three heroic astronauts who took on the challenge of mankind's historic first mission to the Moon, from the bestselling author of *Shadow Divers*. "Robert Kurson tells the tale of Apollo 8 with novelistic detail and immediacy."—Andy Weir, #1 New York Times bestselling author of *The Martian* and *Artemis* By August 1968, the American space program was in danger of failing in its two most important objectives: to land a man on the Moon by President Kennedy's end-of-decade deadline, and to triumph over the Soviets in space. With its back against the wall, NASA made an almost unimaginable leap: It would scrap its usual methodical approach and risk everything on a sudden launch, sending the first men in history to the Moon—in just four months. And it would all happen at Christmas. In a year of historic violence and discord—the Tet Offensive, the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy, the riots at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago—the Apollo 8 mission would be the boldest, riskiest test of America's greatness under pressure. In this gripping insider account, Robert Kurson puts the focus on the three astronauts and their families: the commander, Frank Borman, a conflicted man on his final mission; idealistic Jim Lovell, who'd dreamed since boyhood of riding a rocket to the Moon; and Bill Anders, a young nuclear engineer and hotshot fighter pilot making his first space flight. Drawn from hundreds of hours of one-on-one interviews with the astronauts, their loved ones, NASA personnel, and myriad experts, and filled with vivid and unforgettable detail, *Rocket Men* is the definitive account of one of America's finest hours. In this real-life

thriller, Kurson reveals the epic dangers involved, and the singular bravery it took, for mankind to leave Earth for the first time—and arrive at a new world. "Rocket Men is a riveting introduction to the [Apollo 8] flight. . . . Kurson details the mission in crisp, suspenseful scenes. . . . [A] gripping book."—The New York Times Book Review

[Apollo and America's Moon Landing Program](#) Springer

Thousands of workers labored at Kennedy Space Center around the clock, seven days a week, for half a year to prepare a mission for the liftoff of Apollo 11. This is the story of what went on during those hectic six months. *Countdown to a Moon Launch* provides an in-depth look at the carefully choreographed workflow for an Apollo mission at KSC. Using the Apollo 11 mission as an example, readers will learn what went on day by day to transform partially completed stages and crates of parts into a ready-to-fly Saturn V. Firsthand accounts of launch pad accidents, near misses, suspected sabotage, and last-minute changes to hardware are told by more than 70 NASA employees and its contractors. A companion to *Rocket Ranch*, it includes many diagrams and photographs, some never before published, to illustrate all aspects of the process. NASA's groundbreaking use of computers for testing and advanced management techniques are also covered in detail. This book will demystify the question of how NASA could build and launch Apollo missions using 1960s technology. You'll discover that there was no magic involved – just an abundance of discipline, willpower, and creativity.

Space Launch Disaster iUniverse

For many, the moon landing was the defining event of the twentieth

century. So it seems only fitting that Norman Mailer—the literary provocateur who altered the landscape of American nonfiction—wrote the most wide-ranging, far-seeing chronicle of the Apollo 11 mission. A classic chronicle of America’s reach for greatness in the midst of the Cold War, *Of a Fire on the Moon* compiles the reportage Mailer published between 1969 and 1970 in *Life* magazine: gripping firsthand dispatches from inside NASA’s clandestine operations in Houston and Cape Kennedy; technical insights into the magnitude of their awe-inspiring feat; and prescient meditations that place the event in human context as only Mailer could. Praise for *Of a Fire on the Moon* “The gift of a genius . . . a twentieth-century American epic—a Moby Dick of space.”—New York “Mailer’s account of Apollo 11 stands as a stunning image of human energy and purposefulness. . . . It is an act of revelation—the only verbal deed to be worthy of the dream and the reality it celebrates.”—Saturday Review “A wild and dazzling book.”—The New York Times Book Review “Still the most challenging and stimulating account of [the] mission to appear in print.”—The Washington Post Praise for Norman Mailer “[Norman Mailer] loomed over American letters longer and larger than any other writer of his generation.”—The New York Times “A writer of the greatest and most reckless talent.”—The New Yorker “Mailer is indispensable, an American treasure.”—The Washington Post “A devastatingly alive and original creative mind.”—Life “Mailer is fierce, courageous, and reckless and nearly everything he writes has sections of headlong brilliance.”—The New York Review of Books “The largest mind and imagination [in modern] American literature . . . Unlike just about every American writer since Henry James, Mailer has managed to grow and become richer in wisdom with each new book.”—Chicago Tribune “Mailer is a master of his craft. His language carries you through the story like a leaf on a stream.”—The Cincinnati Post

Mission Moon John Wiley & Sons Incorporated

Three comprehensive official NASA documents chronicle the

epic December 1968 mission of Apollo 8, the first manned lunar orbit mission by Frank Borman, James Lovell, and Bill Anders. Two technical mission reports, the Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC) Apollo 8 Mission Report and the NASA Headquarters Mission Operation Report (MOR), provide complete details about every aspect of the mission. Apollo 8 MSC Mission Report: Mission description, pilots' report, lunar decent and ascent, communications, trajectory, command and service module performance, mission support performance, assessment of mission objectives, launch vehicle summary, anomaly summary (CSM, government furnished equipment), conclusions, vehicle descriptions. Apollo 8 MOR: Mission design and execution, spacecraft performance, flight anomalies, detailed objectives and experiments, launch countdown, detailed flight mission description, back contamination program, contingency operations, configuration differences, mission support, recovery support plan, flight crew, mission management responsibility, program management, abbreviations and acronyms. Apollo 8 Press Kit: Detailed preview from countdown to landing. The mission objectives for Apollo 8 included a coordinated performance of the crew, the command and service module, or CSM, and the support facilities. The mission also was to demonstrate translunar injection; CSM navigation, communications and midcourse corrections; consumable assessment; and passive thermal control. The detailed test objectives were to refine the systems and procedures relating to future lunar operations. All primary mission objectives and detailed test objectives were achieved. All launch vehicle and spacecraft systems performed according to plan. Engineering accomplishments included use of the ground network with

onboard navigational techniques to sharpen the accuracy of lunar orbit determination and the successful use of Apollo high-gain antenna -- a four-dish unified S-band antenna that deployed from the service module, or SM, after separation from the third stage. Mission Highlights Apollo 8 launched from Cape Kennedy on Dec. 21, 1968, placing astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell Jr. and William Anders into a 114 by 118 mile parking orbit at 32.6 degrees. During the second revolution, at two hours, 50 minutes ground elapsed time, the S-IVB third stage restarted for a five-minute, 17-second burn, initiating translunar coast. Following S-IVB/CSM separation at three hours, 21 minutes, a 1.5 feet per second radial burn of the SM reaction control engines was initiated to establish sufficient distance for S-IVB propellant dumping. Following the propellant dumping, which sent the stage into diverging trajectory and solar orbit, the separation distance still was deemed inadequate and a second SM reaction control burn of 7.7 feet per second was performed. The first midcourse correction occurred at about 10 hours, 55 minutes into the mission and provided a first check on the service propulsion system, or SPS, engine prior to committing spacecraft to lunar orbit insertion. The second and final midcourse correction prior to lunar orbit insertion occurred at 61 hours, 8 minutes, 54 seconds. Loss of signal occurred at 68 hours, 58 minutes, 45 seconds when Apollo 8 passed behind the moon. At that moment, NASA's three astronauts became the first humans to see the moon's far side. The first lunar orbit insertion burn, at 69 hours, 8 minutes, 52 seconds, lasted four minutes, two seconds and reduced the spacecraft's 8,400 feet per second velocity by 2,994 feet per second, resulting in an initial lunar orbit of 70 by 193 miles. The orbit circularized at 70 miles by the

second lunar orbit insertion burn of 135 feet per second, performed at the start of the third revolution, again on the back side of the moon, at 73 hours, 35 minutes, five seconds.

Moon Mission Silver Arrow

Three comprehensive official NASA documents - converted for accurate flowing-text e-book format reproduction - chronicle the incredible journey of Apollo 10, which tested the Lunar Module in lunar orbit for the first time, paving the way for the Apollo 11 landing mission. It was conducted by astronauts Stafford, Cernan, and Young in May 1969. Two technical mission reports, the Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC) Apollo Mission Report and the NASA Headquarters Mission Operation Report (MOR), provide complete details about every aspect of the mission. Apollo 10 MSC Mission Report: Mission description, pilots' report, communications, trajectory, command and service module performance, mission support performance, assessment of mission objectives, launch vehicle summary, anomaly summary (CSM, LM, government furnished equipment), conclusions, vehicle descriptions. Apollo 10 MOR: Mission design and execution, spacecraft performance, flight anomalies, detailed objectives and experiments, launch countdown, detailed flight mission description, back contamination program, contingency operations, configuration differences, mission support, recovery support plan, flight crew, mission management responsibility, program management, abbreviations and acronyms. Apollo 10 Press Kit: Detailed preview from countdown to landing. The Apollo 10 mission

encompassed all aspects of an actual crewed lunar landing, except the landing. It was the first flight of a complete, crewed Apollo spacecraft to operate around the moon. Objectives included a scheduled eight-hour lunar orbit of the separated lunar module, or LM, and descent to about nine miles off the moon's surface before ascending for rendezvous and docking with the command and service module, or CSM, in about a 70-mile circular lunar orbit. Pertinent data to be gathered in this landing rehearsal dealt with the lunar potential, or gravitational effect, to refine the Earth-based crewed spaceflight network tracking techniques, and to check out LM programmed trajectories and radar, and lunar flight control systems. Twelve television transmissions to Earth were planned. All mission objectives were achieved. Apollo 10 launched from Cape Kennedy on May 18, 1969, into a nominal 115-mile circular Earth-parking orbit at an inclination of 32.5 degrees. One-and-a-half orbits later, translunar injection occurred. The S-IVB fired to increase velocity from 25,593 to 36,651 feet per second on a free-return trajectory. Twenty-five minutes later, the CSM separated for transposition and docking with the LM, similar to the maneuver performed on Apollo 9. The orbital vehicle was comprised of the S-IVB stage, and its payload of the CSM, the LM and spacecraft-lunar module adapter, or SLA, shroud. The Apollo 10 crew members were Commander Thomas Stafford, Command Module Pilot John Young and Lunar Module Pilot Eugene Cernan. The first live color TV transmissions to Earth began three hours after launch when Apollo 10 was 3,570 miles from Earth and concluded when the spacecraft was 9,428 miles away. The transmission showed the docking process and the interior of the CSM. About four hours after launch, Apollo 10 separated from the S-IVB stage, which was followed by another telecast from 14,625 miles out. A third TV transmission of pictures of Earth was made from 24,183 miles out, and a fourth telecast of the Earth was made from 140,000 miles. The LM flew over Landing Site 2 in the Sea of Tranquility. During this run, the LM landing radar was tested for altitude functioning, providing both "high gate" and "low gate" data.

The Flight of Apollo 11 Countdown to a Moon Launch Preparing Apollo for Its Historic Journey
LONGLISTED FOR THE NATIONAL BOOK AWARD • YALSA EXCELLENCE IN NONFICTION FINALIST • A ROBERT F. SIBERT HONOR BOOK This beautifully illustrated, oversized guide to the people and technology of the moon landing by award-winning author/illustrator John Rocco (illustrator of the Percy Jackson series) is a must-have for space fans, classrooms, and tech geeks. Everyone knows of Neil Armstrong's famous first steps on the moon. But what did it really take to get us there? The Moon landing is one of the most ambitious, thrilling, and dangerous ventures in human history. This exquisitely researched and illustrated book tells the stories of the 400,000 unsung heroes--the engineers, mathematicians, seamstresses, welders, and factory workers--and their innovations and life-changing technological leaps forward that allowed NASA to achieve this unparalleled accomplishment. From the shocking launch of the Russian satellite Sputnik to the

triumphant splashdown of Apollo 11, Caldecott Honor winner John Rocco answers every possible question about this world-altering mission. Each challenging step in the space race is revealed, examined, and displayed through stunning diagrams, experiments, moments of crisis, and unforgettable human stories. Explorers of all ages will want to pore over every page in this comprehensive chronicle detailing the grandest human adventure of all time!

Gateway to the Moon Penguin UK

Three comprehensive official NASA documents chronicle the vital first manned test flight of the Apollo lunar module, Apollo 9, conducted by astronauts McDivitt, Scott, and Schweickart in early 1969. Two technical mission reports, the Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC) Apollo Mission Report and the NASA Headquarters Mission Operation Report (MOR), provide complete details about every aspect of the mission. Apollo 9 MSC Mission Report: Mission description, pilots' report, communications, trajectory, command and service module performance, mission support performance, assessment of mission objectives, launch vehicle summary, anomaly summary (CSM, LM, government furnished equipment), conclusions, vehicle descriptions. Apollo 9 MOR: Mission design and execution, spacecraft performance, flight anomalies, detailed objectives and experiments, launch countdown, detailed flight mission description, back contamination program, contingency operations, configuration differences, mission support, recovery support plan, flight crew, mission

management responsibility, program management, abbreviations and acronyms. Apollo 9 Press Kit: Detailed preview from countdown to landing. Apollo 9 was the first manned flight of the lunar module and was conducted to qualify this portion of the spacecraft for lunar operations. The crew members were James A. McDivitt, Commander; David R. Scott, Command Module Pilot; and Russell L. Schweikart, Lunar Module Pilot. The primary objectives of the mission were to evaluate crew operation of the lunar module and to demonstrate docked vehicle functions in an earth orbital mission, thereby qualifying the combined spacecraft for lunar flight. Lunar module operations included a descent engine firing while docked with the command module, a complete rendezvous and docking profile, and, with the vehicle unmanned, an ascent engine firing to propellant depletion. Combined spacecraft functions included command module docking with the lunar module (after transposition), spacecraft ejection from the launch vehicle, five service propulsion firings while docked, a docked descent engine firing, and extravehicular crew operations from both the lunar and command modules. These primary objectives were all satisfied. All spacecraft systems operated satisfactorily in performing the mission as planned. The thermal response of both spacecraft remained within expected ranges for an earth orbital flight, and consumable usages were maintained within acceptable limits. Management of the many complex systems of both spacecraft by the crew was very effective, and

communications quality was generally satisfactory. The space vehicle was launched from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, at 11:00:00 a.m. e.s.t., on March 3, 1969. Following a normal launch phase, the S-IVB stage inserted the spacecraft into an orbit of 102.3 by 103.9 nautical miles. After the post-insertion checkout was completed, the command and service modules were separated from the S-IVB, transposed, and docked with the lunar module. The docked spacecraft were ejected from the S-IVB at 4:08:06. *Apollo and America's Moon Landing Program: Apollo 8 Official NASA Mission Reports and Press Kit - the Epic 1968 First Flight to the Moon by Borman, Lovell and Anders* Kids Can Press Ltd

Three comprehensive official NASA documents chronicle the amazing journey of Apollo 12, which performed the second manned lunar landing in November 1969. It was conducted by astronauts Conrad, Gordon, and Bean. Two technical mission reports, the Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC) Apollo Mission Report and the NASA Headquarters Mission Operation Report (MOR), provide complete details about every aspect of the mission. Apollo 12 MSC Mission Report: Mission description, pilots' report, communications, trajectory, command and service module performance, mission support performance, assessment of mission objectives, launch vehicle summary, anomaly summary (CSM, LM, government furnished equipment), conclusions, vehicle descriptions. Apollo 12 MOR: Mission design and execution, spacecraft performance, flight anomalies,

detailed objectives and experiments, launch countdown, detailed flight mission description, back contamination program, contingency operations, configuration differences, mission support, recovery support plan, flight crew, mission management responsibility, program management, abbreviations and acronyms. Apollo 12 Press Kit: Detailed preview from countdown to landing. The Apollo 12 mission provided a wealth of scientific information in this significant step of detailed lunar exploration. The emplaced experiments, with an expected equipment operation time of 1 year, will enable scientific observations of the lunar surface environment and determination of structural perturbations. This mission demonstrated the capability for a precision landing, a requirement for proceeding to more specific and rougher lunar surface locations having particular scientific interest. The space vehicle, with a crew of Charles Conrad, Jr., Commander; Richard F. Gordon, Command Module Pilot; and Alan L. Bean, Lunar Module Pilot; was launched from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, at 11:22:00 a.m. e.s.t. (16:22:00 G.m.t.) November 14, 1969. The activities during earth-orbit checkout, translunar injection, and translunar coast were similar to those of Apollo 11, except for the special attention given to verifying all spacecraft systems as a result of lightning striking the space vehicle at 36.5 seconds and 52 seconds. A non-free-return translunar trajectory profile was used for the first time in the Apollo 12 mission. The spacecraft was inserted into a 168.8- by 62.6-mile lunar orbit at about 83-1/2 hours. Two

revolutions later a second maneuver was performed to achieve a 66.1- by 54.3-mile orbit. The initial checkout of lunar module systems during translunar coast and in lunar orbit was satisfactory. At about 104 hours, the Commander and the Lunar Module Pilot entered the lunar module to prepare for descent to the lunar surface.

Go for the Moon Simon & Schuster

This official NASA document provides the complete transcription of the historic Apollo 11 post-flight debriefing given by astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins on July 31, 1969. Every aspect of the incredible adventure is discussed - from moonwalking to personal hygiene issues, launch through landing. This is an invaluable addition to the ebook library of anyone interested in the Apollo moon landings. Contents: Suiting and Ingress * Status Checks and Countdown * Powered Flight * Earth Orbit and Systems Checkout * TLI through S-IVB Closeout * Translunar Coast * LOI through Lunar Module Activation * Lunar Module Checkout through Separation * DOI through Touchdown * Lunar Surface * CSM Circumlunar Operations * Lift-Off, Rendezvous and Docking * Lunar Module Jettison through TEI * Transearth Coast * Entry * Landing and Recovery * Geology and Experiments * Command Module Systems Operations * Lunar Module Systems Operations * Miscellaneous Systems, Flight Equipment and GFE * Visual Sightings * Pre-mission Planning * Mission Control * Training * Human Factors * Miscellaneous * Concluding Comments At 10:56 P.M. EDT, Sunday, July 20. Astronaut Neil A.

Armstrong, spacecraft commander of Apollo 11, set foot on the moon. His descent from the lowest rung of the ladder which was attached to a leg of the lower stage of the Lunar Module (LM), to the footpad, and then to the surface of earth's only natural satellite constituted the climax of a national effort that began in 1961. It was an effort that involved, at its peak, more than 300,000 people in industry, the universities and in government. As he took his epochal step, Armstrong commented "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for Mankind." Sharing this electric moment with Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, the LM pilot, were an estimated half-billion TV watchers in most of the earth's nations. As the astronaut descended the ladder, he pulled a "D" ring that deployed a black and white television camera which was focused to record the event. Framed by parts of the LM's under-carriage, Armstrong's heavily-booted left foot descended across millions of TV tubes until his boot sole made contact.

Bringing Columbia Home Enslow Pub Incorporated

A unique look at the successful Ñ though nearly disastrous Ñ Apollo 11 moon landing! In a riveting narrative told from the astronautsÕ points of view, readers get to relive every step of Apollo 11Õs 1969 mission Ñ from ignition to moon walk to splashdown Ñ including the nail-biting (and relatively unknown) crucial moments when it came close to failure. And, setting this book apart, each step is linked to the innovations and discoveries from the past four centuries that made it possible. ItÕs a fascinating new perspective on

an epic journey Ñ and how STEM set it in motion! Readers better fasten their seat belts, theyÕre in for the ride of a lifetime!

The People, Technology, and Daring Feats of Science Behind Humanity's Greatest Adventure Capstone Classroom

Examines the history of NASA's shuttle program, its missions, and its impending demise in a behind-the-scenes view of what was once the cornerstone of the U.S. space program.

Countdown! Springer

Three comprehensive official NASA documents chronicle the incredible flight of Apollo 13, which returned safely to Earth after aborting its planned lunar landing in April 1970. (Please note that due to space constraints, the Cortright Apollo 13 Review Board report is available as a separate ebook.) Two technical mission reports, the Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC) Apollo Mission Report and the NASA Headquarters Mission Operation Report (MOR), provide complete details about every aspect of the mission. Apollo 13 MSC Mission Report: Mission description, pilots' report, communications, trajectory, command and service module performance, mission support performance, assessment of mission objectives, launch vehicle summary, anomaly summary (CSM, LM, government furnished equipment), conclusions, vehicle descriptions. Apollo 13 MOR: Mission design and execution, spacecraft performance, flight anomalies, detailed objectives and experiments, launch countdown, detailed flight mission description, back contamination program, contingency operations, configuration differences, mission support, recovery support plan, flight crew, mission management responsibility, program management, abbreviations and acronyms. Apollo 13 Press Kit: Detailed preview from countdown to landing. The Apollo 13 mission, planned as a lunar landing in the Fra Mauro area, was aborted because of an abrupt loss of service module cryogenic oxygen associated with a fire in one of the two tanks at approximately

56 hours. The lunar module provided the necessary support to sustain a minimum operational condition for a safe return to earth. A circumlunar profile was executed as the most efficient means of earth return, with the lunar module providing power and life support until transfer to the command module just prior to entry. Although the mission was unsuccessful as planned, a lunar flyby and several scientific experiments were completed. The space vehicle, with a crew of James A. Lovell, Commander; Fred W. Haise, Jr., Lunar Module Pilot; and John L. Swigert, Jr., Command Module Pilot; was launched from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, at 2:13:00 p.m. e.s.t. (19:13:00 G.m.t.) April 11, 1970. Two days before launch, the Command Module Pilot, as a member of the Apollo 13 backup crew, was substituted for his prime crew counterpart, who was exposed and found susceptible to rubella (German measles). During S-II stage boost, an automatic shutdown of the center engine occurred because of a divergent dynamic structural condition associated with that engine. At approximately 56 hours, the pressure in cryogenic oxygen tank 2 began to rise at an abnormally high rate and, within about 100 seconds, the tank abruptly lost pressure. The loss of oxygen and primary power in the service module required an immediate abort of the mission. The crew powered up the lunar module, and the first maneuver following the incident was made with the descent propulsion system to place the spacecraft once again on a free-return trajectory. A second maneuver performed with the descent engine 2 hours after passing pericynthion reduced the transearth transit time and moved the earth landing point from the Indian Ocean to the South Pacific. Two small transearth midcourse corrections were required prior to entry. The lunar module was jettisoned 1 hour before entry, which was performed nominally using the primary guidance and navigation system. Landing occurred at 142:54:41 within sight of the recovery ship. The landing point was reported as 21 degrees 38 minutes 24 seconds south latitude and 165 degrees 21 minutes 42 seconds west longitude. The crew were retrieved and aboard the recovery ship

within 45 minutes after landing.

Building the Kennedy Space Center Launch Complex Random House

“An extraordinary delight for a reader of any age.” —The New York Times Book Review Brian Floca explores Apollo 11’s famed moon landing with this newly expanded edition of *Moonshot!* Simply told, grandly shown, and now with eight additional pages of brand-new art and more in-depth information about the historic moon landing, here is the flight of Apollo 11. Here for a new generation of readers and explorers are the steady astronauts clicking themselves into gloves and helmets, strapping themselves into sideways seats. Here are their great machines in all their detail and monumentality, the ROAR of rockets, and the silence of the Moon. Here is a story of adventure and discovery—a story of leaving and returning during the summer of 1969, and a story of home, seen whole, from far away.

Moonshot Page Street Publishing

A Behind-the-Scenes Look At NASA’s incredible Journey to the Moon Space journalist and insider Nancy Atkinson weaves together the riveting story of NASA’s mission to complete “the greatest adventure on which humankind ever embarked.” This incredible account is a keepsake celebrating some of the most important and dramatic events in modern history. Told through over 60 personal interviews and oral histories, as well as personal photographs, this tribute to the men and women who made the Apollo 11 mission a reality chronicles the highs and lows that accompanied the race to the Moon: the devastating flash fire that killed the crew of Apollo 1; the awe of those who saw their years-in-the-making contributions to space exploration blast off from Cape Canaveral; the knuckle-

biting descent of Apollo 11 to the lunar surface; a near-catastrophic event on the crew’s flight home; the infectious excitement and jubilation across the world after the astronauts returned safely to Earth. These little-known stories of the dedicated engineers, mathematicians and scientists in the 1960s reveal the “hows” of the Apollo missions and bring to life the wonder and excitement of humanity’s first steps on the Moon.

Moonport Simon and Schuster

Powerful free verse and stunning illustrations tell the true story of the American effort to land the first man on the Moon. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy announced that the United States would try to land a man on the Moon by the end of the decade. During the two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine days that followed his speech, eighteen astronauts climbed into spaceships; three of them died before even leaving the ground. Eight rockets soared into space. And four hundred thousand people—engineers, technicians, scientists, mathematicians, and machinists—joined Project Apollo in hopes of making the dream a reality. Award-winning author and former mechanical engineer Suzanne Slade joins up with New York Times best-selling illustrator Thomas Gonzalez to tell the powerful story of the successes, failures, triumphs, tragedies, and lessons learned from Apollos 1 through 10 that led to the first Moon landing.

The Nuts and Bolts of the Apollo Moon Program at Kennedy Space Center The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

Countdown to a Moon Launch
Preparing Apollo for Its Historic Journey
Springer

*Apollo 13 Official NASA Mission Reports and Press Kit -
April 1970 Aborted Third Lunar Landing Attempt
"Successful Failure" - Lovell, Haise, and Swigert*
Random House

Written and illustrated by Chris Gall, *Go for the Moon!* captures the fascinating detail and inspiring adventure of the moon landing. It is a captivating celebration of one of humankind's greatest technical achievements and most extraordinary feats of exploration. The Apollo 11 astronauts have prepared carefully for their attempt to be the first men to land on the moon. The young narrator of this book has prepared carefully, too: he explains the design of the spacecraft, the flight from the earth to the moon, and the drama of touching down--while shadowing the astronaut's voyage with one of his own.