

# SPACE

THE FINAL FRONTIER



## ABOUT THE EXHIBITION

SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER is a comprehensive educational exhibition that takes visitors on a journey in time and space.

The amazing past, present and future of human spaceflight, the greatest achievement of humankind, is presented for audiences of all ages.

This exhibition includes historical pieces, immersive displays, educational experiments and interactive flight simulators.

Our scientific experts, veterans on space exploration projects, designed SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER with careful consideration to the facts and details of this engaging and impressive endeavor.





## CURATOR

SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER is curated by the aerospace engineer Pablo de León, a human spaceflight expert, who designed advanced space suits for the last 25 years. He also was Principal Investigator in several NASA-funded projects.



Dressed for Mars, aerospace engineer Pablo de León tests a prototype space suit in the “regolith bin” at NASA’s Kennedy Space Center. Inside the chamber, fine soil and fans simulate the dust storms that could bedevil astronauts on Mars.



(National Geographic, November 2016)

## CONTENT

Comprehensive panels.

Real control panels used in American and Russian spacecrafts.

Space tools.

Interactive experiments

A large collection of American, Russian and Chinese space suits, helmets and gloves, many of them used in flight missions.

Space watches.

Space pens.

Mission patches.

Astronaut's autographs.

Postcards.



# CONTENT

Commemorative stamps.

Memorabilia.

NASA Programs gear.

Tools and equipment.

Posters and promotional items.

Spacecraft scale models and plans.

Easy to understand panels and information.

Training material for guides and teachers.

Multimedia experiences.

Photo opportunities.



**DREAMING ABOUT FLYING TO SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**DREAMING ABOUT FLYING TO SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**ROCKETRY PIONEERS**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**ROCKETRY PIONEERS**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**V2 - FIRST OPERATIONAL ROCKET**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**COLD WAR BEGINS**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**SPUTNIK**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**SPUTNIK**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**LAIKA - ANIMALS IN SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**FIRST HUMAN IN SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**FIRST HUMAN IN SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**THE FIRST AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**CALLING TO THE MOON**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**GEMINI**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**FIRST WOMAN IN SPACE**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**SPACE WALKS**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**DEVELOPING APOLLO**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**THE TRAGEDY OF APOLLO 1**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**THE TRAGEDY OF APOLLO 1**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

**THE TRAGEDY OF APOLLO 1**

Introduction  
 The dream of flight  
 The dream of space

### THE TRAGEDY OF SOYUZ 1

On 23 April 1978, the Soyuz 1 spacecraft was launched on its first mission. It was the first Soviet crewed spacecraft to be launched after the end of the Space Race. The mission was intended to be a test run for the Soyuz program, but it ended in tragedy. The spacecraft suffered a series of malfunctions, including a failed parachute, and crashed into the ground on 30 April 1978, just 21 days after launch. The crew, consisting of Vladimir Komarov, Yuri Gagarin's first flight instructor, and two other cosmonauts, were killed.

### FIRST TRIP AROUND THE MOON

On 16 July 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched, marking the first time humans set foot on the Moon. The mission consisted of the Apollo 11 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Moon, and the LM descending to the lunar surface. The two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted two extravehicular activities (EVAs) and collected 21.65 kg (47.7 lb) of lunar material for return to Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### ARRIVAL TO THE MOON

On 16 July 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched, marking the first time humans set foot on the Moon. The mission consisted of the Apollo 11 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Moon, and the LM descending to the lunar surface. The two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted two extravehicular activities (EVAs) and collected 21.65 kg (47.7 lb) of lunar material for return to Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### REACHING THE MOON

On 16 July 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched, marking the first time humans set foot on the Moon. The mission consisted of the Apollo 11 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Moon, and the LM descending to the lunar surface. The two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted two extravehicular activities (EVAs) and collected 21.65 kg (47.7 lb) of lunar material for return to Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### HOUSTON, WE HAVE A PROBLEM

On 16 July 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched, marking the first time humans set foot on the Moon. The mission consisted of the Apollo 11 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Moon, and the LM descending to the lunar surface. The two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted two extravehicular activities (EVAs) and collected 21.65 kg (47.7 lb) of lunar material for return to Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### FINAL MISSIONS TO THE MOON

On 16 July 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched, marking the first time humans set foot on the Moon. The mission consisted of the Apollo 11 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Moon, and the LM descending to the lunar surface. The two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted two extravehicular activities (EVAs) and collected 21.65 kg (47.7 lb) of lunar material for return to Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### APOLLO - SOYUZ

On 17 July 1975, the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) mission launched, marking the first time two spacecraft from different nations docked in space. The mission consisted of the Apollo 17 Command Module (CM) and Lunar Module (LM) orbiting the Earth, and the Soyuz 19 spacecraft orbiting the Earth. The two spacecraft docked in space on 17 July 1975, and the two crews, consisting of two Americans and two Soviets, spent 17 days in space together. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### SPACE SHUTTLE

On 12 April 1981, the Space Shuttle Columbia launched on its first mission, marking the beginning of the Space Shuttle program. The mission consisted of the Space Shuttle Columbia orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### SHUTTLE MISSIONS

On 12 April 1981, the Space Shuttle Columbia launched on its first mission, marking the beginning of the Space Shuttle program. The mission consisted of the Space Shuttle Columbia orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### MIR SPACE STATION

On 20 February 1996, the Mir Space Station was launched, marking the first time a long-term human habitation station was launched. The station consisted of the Mir Base Station and several modules, including the Kvant module, Kristall module, and Spektr module. The station was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### SPACE AS A ROUTINE

On 12 April 1981, the Space Shuttle Columbia launched on its first mission, marking the beginning of the Space Shuttle program. The mission consisted of the Space Shuttle Columbia orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### EXPLORING MARS

On 25 May 1964, the Mars 2 and Mars 3 missions launched, marking the first time humans set foot on Mars. The missions consisted of the Mars 2 and Mars 3 landers and orbiters orbiting the planet Mars. The missions were a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### ANSARI X PRIZE

On 28 October 2004, the Ansari X Prize mission launched, marking the first time a private spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the SpaceShipOne orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### X PRIZE

On 28 October 2004, the X Prize mission launched, marking the first time a private spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the SpaceShipOne orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

On 28 November 1998, the International Space Station (ISS) was launched, marking the first time a long-term human habitation station was launched. The station consisted of the ISS Base Station and several modules, including the Zarya module, Unity module, and Skylab module. The station was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### CHINA IN SPACE

On 27 October 2003, the Shenzhou 5 mission launched, marking the first time a Chinese spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the Shenzhou 5 orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for China and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### OUR FUTURE IN SPACE

On 27 October 2003, the Shenzhou 5 mission launched, marking the first time a Chinese spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the Shenzhou 5 orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for China and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### SPACE TOURISM

On 28 October 2004, the SpaceShipOne mission launched, marking the first time a private spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the SpaceShipOne orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### BENEFITS OF THE SPACE PROGRAM

On 28 October 2004, the X Prize mission launched, marking the first time a private spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the SpaceShipOne orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

### THE WAY AHEAD

On 28 October 2004, the X Prize mission launched, marking the first time a private spacecraft was launched. The mission consisted of the SpaceShipOne orbiter and External Tank (ET) and Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) orbiting the Earth. The mission was a major triumph for the United States and a significant milestone in the Space Race.

LED LIGHTBOXES: INFORMATIVE (2 X 2.4 MTS)



**FULL SCALE SIMULATORS:** Apollo CM and LEM interactive flight simulators.



FULL SCALE SIMULATORS: SpaceShipOne simulator



**EDUCATIONAL:**

Easy to understand panels and information.

Training material for guides and teachers.

Multimedia experiences.

Interactive videos.

Virtual reality experiences.





**Latu, Montevideo,**

**URUGUAY.**

**Estadio Nacional,**

**COSTA RICA.**

**Provinces with ministry of Science,**

**ARGENTINA.**

**Children Museum of Bogotá,**

**COLOMBIA.**





## TOPICS

Learn how to use a jet-pack and dock with the International Space Station, learn how to land on the moon using a Lunar Module replica, and land the U.S. Space Shuttle, on a realistic simulator.

Listen to real astronauts, as they describe space, our planet Earth and the universe out there.

Learn the plans for human colonization of the moon and Mars.

Be a participant in humankind greatest adventure.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Space Requirements:

5,000 Sq.Ft- 10,000 Sq.Ft.

Smaller size exhibitions also available.

Display Period 3-12 months.





ΦAUREA  
EXHIBITIONS

Riobamba 1205, 3rd floor (1116), Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: +54 11 4871 4724 Mobile: +54 9 11 3212 7511

[efp@aureaexhibitions.com](mailto:efp@aureaexhibitions.com)

[www.aureaexhibitions.com](http://www.aureaexhibitions.com)