

During Eisenhower's second term, outer space had become an arena for U.S.-Soviet competition. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik – an artificial satellite – thereby demonstrating it could build more powerful rockets than the United States. The United States launched its first satellite, Explorer I, in 1958. But three months after Kennedy became president, the USSR put the first man in orbit. Kennedy responded by committing the United States to land a man on the moon and bring him back "before this decade is out." With Project Mercury in 1962, John Glenn became the first U.S. astronaut to orbit the Earth.

After Kennedy's death, President Lyndon Johnson enthusiastically supported the space program. In the mid-1960s, U.S. scientists developed the two-person Gemini spacecraft. Gemini achieved several firsts, including an eight-day mission in August 1965 –

the longest space flight at that time – and in November 1966, the first automatically controlled reentry into the Earth's atmosphere. Gemini also accomplished the first manned linkup of two spacecraft in flight as well as the first U.S. walks in space.

The three-person Apollo spacecraft achieved Kennedy's goal and demonstrated to the world that the United States had surpassed Soviet capabilities in space. On July 20, 1969, with hundreds of millions of television viewers watching around the world, Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.

Other Apollo flights followed, but many Americans began to question the value of manned space flight. In the early 1970s, as other priorities became more pressing, the United States scaled down the space program. Some Apollo missions were scrapped; only one of two proposed Skylab space stations was built.

Directions: Read the passage above, then answer the questions below.

1. What became an area for U.S.-Soviet competition during Eisenhower's second term?

2. When did the Soviet Union launch Sputnik?

3. Who was the first U.S. astronaut to orbit the earth, in 1962?

4. Describe the achievements of Gemini spacecraft.

5. Describe the July 20, 1969, achievements of the U.S. space program.

6. What happened to the space program in the 1970s?

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Source: Library of Congress, President John F. Kennedy, delivered in person before a joint session of Congress, May 25, 1961.

"...Finally, if we are to win the battle that is now going on around the world between freedom and tyranny, the dramatic achievements in space which occurred in recent weeks should have made clear to us all, as did the Sputnik in 1957, the impact of this adventure on the minds of men everywhere, who are attempting to make a delimitation of which road they should take. Since early in my term, our efforts in space have been under review. With the advice of the Vice President, who is Chairman of the National Space Council, we have examined where we are strong and where we are not, where we may succeed and where we may not. Now it is time to take longer strides—time for a great new American enterprise—time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on Earth.

First, I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish..."

## Questions:

1.) What is the main idea of the primary source?

2.) Imagine you were a reporter who had the opportunity to sit down and interview President Kennedy. What are two to three questions that you would ask him regarding his feelings towards the space program?

3.) Do you agree or disagree with JFK's position that "No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space..." than placing a man on the moon and securing his return? \*Please explain why you have taken that position