

Earth and Science – Knowledge Organiser

Neil Armstrong (1930–2012) was an American astronaut who is famous for being the first person to walk on The Moon.

He went to the moon as the Commander of a NASA (the American Space Agency) mission called 'Apollo 11.'

Joining him on the mission were two other astronauts – **Buzz Aldrin** and **Michael Collins**. Buzz Aldrin was the second man on The Moon.

As he set foot on the moon, he is famous for saying the words **"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."**

Before he became an astronaut, he was **test pilot** who tried out many different kinds of planes.

A photograph of Neil Armstrong from April 1969.



Solar System Missions

1	Sputnik 1	The first man-made satellite to orbit the Earth, launched by the Soviet Union in 1957.
2	Mars Landers and Rovers	First launched in 1975 with plans to launch again in 2020 as part of the mission to get man on mars by 2030.
3	Galileo	Launched 1989 exploring Jupiter and its moons.
4	Hubble Telescope	Launched 1990 - captured images of both our own and distant galaxies.
5	Cassini	Launched 1997 - exploring Saturn and its rings.

Humans in space

1	Laika	The first animal in space was a dog aboard Sputnik 2 in 1957.
2	Yuri Gagarin	First human in space 1961, aboard the Vostok 1.
3	Neil Armstrong	First person on the moon in 1969 aboard Apollo 11.
4	International Space Station (ISS)	Collaboration launched in 1998.

Design technology Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Orrery	a clockwork model of the solar system, or of just the sun, earth, and moon.
Linear	arranged in or extending along a straight or nearly straight line.
Motion	the action or process of moving or being moved.
Mechanisms	a system of parts working together in a machine; a piece of machinery.
Cams	a projection on a rotating part in machinery, designed to make sliding contact with another part while rotating and impart reciprocal or variable motion to it.

Term	Definition
Star	A burning mass of gas that makes heat and light energy (E.g. the sun).
Planet	An astronomical object that orbits a star and does not emit its own light. It can be terrestrial (dense and rocky) or Jovian (gas giant).
Gravity	The force that attracts an object towards a larger object.
Solar System	A star with objects (such as planets) revolving around it.
Light-year	The distance light travels in a year (=9.46 trillion km).
Galaxy	An extremely large group of stars and planets that extends over many billions of light-years , held together by gravity (E.g. Milky Way and Andromeda).
Universe	All of space and everything in it (including stars , planets and galaxies).
Satellite	An object either natural (E.g. a moon) or man-made, that orbits around a planet .
Orbit	A curved path of a planet , satellite or spacecraft around an object such as the sun due to the attraction of gravity .
Vacuum	A space with no air.
Asteroid	Irregularly shaped rock that orbits the sun, mostly occurring in the asteroid belt.
Meteor	A mass of rock that burns after entering the Earth's atmosphere (meteorite when the rock has cooled on Earth)
Comet	A mass of ice and dust that has a long, luminous tail of gas.
NASA	The National Aeronautics and Space Administration – a US agency responsible for the exploration and study of space.
Astronomy	The branch of science that deals with space and the physical universe as a whole.

