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AP Language and Composition

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Triumph and Tragedy of USA's Space Program: An Annotated Bibliography

“Splat!” *Air & Space Smithsonian*, vol. 27, no. 6, Dec. 2012, p. 84.

EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/

login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=83762541&site=ehost-live.

In the article, the author provides details mainly about the Ranger missions ran by NASA to explore the moon. This article is connected to the theme of Triumph and Tragedy as it represents a triumph for NASA as it was able to challenge the USSR's space program during the space race. NASA launched the Ranger missions as a direct response to the USSR's Luna missions. The Ranger Program consisted of a series of probes whose objective was to take close range images of the lunar surface. Of course, this article would be included into the project with the purpose of showcasing America's response to Russia's advancement in rocket technology which directly plays a part in the space race. However, this would also be used for showcasing the technical difficulties that NASA had on being able to build a rocket to send a probe to examine the lunar surface.

Bisney, John and J. L. Pickering. *Spaceshots and Snapshots of Projects Mercury and Gemini : A Rare Photographic History*. University of New Mexico Press, 2015. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/

login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1242779&site=ehost-live.

This eBook tells the story of Project Mercury and Project Gemini and the start of the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States. The author goes into detail about what it took to be the first American in space,

whose name is Alan B. Shepard. The author documents how Alan Shepard flew 116 miles over the Earth using a modified ballistic missile that had been slightly tailored for manned space flight by replacing the nuclear bomb on the rocket with a capsule big enough to fit one person. This eBook sheds some light on the details of the early history of the United States Space Program, which had been affectionately named NASA. The eBook helps support my argument by providing information on how the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States had started.

Budiansky, Stephen. "The Scientist Who Survived the Gulag to Launch Sputnik." *World War II*, vol. 24, no. 6, Mar. 2010, p. 21. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=48077108&site=ehost-live.

The article details the background of Sergei Korolev who was the Soviet Union's leading rocket engineer. Sergei Korolev was the engineer who coordinated and directed most of the Soviet Union's space program's missions to achieve incredible milestones during the start of the space race. The details of Sergei Korolev's background the article provides plays a significant role in the project's recurring theme of Triumph and Tragedy as Sergei Korolev was the person who effectively started the space race. During the space race, Sergei Korolev posed as a rival to America's leading rocket engineer, even though both individuals have the same inspiration and same dream. The article will be used in the project to give an insight behind the Soviet rocket engineer who made Soviet Russia a key competitor against the United States during the space race. The inclusion of Sergei Korolev's background into the project would help the audience better understand Sergei Korolev's difficult past and how it affected his passion for spaceflight and rocket engineering.

DeGroot, Gerard. "The Dark Side of the Moon." *History Today*, vol. 57, no. 3, Mar. 2007, p. 11. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ulh&AN=24441837&site=ehost-live.

This article provides an insight behind John F. Kennedy's speech in order to prove that his goals for landing Americans on the moon had political roots. This plays an important piece in the theme of Triumph and Tragedy as it marked an official goal for the United States to ultimately beat Soviet Russia in the space race by landing Americans on the surface of the moon. The success of previous space missions prompted John F. Kennedy to set a new goal for the American Space Program to set a new milestone to accomplish. John F. Kennedy's new goals helped motivate the public and regain their confidence in America's Space Program and improve public relations. The article will be used in the project to explain the political motivation behind the Apollo moon landings. Not only that, but it would be used in contrast with the Soviet Union's political motivations for achieving technological achievements in the name of increasing their military's power.

Lardier, Christian. "The Soviet Manned Lunar Program N1-L3." *Acta Astronautica*, vol. 142, Jan. 2018, pp. 184–192. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.1016/j.actaastro.2017.10.007.

The article establishes details about the Soviet N1 Rocket which was Soviet Russia's attempt to land a cosmonaut on the moon. This plays an important part to the project's common theme of Triumph and Tragedy as the N1 Rocket marked the demise of the Soviet Space Program which effectively ends the space race. The N1 Rocket failed several times due to engineering and logistics problems. Both of which are a direct result of the lack of funding and budget cuts of the Soviet Space Program. Due to a restricted financial budget, the Soviet Space Program had a limited amount of attempts to land a cosmonaut on the moon, and all of those attempts to build a reliable form of the N1 Rocket were unsuccessful. In order to include this article into the project, it would be used to give a reason on how Soviet Russia lost the space race to the United States. Not only that, but the article would be used to give a unique insight on

the struggles that the Soviet Space Program had faced.

Neufeld, Michael J. "Wernher von Braun's Ultimate Weapon." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, vol. 63, no. 4, July 2007, pp. 50–78. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.2968/063004019.

The article gives an insight in the background of Wernher Von Braun who was the United States of America's leading rocket engineer for the NASA program. Wernher Von Braun's inspiration and passion as a rocket engineer helped present the United States as a competitor against the Soviet Union during the space race. This plays a significant role in the project's theme of Triumph and Tragedy as Wernher Von Braun posed as an important figure in the space race between the United States and Russia. Wernher Von Braun was a direct competitor to Soviet Russia's leading rocket engineer, as both engineers have the same inspiration but work for different nations. The article will be used in the project to give a look inside the engineer who made it possible for the United States to become a rival against the Soviet Union during the space race. The inclusion of Wernher Von Braun's background would help explain his passion and inspiration for his rocket designs to compete against his ultimate rival.

Ross-Nazzal, Jennifer. "Détente on Earth and in Space: The Apollo- Soyuz Test Project." *OAH Magazine of History*, vol. 24, no. 3, July 2010, pp. 29–34. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=52482573&site=ehost-live.

This periodical mentions details on the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, which officially ends the Space Race between the USSR and USA. The end of the space race represents the conclusion to the theme of Triumph and Tragedy. The Apollo-Soyuz Test Project was a result of a meeting between President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev to ease the tensions that had built up from the space race. The mission's objective was to perform an orbital

rendezvous between an Apollo and a Soyuz spacecraft in order to dock the two capsules. Furthermore, this article would be used in the project to show a conclusion of the space race. The article would also be used in the project to show the symbolic meaning and significance behind the mission to end the space race.

Schaff, Marta. "Sputnik & the Space Race." *Sputnik & the Space Race*, Aug. 2017, p. 1. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ulh&AN=18002119&site=ehost-live.

The article establishes details about Soviet Russia's Sputnik mission which was Soviet Russia's attempt to land put the first artificial satellite in Low Earth Orbit. This plays an important part to the project's common theme of Triumph and Tragedy as the Sputnik mission marked the first triumph of the Soviet Space Program which had effectively started the space race. The success of the Sputnik mission stirred fear in the American public, as the technology of putting artificial satellites into space could be used for military purposes against the United States in an event of war. As a result of this, the United States created an agency to compete with the Soviet Union in order to research and develop rocket technology. This article would be used in the project to explain what had originally started the space race between the Soviet Union and the United States. Not only that, but it would explain the political and military motivations for researching rocket technology.

Schefter, Jim. "When Yuri Took Flight." *Astronomy*, vol. 29, no. 4, Apr. 2001, p. 36. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=4141067&site=ehost-live.

The author of this article explains the significance of Yuri Gagarin's mission to becoming the first human to be launched into space. It had officially

kickstarted the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States. The article goes into detail about the selection process for the cosmonauts to become the chosen one to be strapped to a modified ballistic missile and sent to orbit the Earth. This article supports my argument by providing insight into what had ignited the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Willey, Scott A. "NASM Mission AS-508 Apollo 13 1970 (Including Saturn V, CM-109, SM-109, LM-7) Owners' Workshop Manual: An Engineering Insight into How NASA Saved the Crew of the Failed Moon Mission." *Air Power History*, vol. 61, no. 2, Summer 2014, pp. 43–44. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=96812839&site=ehost-live.

In the magazine article, the author details the mission of Apollo 13 and how it plays a direct role in the theme of Triumph and Tragedy as it marks the beginning of the end of NASA's moon program. Apollo 13 has a key role in the theme of Triumph and Tragedy as the events of the mission lead to severe budget cuts on the entirety of the space program. The fateful mission of Apollo 13 had increased the public's attention toward the mission as the crewmembers' lives were at stake, and the article details on how engineers at NASA saved the crew of Apollo 13. If the astronauts had perished during the mission, there would be severe negative backlash against the space program and the missions could have been cut entirely which would effectively put an end to the Apollo missions. The magazine article will be included into the project to display the peak of the space race. The article would also be used to give an alternate reality if events had occurred differently that would have resulted in the astronauts perishing during the mission.