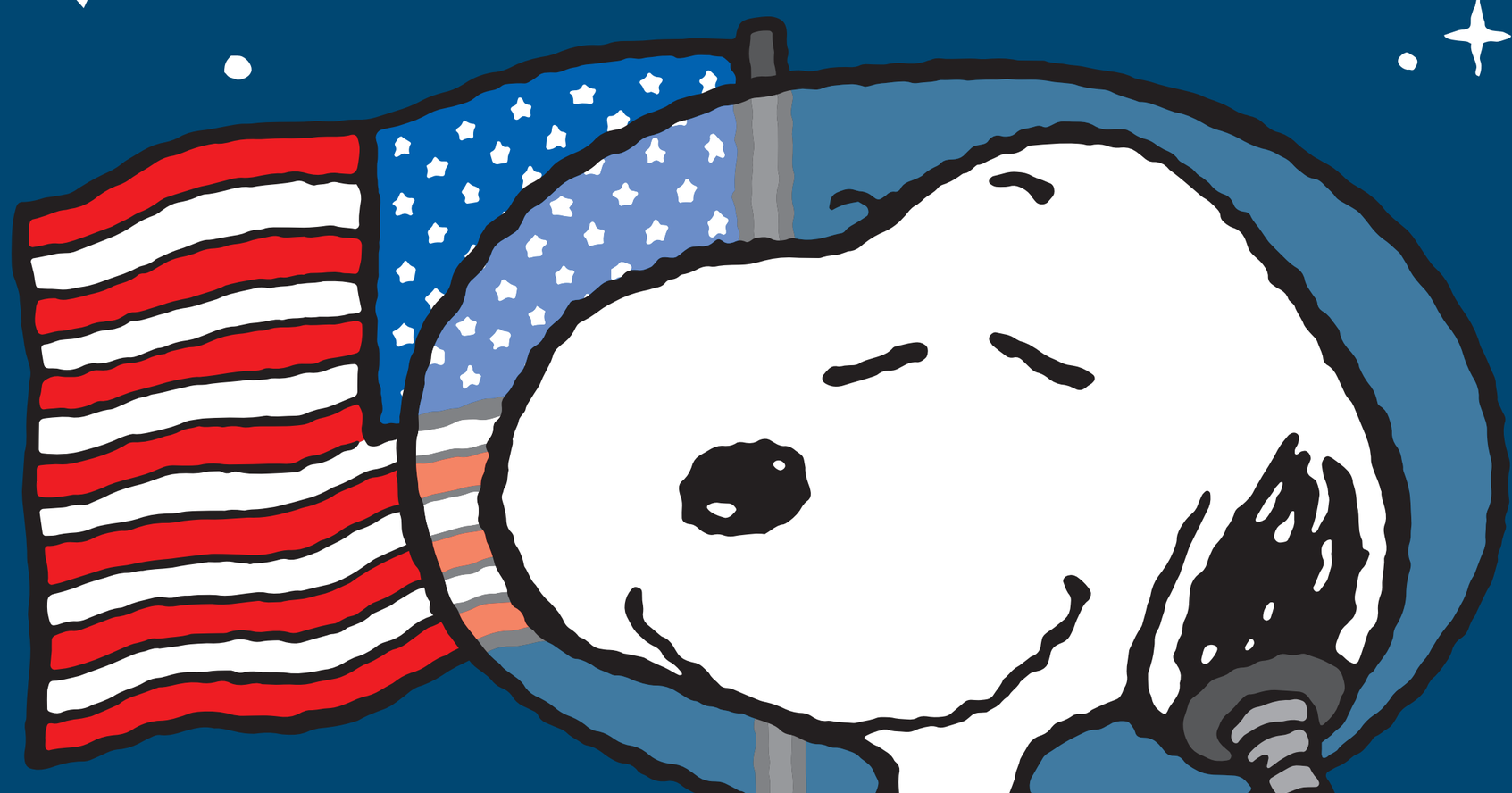
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

THE BEAGLE HAS LANDED

AROUND THE MOON AND HOME AGAIN



Space Flight Awareness
NASA

ARTEMIS

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

OUR SUCCESS WILL CHANGE THE WORLD

It's time for Artemis.

When NASA returns to the Moon, this time, we will be going with women and people of color! We'll return in the spirit of goodwill and peaceful exploration alongside our industry and international partners. Artemis will power American vision and technology, inspiring a new generation of outstanding achievements, exploration, and scientific discovery—the Artemis Generation!

Artemis Missions

With Artemis missions, NASA will land the first woman and first person of color on the Moon, using innovative technologies to explore more of the lunar surface than ever before. We will collaborate with commercial and international partners and establish the first long-term presence on the Moon. Then, we will use what we learn on and around the Moon to take the next giant leap: sending the first astronauts to Mars.

Why we are going back to the Moon

We're going back to the Moon for scientific discovery, economic benefits, and inspiration for a new generation of explorers: the Artemis Generation. While maintaining American leadership in exploration, we will build a global alliance and explore deep space for the benefit of all.

Artemis I Mission

Artemis I will be the first integrated flight test of NASA's deep space exploration system: the Orion spacecraft, Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and the ground systems at Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The first in a series of increasingly complex missions, Artemis I will be an uncrewed flight that will provide a foundation for human deep space exploration, and demonstrate our commitment and capability to extend human existence to the Moon and beyond.

During this flight, the uncrewed Orion spacecraft will launch on the most powerful rocket in the world and travel thousands of miles beyond the Moon, farther than any spacecraft built for humans has ever flown, over the course of about a three-week mission.

Did you know?

Snoopy has played a significant role in human spaceflight safety and mission success since the 1960s. Snoopy's first mission was aboard Apollo 10 in May of 1969. Now, Snoopy is the Zero G indicator for the Artemis I mission! Snoopy was delivered to NASA's Kennedy Space Center on Dec. 2, 2021, before being loaded into the Orion spacecraft ahead of the Artemis I launch.

What is a Zero G Indicator?

Zero gravity indicators are small items carried aboard spacecraft that provide a visual indicator when a spacecraft has reached the weightlessness of microgravity. Without astronauts aboard Orion, Snoopy will help share the journey with the world as he rides along in the cabin.

WE ARE GOING

www.nasa.gov