

Space conquest in 15 milestones (explanations)

1. Sputnik 1 — 1957

- First artificial satellite.
- Launched by the Soviet Union.
- Proved that objects could be placed into orbit.
- Started the Space Race.
- Marked the beginning of the Space Age.
- Observed distant galaxies and nebulae.
- Helped measure the expansion of the universe.
- Improved our understanding of stars and galaxies.
- Made space science accessible to the public through iconic images.

2. Yuri Gagarin — 1961

- First human in space.
- First human to orbit Earth.
- Flew aboard Vostok 1.
- Demonstrated that humans could survive spaceflight.
- Made human space exploration possible on a new scale.

3. Apollo 11 — 1969

- First crewed Moon landing.
- Neil Armstrong became the first person on the Moon.
- Demonstrated extraordinary engineering and navigation.
- Returned lunar samples to Earth.
- Proved that humans could explore another world.

4. Voyager 1 — 1977

- Explored Jupiter and Saturn.
- Revealed new information about the outer planets and their moons.
- Continues operating far from Earth.
- Entered interstellar space.
- Demonstrates the extraordinary longevity of scientific missions.

5. Space Shuttle — 1981

- Introduced reusable orbital spacecraft.
- Carried astronauts and satellites.
- Enabled the Hubble servicing missions.
- Contributed to the construction of the ISS.
- Advanced the idea of reusable space transportation.

6. Hubble Space Telescope — 1990

- Major NASA–ESA collaboration.

7. International Space Station — 1998

- Permanent laboratory in low Earth orbit.
- Built through international cooperation.
- Enables long-duration human research.
- Studies biology, physics, and human health in microgravity.
- Serves as a testbed for future deep-space missions.

8. Spirit & Opportunity — 2004

- Explored the Martian surface.
- Found evidence of ancient liquid water.
- Operated far longer than originally expected.
- Demonstrated the value of robotic exploration.
- Changed our understanding of Mars' geological history.

9. SpaceX — 2002–Today

- Founded with the goal of reducing launch costs.
- Made orbital rocket booster reuse practical.
- Developed commercial crew transportation.
- Expanded the scale of commercial space activity.
- Is developing Starship for future deep-space missions.

10. Curiosity — 2012

- Successfully landed a large rover on Mars.
- Used the innovative Sky Crane landing system.
- Found evidence of an ancient habitable environment.
- Studies Martian rocks, soil, atmosphere, and climate.
- Helps prepare the scientific groundwork for future human missions.

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11. Rosetta & Philae — 2014

- First mission to orbit a comet.
- Philae became the first probe to land on a comet.
- Studied the composition of comet 67P.
- Investigated material left over from the Solar System's formation.
- Demonstrated precision navigation and international scientific cooperation.

12. Perseverance — 2021

- Searches for signs of ancient microbial life.
- Explores Jezero Crater.
- Collects and stores rock samples.
- Supports the future Mars Sample Return concept.
- Carried Ingenuity, the first powered aircraft to fly on another planet.

13. James Webb Space Telescope — 2021

- Collaboration between NASA, ESA, and CSA.
- Observes some of the earliest galaxies.
- Studies how stars and planetary systems

form.

- Analyzes atmospheres of distant exoplanets.
- Extends humanity's ability to observe the deep universe.

14. Chandrayaan-3 — 2023

- India's successful lunar landing mission.
- Landed near the Moon's south polar region.
- Demonstrated India's growing space capabilities.
- Studied the lunar surface and environment.
- Expanded international interest in lunar exploration.

15. Artemis & the New Lunar Era — 2022–Today

- Designed to return humans to the Moon.
- Develops new spacecraft and lunar exploration systems.
- Encourages international and commercial partnerships.
- Aims toward a more sustained human presence beyond Earth.
- Helps prepare for future human missions to Mars.