



Handout 1 - Arguments for the Apollo Mission

Document 1: "U.S. Celebrates Moon Landing in Many Ways" by The Associated Press Muncie Evening Press, July 21st 1969

They were shining hours. Americans landed on the moon and walked its rocky surface while millions of their countrymen locked their attention on television and radio sets on a July Sunday that will live in history. It was also a Sunday on which hippies romped nude in a California stream, American GIs fought on in Vietnam, babies were born, highways took their toll, cheers rose from excited crowds, a Wyoming woman laughed uncontrollably, Indians broke into a victory dance. For others, there were periods of reflection and prayer.

In her home at Worcester, Mass., the widow of rocket pioneer Robert H. Goddard sat alone and watched television as man stepped on the moon for the first time. When a newsmen phoned she said, "I'm sorry... I'd rather be by myself... you understand." A soft rain fell at Auburn, Mass., where Goddard fired his first liquid fueled rocket in 1926.

In New York, some 3000 people watched the moon landing at a huge television screen at Kennedy International Airport. Hundreds crowded in front of another big screen at the Time-Life Building across from Radio City Music Hall. An estimated 4000 watched the three huge TV screens erected in Central Park.

Across the nation, in Anaheim, Calif., 80 members of the Soviet Union's track and field team saw the moon landing on Disneyland TV screen.

NEVADA GAMBLING GAMES PAUSE

In Burbank Calif., an ice cream company, moments after Neil A. Armstrong first stepped on the moon, started dishing out a new flavor called Lunar Cheese Cake.

In the Nevada gaming cities of Las Vegas and Reno, gamblers were asked to halt the action briefly. In Las Vegas, a stripper at the Silver Slipper Casino peeled a simulated space suit, and at Reno's Harrah's Club, they pushed a new drink, the Moonshot Cocktail.

At Farragut State Park in northern Idaho, Boy Scouts were gathered for their 7th Annual jamboree. They huddled around radios and a few television sets for news of the exploits of two former scouts, Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.

In Philadelphia, a huge crowd gathered in front of historic Independence Hall and cheered when Eagle reached the moon's surface.

In Seattle, pregame ceremonies before an American League baseball game between the hometown Pilots and the Minnesota Twins were interrupted by an announcement of the moon landing. The fans cheered, stood up and sang "America the Beautiful."





SIRHAN WATCHES FROM DEATH ROW

At Meriden, Conn., a man called the Morning Record and complained he couldn't find a single baseball game on radio or television, ending a five-minute harangue that the moon landing was "a lot of nonsense."

In San Quentin Prison, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, watched the televised account of the moon landing in his death row cell. In the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville, James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of Martin Luther King, Jr., did not see the moon landing. There is no television in his maximum security cell.

Only 4000 persons took the Kennedy Space Center tour at Cape Kennedy, Fla., where an estimated crowd of one million were on hand when the Apollo 11 blasted off last Wednesday.

Barbara Guilford, a 29-year-old Cheyenne, Wyo., schoolteacher, laughed and laughed. "I was exhilarated and started laughing," she said. "I couldn't understand exactly what had transpired technically, but I was excited over the fact that man had made it to the moon. I laughed for five minutes."

At Kill Devil Hill, N.C., where Orville and Wilbur Wright made man's first powered flight 65 years ago, television screens were installed to relay pictures of man's first landing on the moon.

Indians at the Pottawatomie Pow-Wow in Mayetta, Kan., broke into a victory dance to celebrate the moon landing.

Near Sonora, Calif., several hundred nude hippies swam unmolested in mountain creeks on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The sheriff's office said it was understaffed because of "sick calls" and couldn't track down the skinny dippers.

Discussion Questions:

- What might you believe were the public's feelings about the Apollo 11 mission in 1969 based on the content and comments you saw and heard in the video clip?
- Using the content and comments made in the video clip, how might you argue that the Apollo 11 mission, and the Apollo program in general, was a necessary endeavor?



Document 2: CNN Soundtracks, “Responses to the Moon Landing”

Go to bit.ly/ForApollo and watch the video.

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Document 3: Historical Photos



Image 1: NASA's Kennedy Space Center



Image 2: Group celebrating the Apollo 11 mission at NASA's Kennedy Space Center



Image 3: Apollo Rocket Ship

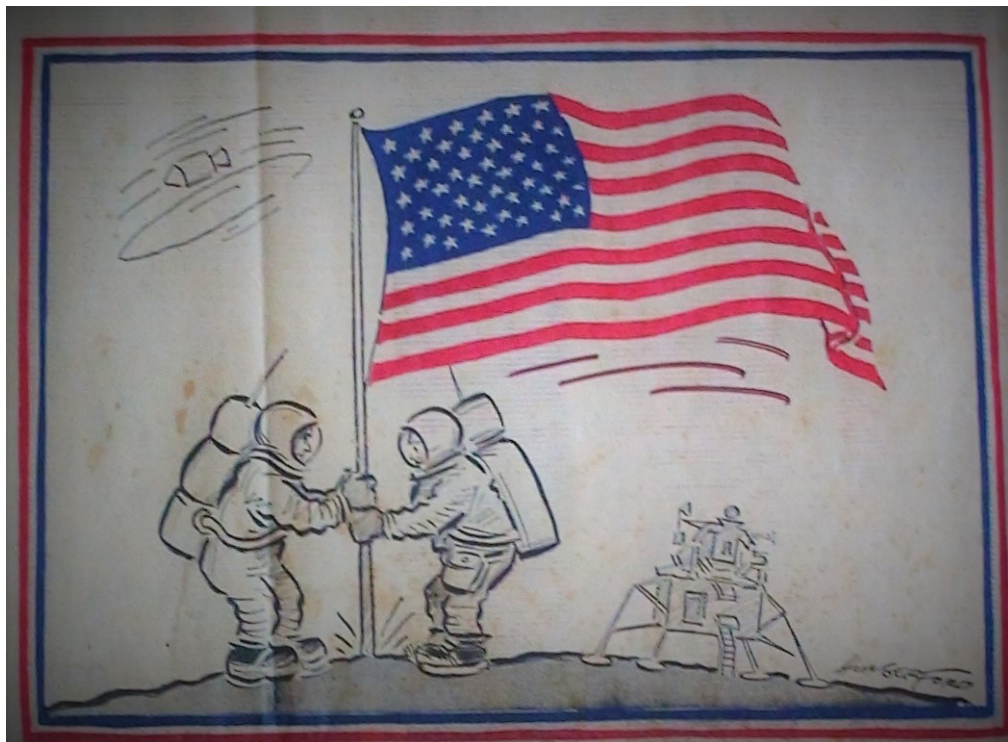


Image 4: American on the Moon Newspaper Illustration



Discussion Questions:

- What do you see in **Image 1**? How might you describe the environment? Does the environment look to be supported financially?
- What do you see in **Image 2**? How might you describe the environment? Does the environment look to be supported financially?
- What do you see in **Image 3**? How might you describe the group in the image? What might be the intention of the group?
- What do you notice in **Image 4**? What items in the illustration stand out to you? Why might the artist have chosen certain items to be in the illustration? What might the artist be trying to convey with this illustration?