

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

Aldrin, Edwin. *Footprint*. July 1969. *SPACE*, Future US, 1 Mar. 2012,

[www.space.com/14740-footprints-moon.html](http://www.space.com/14740-footprints-moon.html). Accessed 25 Oct. 2019. This image displays one of the very first footprints that were made and left on the surface of the moon; this is truly revolutionary since this footprint not only appears to be the very first of its kind but will remain a mark of the beginning of a great journey. My team and I will use this image as a way to help deliver the message of the giant leap that was made when the astronauts made their landing on our planetary neighbor. Under this image, we could prove one of our main points (that the moon landing physically broke barriers) in the caption by stating that the footprint opened up the world to both manned and robotic missions to the moon.

*Aldrin on the LM footpad*. *NASA History*, [history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5869\\_t.jpg](http://history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5869_t.jpg).

Accessed 9 Dec. 2019. This photo shows a picture of Aldrin almost stepping foot onto the moon taken by Armstrong. Aldrin was the second person ever to step foot onto the moon, which is really amazing. This picture captures the moment right before his life changed. We are using this picture to represent just how unique this experience was- 2 people on a new frontier and just those 2 people, that's it.

*Aldrin poses for portrait*. *NASA History*, [history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5903.jpg](http://history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5903.jpg).

Accessed 9 Dec. 2019. This image is a picture of Aldrin on the moon during their historic moonwalk. The picture shows just how rough and cratered the moon's surface is, and the

amount of gear they had to wear to step foot on the moon. This picture will help us show primary source photos from when the astronauts took their first steps on the moon.

*Apollo 11 Crew. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum,*

[airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5516hjpg?id=5516](http://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5516hjpg?id=5516). Accessed 3 Nov. 2019. This website provides a photograph from NASA of the Apollo 11 crew before the mission.

The photo includes Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin. This photograph is going to be really helpful for our project because it shows all the astronauts in the crew and you can tell from the photo the excitement they had for the upcoming mission.

*Apollo 11 Quarantine. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum ,*

[airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5251hjpg?id=5251](http://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5251hjpg?id=5251). Accessed 21 Nov. 2019. This website has a primary source image of the 3 astronauts after they had come back to earth, and placed in quarantine for 21 days. In this picture, their wives were visiting them in the area that they were in. They were placed in quarantine because people did not know if they would bring back diseases from the moon. In our project, this picture represents an immediate effect of the mission, and it also represents the ignorance of people and how they really didn't know what could be health effects of being on the moon.

*Apollo 11 Ticker-Tape Parade. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum,*

[airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5252hjpg?id=5252](http://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5252hjpg?id=5252). Accessed 3 Nov. 2019. This website provides a photograph provided by NASA of the Ticker-Tape Parade that the astronauts came home to after the mission. The parade took place in New York and many people showed up from all over New York. This is important to our project because it

shows an incredible image of the welcoming response the people gave them when they returned and how much people embraced them.

*Armstrong in LM after historic moonwalk. NASA History,*

[history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5528.jpg](https://history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5528.jpg). Accessed 9 Dec. 2019. This image shows a picture of Armstrong that Aldrin took in the lunar module after their moonwalk. This picture is very famous because it shows the pure joy on his face after accomplishing his dream. We are using this photo to show how emotional this was for them and how his face showed pure joy afterward.

*Armstrong photo of LM from a distance. NASA History,*

[history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5961\\_t.jpg](https://history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5961_t.jpg). Accessed 9 Dec. 2019. This photo shows Armstrong taking a picture of the lunar module that landed on the moon. It shows his shadow, which we can tell that the light is behind him. We are using this picture to show just how advanced the lunar module was and how it was so technologically advanced during that time.

Evaluation Team, Mission. *Apollo 11 Mission Report*. Compiled by George M. Low, Report no.

MSC-00171, Houston, Texas, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Manned Spacecraft Center, Nov. 1969. *NASA*,

[www.nasa.gov/specials/apollo50th/pdf/A11\\_MissionReport.pdf](https://www.nasa.gov/specials/apollo50th/pdf/A11_MissionReport.pdf). Accessed 25 Oct. 2019.

This primary source is an official report compiled by the team at NASA for the Apollo 11 mission. It contains information on the mission itself, the systems that were used, and the process that went down. The equipment of the aircraft is described and the mission's results are also recounted. This primary source will be very useful for our project, since

this is an actual report done by the NASA company, talking about the mission - they clearly know the most about everything that went down, meaning that this report is a trustworthy and reliable source. We could use this to describe what really went down with the aircraft itself - an essential part of the mission - and use the data that was given about the conditions to further describe the event.

Launius, Roger D. *Apollo's Legacy: Perspectives on the Moon Landings*. Smithsonian Books, 2019. This book goes into full detail on how the moon landing impacted countries all around the world, including the USSR and the USA along with countries that aren't discreetly mentioned in general information. It talked about how the technologies and discoveries made during the moon landing contribute to knowledge today, which is vital for us to include in our project in order to give a full vision of how much one event truly transformed the world.

O'Neill, Ian. *Man on the Moon*. 2019. *HISTORY*, 18 July 2019, [www.history.com/news/apollo-11-moon-landing-terrifying-moments](http://www.history.com/news/apollo-11-moon-landing-terrifying-moments). Accessed 6 Dec. 2019. This image shows Edwin Aldrin checking the equipment of the Eagle module right after it landed on the moon. My group will be using this image as a website filler or in the margins of a specific page (possibly the thesis page or the main event page). It does a great job of putting emphasis on the safety of the astronauts before the actual proceeding of the mission.

"President John F. Kennedy announces moon landing as national goal in a speech." 25 May

1961. *Newspapers.com*,

[www.newspapers.com/clip/31634264/president\\_john\\_f\\_kennedy\\_announces/](http://www.newspapers.com/clip/31634264/president_john_f_kennedy_announces/). Accessed

3 Nov. 2019. This website gives an image of part of a newspaper that has an article about

the speech that President Kennedy gave on the goal of getting a man on the moon before

the end of the decade. This article shows how impactful the speech was and how far it

reached since it was a clipping from a newspaper in Oregon, called The Eugene Guard. In

our project, it will not only give us an amazing primary source on how important this

speech was to inspire people both civilians and people involved in the project but to also

show how much the president was involved in this monumental endeavor.

Staff, Digital Public Library, editor. "An Excerpt from Footage of the Apollo 11 Lunar Landing,

1969." *Digital Public Library of America*, 2016,

[dp.la/primary-source-sets/space-race/sources/1713](http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/space-race/sources/1713). Accessed 31 Oct. 2019. This primary

source is a video of the landing on the moon's surface done by the crew of the Apollo 11

space mission. This is vital to providing a grasp and understanding of the actual event

and how it went down. Our group will use this primary source as a way to add more

detail to our description of the event itself and what actually happened - sometimes, we

don't get the full picture by simply hearing about an event. This vivid example will help

carry the reader into that time period and help promote a deeper understanding off what

the astronauts saw and experienced.

Taylor, Alan. "Apollo 11 Moon Landing: Photos From 50 Years Ago." *The Atlantic*, 20 July

2019,

[www.theatlantic.com/photo/2019/07/apollo-11-moon-landing-photos-50-years-ago/594448/#img40](http://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2019/07/apollo-11-moon-landing-photos-50-years-ago/594448/#img40). Accessed 10 Dec. 2019. This website has individual photos of the before the moon landing, during the moon landing, and after the moon landing. (This website is all photos, but the photos are embedded in the website and do not have sperate links.) These photos highlight specific events from the mission and give a wide range of reactions from all over the world. We are using this website to provide photos of the immediate effect the moon landing had on the US and the world.

Teague, Kipp. "Apollo 11 Image Gallery." *NASA History*, 27 July 2007,

[history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/apollo.html](http://history.nasa.gov/ap11ann/kippsphotos/apollo.html). Accessed 9 Dec. 2019. This website has many primary source photos of the Apollo 11 mission, and it has a descriptive title for each basically explaining what is happening. This website is really important because it has so many pictures, they can be used for a variety of events. These pictures will be very useful in our project to show what really happened to supplement what we are writing about.

### **Secondary Sources:**

"APOLLO 11 (AS-506)." *Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum*,

[airandspace.si.edu/explore-and-learn/topics/apollo/apollo-program/landing-missions/apollo11.cfm](http://airandspace.si.edu/explore-and-learn/topics/apollo/apollo-program/landing-missions/apollo11.cfm). Accessed 21 Oct. 2019. This website gives an overview of the exact events that happened to the spacecraft during its flight to the moon. It gives times of when those events happened and describes them. It describes in detail what the astronauts did as well during the flight and before they stepped foot onto the moon. This will help us give

information behind the science behind how the spacecraft functioned and it gave exact times of when things occurred, which will be helpful in our project when we talk about the actual take-off.

---. "Buzz Aldrin & Apollo 11." *Space.com*, Future US, 1 Aug. 2018,

[www.space.com/16280-buzz-aldrin.html](http://www.space.com/16280-buzz-aldrin.html). Accessed 3 Nov. 2019. This website gives an overview of Buzz Aldrin and his life including the Apollo 11 mission and the Gemini mission before that. It also talks about his personal life and what he accomplished after his involvement in NASA and the Apollo 11 trip. Since he can kind of be considered in the shadow of Neil Armstrong, knowing more about him personally is important so we can see the personalities and accomplishments of everyone on the mission. This information is key to our project so we can have good information on all of the people involved in the mission and see how the mission affected them, in this case Buzz Aldrin.

Editors, History.com. "1969 Moon Landing." *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 23 Aug.

2018, [www.history.com/topics/space-exploration/moon-landing-1969](http://www.history.com/topics/space-exploration/moon-landing-1969). Accessed 20 Oct.

2019. This article not only provides very specific dates and times, along with descriptions, of the chronological events that led up to the landing, but also the things that went wrong - the false trials, the death of several astronauts, and the breakage of spaceships. It also recounts the 5 other successful moon landings done after the Apollo 11 mission and their economic effects on NASA. In completing our project, this article will assist us in informing the reader of what was going on before and after the landing, since this is no less important than the landing itself.

Editors, NASA, editor. "July 20, 1969: One Giant Leap For Mankind." *NASA*, edited by Gary Daines, 20 July 2019, [www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/apollo/apollo11.html](http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/apollo11.html). Accessed 20 Oct. 2019. This website provides a detailed background on the emotions that the crew members, including Buzz Aldrin, Neil Armstrong, and Michael Collins felt upon the touchdown of the *Eagle* on the surface of the moon. Along with providing sufficient information on the actual landing, this website provides a link to an audio file that recorded Armstrong's voice upon the landing of the aircraft on the surface (we will include this in our project). This source will help our project convey the emotion and excitement that were felt by the crew, adding to our description of this great event from a different point of view - the human point of view, one that is rarely considered and often overlooked.

Editors, Smithsonian. "About the Spacecraft." *Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum*, Smithsonian, 2017, [airandspace.si.edu/exhibitions/apollo-to-the-moon/online/apollo-11/about-the-spacecraft.cfm](http://airandspace.si.edu/exhibitions/apollo-to-the-moon/online/apollo-11/about-the-spacecraft.cfm). Accessed 1 Nov. 2019. This secondary source provides a detailed explanation of the Apollo 11 spacecraft and its components. It is crucial to discuss this in our project not only because this is one of the many focuses of the project, but also because it is necessary to address the technology that helped make the dream of the moon landing a reality. Because the space climate is very harsh, we will use the information provided about the spacecraft to describe the conditions in which the astronauts traveled and lived, besides simply explaining the structure of the craft. The diagrams that are provided by



this website can also be used and included in our project to give more visual representation.

Granath, Bob, editor. "Former Astronauts Recall Historic First Moon Landing." *NASA*, 25 July

2014, [www.nasa.gov/content/former-astronauts-recall-historic-first-moon-landing](http://www.nasa.gov/content/former-astronauts-recall-historic-first-moon-landing).

Accessed 1 Nov. 2019. This secondary source includes several direct quotes of astronauts reflecting back on the very first moon landing and space mission in which they took part in. This source shows the importance of the landing not only to the nation but also to the people that were able to make this event a reality. By including these quotes into our project, my team will not just simply talk about what the astronauts and the world felt after the event; we will be able to prove it with evidence that came straight from the most reliable sources. This puts a realistic spin on the situation and takes it away from the ideal event that is painted in our minds - Collins and Aldrin talk about their struggles and how much the landing has changed their perspective on life.

History.com Editors, editor. "8 Little-Known Facts About the Moon Landing." *HISTORY*, A&E

Television Networks, 20 July 2019,

[www.history.com/news/moon-landing-apollo-11-facts](http://www.history.com/news/moon-landing-apollo-11-facts). Accessed 21 Oct. 2019. This website gives really interesting obscure facts that are interesting to the time period or are just interesting facts that were kept secret during the time after Apollo 11. These facts are described in detail and give surrounding information about the fact and the causes around that fact if it was a problem. These little known facts add detail to well-known facts and give a bigger perspective on them which will be helpful for our project because these facts can be applied to other big events that happened during the mission.

Howard, Jenny. "A Brief History of Moon Exploration." Edited by National Geographic Staff.

*National Geographic*, National Geographic Partners, 5 July 2019,

[www.nationalgeographic.com/science/space/space-exploration/moon-exploration/](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/space/space-exploration/moon-exploration/).

Accessed 20 Oct. 2019. This website includes information about the Space Race in order to preface the mission to the moon and the early missions to the moon's surface; each new mission led to new discoveries about the planet, all of which are briefly stated in the article. It lists the missions, both successful and unsuccessful, and the countries that launched them (USSR and USA), eventually leading into the first manned landing of the moon. A timeline of the space race is included (useful for specific dates). This information will help add to the background of the incidents that occurred before and the progression of the missions that led up to the focus of our project - specifically, how the goals of the missions changed with new successes and new failures.

Moran, Norah, editor. "Lesser-Known Stories of Apollo 11." *NASA*, 15 Aug. 2019,

[www.nasa.gov/johnson/HWHAP/lesser-known-stories-of-apollo-11](http://www.nasa.gov/johnson/HWHAP/lesser-known-stories-of-apollo-11). Accessed 3 Nov.

2019. This website gives a transcript of a podcast of a NASA historian talking to the host of the podcast Gary Jordan about little known stories from the Apollo 11 mission. This podcast is really interesting because the historian gives insight into other things that happened during the mission that we don't know about and she also shares some personal things from the astronauts and their personal lives on the mission. For our project, this will be really useful because it gives stories about other things that happened on the mission and not just the usual stories and main events that we all know and associate with the moon landing. Some of these stories can give a personal connection to the astronauts.

"NASA as a % of Federal Budget." *Universe Today*,

[www.universetoday.com/94922/video-nasas-pursuit-of-light-and-big-science/](http://www.universetoday.com/94922/video-nasas-pursuit-of-light-and-big-science/). Accessed 6 Dec. 2019. This graph shows the amount of money (as a percent) NASA spent from the federal budget. This graph also shows the main events of the NASA moon landings, which include the speech President Kennedy made and the actual moon landing. This graph will be very helpful in our project because we can show that the amount of money NASA spent on the moon landing greatly increased from the rest of their spending.

Press, Associated. "One Small Step and Other Notable Quotes on the Moon Landing." *The Seattle Times*, Seattle Times, 13 July 2019,

[www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/nation/one-small-step-and-other-notable-quotes-on-moon-landing-2/](http://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/nation/one-small-step-and-other-notable-quotes-on-moon-landing-2/). Accessed 30 Nov. 2019. This secondary source includes direct quotes from people like Neil Armstrong and President John F. Kennedy that describe the actual event and provide background. My team and I will use these quotes to put into the pages of text to provide a break from the actual text and provide a touch of reality. We will incorporate them in a way that fits with the text that is on the website. The quotes will also be included in the text when needed, depending on the information that we are trying to convey and the context of the information.

Redd, Nola Taylor. "Apollo 11: First Men on the Moon." *Space.com*, Future US, 9 May 2019,

[www.space.com/16758-apollo-11-first-moon-landing.html](http://www.space.com/16758-apollo-11-first-moon-landing.html). Accessed 21 Oct. 2019. This website gives details about the astronauts and their backstories along with past space experience from previous missions. The website also offers insight into the events of the whole Apollo 11 mission from takeoff to splashdown including the events that took place

on the moon. It also talks about Apollo 11's legacy and how it has impacted scientists and future scientists, and how the 50th anniversary of the moon landing in 2019 has impacted people's interest in the moon landing. Their backstories and the information about Apollo 11's legacy will add interesting connections to our project to connect it with today and better understand what made these astronauts want to do this mission.