Space

Design Intent

The expanses of space are almost as vast as the imagination of a child, nearly limitless, in fact. Just as the stars in the night sky have guided us for centuries, a whole new generation is rising with aspirations of not just looking to the heavens, but to explore our neighboring planets. Rovers putter along Mars' rocky surface, new discoveries in tow, beaming back images of the unknown. Inhibitions become weightless as you seek the knowledge of the stars. Here in Space, you can take the helm, dream of distant places, and set a course for the cosmos.

T**echnology Components**

Rocket Monitor-Collection of video clips

Mural Features

- Galaxy-A galaxy is a vast system composed of dust, gas, stars, and their solar systems, all bound together by gravity. Our galaxy, The Milky Way, contains hundreds of billions of stars, including the Sun and the planets that orbit it. It has a distinctive spiral shape, stretching across space in a rotating structure.
- Astronaut-An astronaut typically receives two years of basic training and additional training for their assigned mission. NASA astronauts must have a master's degree in a STEM field plus two years of relevant experience.

Themes to Explore

- Observations
- Earth, Moon, and Sun
- International Space Station (Comparing Homes)
- Force and Motion
- Ultraviolet Rays
- Lunar/Solar Eclipses and Shadows
- Space Transportation

Mounted Artifacts

- Rocket-A rocket is a vehicle that propels out of Earth's atmosphere and into space. Rockets are used to carry astronauts, satellites, supplies, and other spacecraft. A rocket produces thrust by burning fuel.

Magnetic Planets: Left to Right

- Mercury-Mercury, the smallest planet in our Solar System, is the closest to the Sun. It is a terrestrial planet composed of silicates, rocks, and metals. The surface is marked by numerous craters.
- Venus-Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is a terrestrial planet and is closest in mass and size to Earth. Venus has the densest atmosphere of the terrestrial planets, composed of carbon dioxide with sulfuric acid cloud cover.
- Earth-Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It has a dynamic atmosphere that supports diverse ecosystems and a magnetic field shielding it from solar radiation. Earth continues to evolve through natural processes like plate tectonics. Weather cycles, and biological interactions.
- Mars-Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The surface of Mars is orange-red because it is covered in iron oxide dust. The surface of Mars is dry, rocky, and bitter cold. Mars is also one of the brightest objects in Earth's sky.
- Jupiter-Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and is the largest in our Solar System. It is a gas planet with a mass more than 2.5 times that of all the other planets. Its diameter is eleven times that of Earth, and a tenth that of the Sun. Jupiter's Great Red Spot is a giant storm bigger than Earth.
- Saturn-Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in our Solar System, after Jupiter. It's a gas planet with an average radius nine times that of Earth with 52 known moons. Saturn is a massive ball made mostly of hydrogen and helium and surrounded by rings.
- Uranus-Uranus, the seventh planet from the Sun, is classified as an ice giant and ranks as the third-largest planet in our Solar System. It has at least 28 moons and is surrounded by faint rings. What makes Uranus particularly unique is its extreme axial tilt, causing it to appear as if it is spinning on its side.
- Neptune-Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun. It is the fourth largest planet in our Solar System and is the only planet not visible to the naked eye. Neptune is an ice giant that is known for being dark, cold, and whipped by winds.

Classroom Tables

- Asteroids-An asteroid is a minor planet, an object that is neither a planet nor a comet, and larger than a meteoroid. Asteroids are rocky, metallic, or icy bodies.
- Moons of Mars (Phobos and Deimos)-Mars has two moons that are both irregular in shape. They are smaller than Earth's moon. Phobos is the larger of the two and orbits Mars three times a day. Deimos orbits Mars every 30 hours.

To Find Out More

- NASA Stem Education
- Jet Propulsion Laboratory-Education