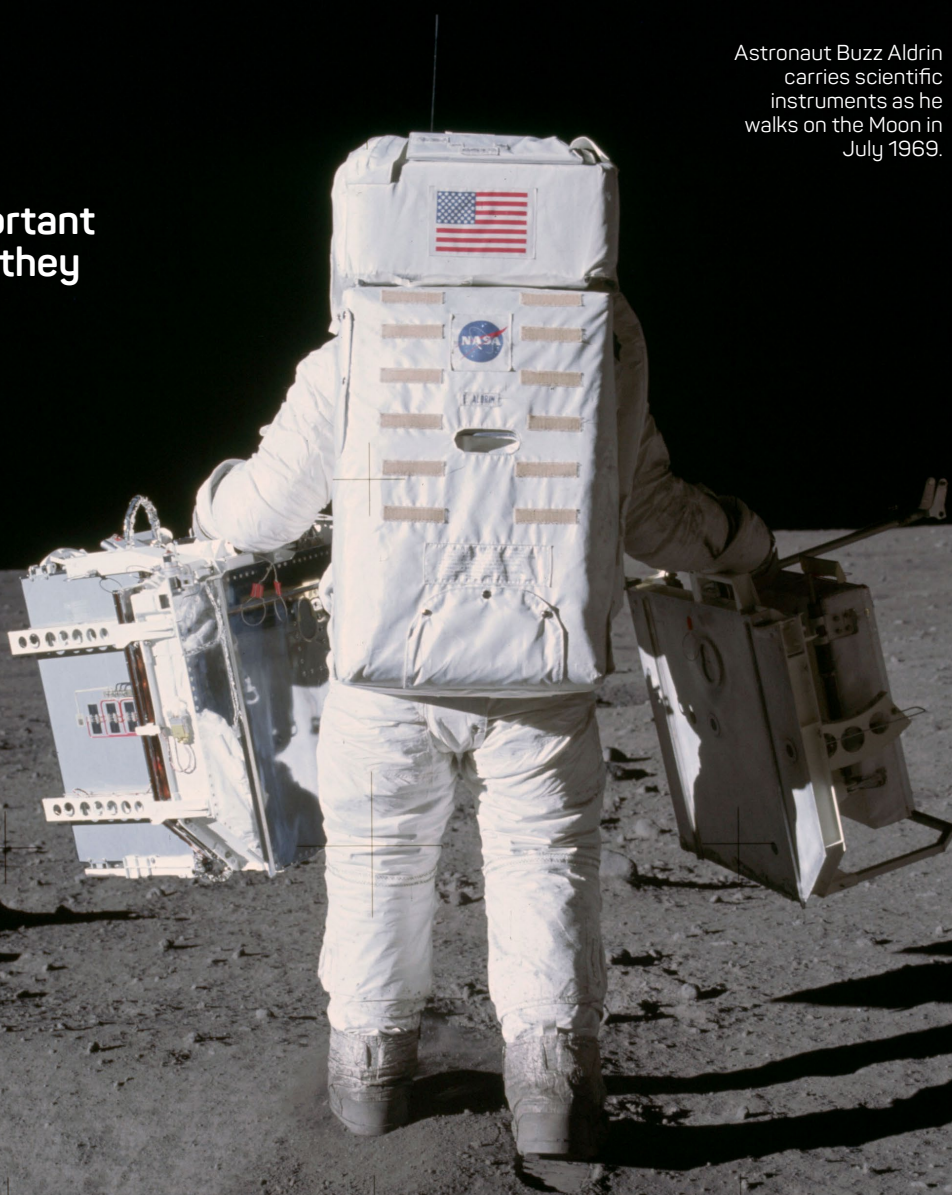


Apollo 11

Apollo 11 astronauts did important scientific experiments when they landed on the Moon in 1969.

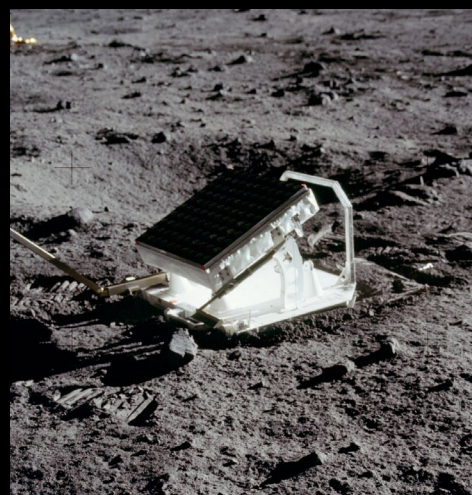
Astronaut Buzz Aldrin carries scientific instruments as he walks on the Moon in July 1969.



LEARN MORE:

nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/missions/apollo11.html

When humans first walked on the Moon in 1969, they carried with them several scientific instruments to study Earth's nearest neighbor in space. The Apollo 11 astronauts brought equipment to study small seismic movements on the Moon (called "moonquakes"), the precise distance between Earth and the Moon, and the types of particles near the Moon that were emitted by the Sun. When astronauts returned to the Moon on the Apollo 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17 missions, they brought with them new scientific instruments and conducted experiments, like one showing that a hammer and feather fell at the same rate in the airless environment of the Moon. Astronauts have also brought nearly 800 pounds of Moon rocks back to Earth to be studied in laboratories.



Apollo 11 astronauts placed this array of mirrors on the Moon. By bouncing lasers off these mirrors, scientists on Earth can very accurately measure the distance to the Moon.