

## The Space Shuttle Program



STS-1 (space transportation system) was the first orbital flight of NASA's Space Shuttle program. The first orbiter, Space Shuttle Columbia, launched on 12 April 1981.



The Hubble Space Telescope (HST) is a space telescope that was carried into orbit by a Space Shuttle in 1990. Hubble's four main

instruments observe in the near ultraviolet, visible, and near infrared. The telescope is named after the astronomer Edwin Hubble.



Barred spiral galaxy NGC 1300 photographed by Hubble telescope.

The Shuttle Carrier Aircraft (SCA) are two extensively modified Boeing 747 airliners that NASA used to transport Space Shuttle orbiters: The 747-100 model and the 747-100SR.



NASA has put out this collection of tribute posters to the Space Shuttle fleet that celebrates the contributions to human space flight of Columbia, Atlantis, Discovery, Challenger and Endeavour.



The International Space Station (ISS) is a space station, or a habitable artificial satellite in low Earth orbit. The ninth space station to be inhabited by crews, it follows the Soviet and later Russian Salyut, Almaz, and Mir stations, and America's Skylab. The ISS is a modular structure whose first component was launched in 1998. Now the largest artificial body in orbit, it can often be seen at the appropriate time with the naked eye from Earth.

This is Astronaut Tracy Caldwell Dyson looking out of the observation window, known as the Cupola on the ISS, shortly before her return to earth after a 176 day mission.



Historic photo of the Crews of STS-1 and STS-135. John Young, STS-1 commander, Robert Crippen, STS-1 pilot, with the STS-135 crew of commander Chris Ferguson, pilot Doug Hurley and mission specialists Sandy Magnus and Rex Walheim.