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Interesting facts about earth' s moon

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The moon (or Luna) is Earth's only natural satellite and formed 4.6 billion years ago about 30-50 million years after the formation of the solar system. The moon is in synchronous rotation with Earth, which means the same side always collides with earth. The first twisted mission to the moon was in 1959 by the Soviet lunar program with the first apollo 11 crew landing in 1969.Diameter:3,475 kmMasa:7.35 × 10^22 kg (0.01 Earth)Earth orbitOrbital distance:384,400 kmOrbit period:27.3 daysA temperature indicator: from -233 to 123 °CSize of the moon Compared to the Size of the Earth's moon compared to EarthFacti about the moon The dark side of the moon is a myth. In fact, both sides of the moon see the same amount of sunlight, however only one face of the moon is ever visible from Earth. This is because the moon orbits on its own axis at exactly the same time it takes into Earth orbit, meaning the same side always collides with Earth. The side, flying away from Earth, was only seen by the human side from the spacecraft. The rise and fall of tides on Earth is caused by the moon.There are two bulges on Earth due to the gravitational pull that carries the moon; one side facing the moon and the other on the opposite side departing from the moon, bulges move around the oceans as the Earth rotates, causing high and low tides around the world.The moon drifts from Earth.The moon moves about 3.8 cm from our planet every year. It is estimated that it will continue to do so for about 50 billion years. By the time that happens, the moon will take about 47 days into Earth orbit instead of the current 27.3 days. Man will weigh much less on the moon.The moon has much weaker gravity than Earth, because of its smaller mass, so you would weigh about one-sixth (16.5%) your weight on Earth. That's why lunar astronauts could jump and get in touch so high in the air. Only 12 people passed the moon; all American men. The first person to set foot on the moon in 1969 was Neil Armstrong on the Apollo 11 mission, while the last person to walk on the moon in 1972 was Gene Cernan on the Apollo 17 mission. Since then, the moon has been visited only by drones. The moon has no atmosphere. This means that the moon's surface is unprotected from cosmic rays, meteorites and solar winds, and has huge temperature changes. The lack of atmosphere means that there is no sound heard on the moon, and the sky always appears black. The moon has earthquakes. They are caused by the gravitational pull of the Earth. Lunar astronauts used seismographs during their visits to the moon, and found that small lunar earthquakes occurred several kilometres beneath the surface, causing ruptures and cracks. Scientists believe the moon has a molten core, just like Earth.The first spacecraft to reach the moon was Luna 1 in 1959. This Soviet craft, which was launched from the USSR. It passed within 5,995 km of the moon's surface before entering orbit around the Sun.The moon is the fifth largest natural satellite in Solar System.At 3,475 km in diameter, the moon far smaller than the large moons of Jupiter and Saturn. Earth is about 80 times the moon's volume, but both are about the same age. The prevailing theory is that the moon was once part of the Earth, and formed from a piece that came off through a huge object colliding with Earth when it was relatively young. During the 1950s, the U.S. considered detonating a nuclear bomb on the moon.The secret project was during the height of the Cold War was known as the Lunar Research Flight Study or Project A119 and meant as a show of force at a time when they fell behind in the space race. Phases of the Moon (Northern Hemisphere) Why don't you read Facts about earth's moon if you want to know the natural satellite that orbits Earth? In the solar system it is called the fifth largest natural satellite. The moon and Earth's distance is 1.28 light-second or 238,900 miles. The formation of the moon occurred after the formation of the Earth. That was about 4.51 billion years ago. The origin of the moon was developed in a number of hypotheses. Facts about earth's moon 1: the most acceptable hypothesis that the moon formed through a giant impact between Thea and Earth. It is seen as the most acceptable hypothesis related to the origin of the moon. Have you ever heard of Thea? It was an astronomical body the size of Mars. Facts about earth moon 2: rotation Rotation of the Earth and the moon synchronous. Both always have the same face. The texture of the moon Earth Facts about earth's moon 3: the role of the Sun and the Moon of the Sun is regarded as the brightest visible celestial object viewed from Earth. The second is the month. Find the facts about Earth and its orbit here. Facts about Earth's Moon 4: Dark Surface Actually, the moon's surface is dark. It appears brightly during the night sky from the ground. Earth's Moon Peak Facts about earth's moon 5: the importance of the moon in human civilization the moon played an important role during the development of human civilization for centuries. It can be found in mythology, art, calendars, language and culture of ancient civilization. Facts about Earth's Moon 6: Gravitational Impacts The Gravity of the Moon Affects Earth. Daylight has lengthened slightly on the ground. It also affects the bodies and tides of the ocean. Facts about Earth Moon 7: Luna Program In 1959, the Luna program was launched by the Soviet Union to reach the moon for the first time. It was a spaceship without a crew. Facts about Earth's Moon 8: The only crew mission to reach the moon The only crew mission to reach the moon is conducted by NASA United with their Apollo program. In 1968, NASA launched Apollo 8, which marked the first orbital crew mission on the moon. Apollo 11 was successful for landing humans on the moon. Earth Image Facts about earth's moon 9: Lunar rocks collected from the mission reached about 840 pounds or 380 kilograms. It was used by scientists to understand the origin, internal structure, history and geology of the moon. Facts about Earth's Moon 10: Apollo 17 The rounded spacecraft has been used to visit the moon since the end of Apollo 17. The facts of the Earth's moon are interesting for you to read the facts about the Earth's moon? Tags: Earth Moon, Facts about earth moon moon our closest neighboring world. It's the most beautiful thing in the night sky. The moon is the only place visited by humans outside the Earth. There is much to know and understand about our neighboring world. Let's explore the 25 most interesting facts about our month1. In 1968, Apollo 8 became the first successful manned mission to reach the moon, put it into orbit, and returned to Earth.2 In 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first person to step on the surface of the moon.3 Apollo 8 astronauts became the first humans to photograph Earth from the moon. An image of Earth captured by an Apollo astronaut from the moon.4 A total of 24 people visited the moon and 12 of them walked on the moon's surface.5 Eugene Merl Shoemaker is the only person whose ashes are buried on the moon.6 There are earthquakes on the moon too (Moonquakes). They are so weak that even if you stood directly above the earthquake site, you will not feel the vibrations.7 There is a big temperature drop on the moon between day and night. Daytime temperatures can reach 400 K, and at night can drop to 140 K.8. The brightness of the 95 percent visible moon in the sky is half that of the full moon (visible 100 percent).9 The size of the Sun is about 400 times larger than the size of the moon and the sun's distance from Earth is about 400 times the moon's distance from Earth. That's why both the Sun and the Moon seem the same size in the sky from Earth.10 From the moon, the Earth also passes through phases from the New Earth to full Earth and back to the New Earth. 11. The first image of the moon's surface was captured by the Soviet lander Luna 9. The first image of the moon's surface.12 When observed from the Earth's surface, the full moon always rises at sunset, Molodyk always rises at sunrise, the first quarter rises at noon and the last quarter rises at midnight.13 The moon does not have its own atmosphere.14 Due to the lack of atmosphere, the size of craters on the moon ranges from microscopic to as large as the city. The largest crater on the moon - 290 km in diameter. 15. The moon moves away from Earth, about 4 cm per year16. Rising and falling ocean levels (Tides) are caused by the gravity of the moon.17 We always see the same side of the moon from here on Earth through synchronous rotation18. More than 100 spacecraft have been sent to the moon from more than half a dozen countries.19 A total of 382kg of lunar rocks are returned to Earth by Apollo astronauts. Scientists are still studying them.20 There is water on the moon. Nasa recently confirmed for the first time the presence of water on the moon's solar surface. 21. When the moon passes between the Sun and the Earth, we call it the Solar Eclipse. When the Earth passes between the Moon's Sun, we call it the Lunar Eclipse.22 We don't see a lunar eclipse or solar eclipse on every full moon and Molodyk because the moon's orbit is 5 degrees.23. In 1959, the Luna 1 spacecraft became the first human-led vehicle to reach the Lunar Surface.24 Light from the moon takes about 1.2 seconds to reach Earth.25 In 2024, NASA will send the first woman and the next man to the moon's surface. (CNN) In 2008, since the moon is Earth's closest celestial neighbor, we were able to learn more about it than any other in the solar system. There are surprising details about the moon, such as how in 1958 the U.S. proposed a nuclear bomb explosion on its surface, for a thyрка. Here are 10 scientific and historical facts about the moon that may surprise you. 1. He hasn't walked on a man since 1972 after astronaut Neil Armstrong landed on the moon as part of the Apollo 11 mission in 1969, astronaut Gene Cernan was the last person to do so in 1972 during the Apollo 17 mission. Twelve men walked the moon between those years, and all the spacecraft on the moon's surface have since been unmanned. 2. The moon may soon revisit humans The Artemis Program aims to send the first woman and the next man to the moon by 2024 and lay the foundations for further human exploration on Mars by 2028. NASA also plans what will become the first strategic human presence on the moon. NASA's new rocket, the Space Launch System, will send astronauts aboard the Orion spacecraft a quarter of a million miles from Earth into lunar orbit. Astronauts will moor Orion on a gateway, a spaceship where they will live and work around the moon. The crew will take trips from the gateway to the moon's surface before returning to orbital living station.3 The first spacecraft to reach the moon was the Soviet ship in a race into space, the former Soviet Union launched ahead of the United States with its unmanned Luna 1 mission in 1959. However, the spacecraft hasn't really landed on the moon. It was the first ship to reach the outskirts of the moon, missing landing due to a time-off problem during its launch. Luna 1 was also the first in the Sun's orbit. The Luna 2 ship became the first humane craft, an unmanned object to touch the moon later that year. 4. During the 1950s, the United States considered detonating a nuclear bomb on the secret MoonA project in 1958 - Project A119, also as a study of lunar research flights - planned as a show and the opportunity to increase internal confidence at a time when the U.S. lost the race into space to the Soviet Army. If a bomb had exploded on the surface rather than in the crater, a flash of light would have been visible to people on Earth with the unbroked anthrough. However, the plan has never been carried out, due to concerns about the negative public reaction, the possible militarization of space and the greater likelihood that a manned landing on the moon will be more popular in the eyes of the world. The project documents actually remained secret for more than 40 years until former NASA Executive Leonard Reiffel, who led the project, disclosed the project in 2000. The U.S. government has never officially acknowledged its participation in the project, and there is no one on NASA's website. 5. There are rules, as named craters of the moon Brussels engineer Michael van Langren began the custom of applying personal names to lunar formations in 1645, starting with the names of kings and other prominent people. Six years later, Giovanni Battista Riccioli of Bologna created his own lunar map, which got rid of the names Van Langren used, and instead chose names exclusively from famous astronomers - a reference point for the system used today by the International Astronomical Union. The MoD tends to extract the names of craters from two groups: deceased scientists, scientists, researchers and artists; or deceased American cosmonauts and Russian cosmonauts. 6. The sun and moon seem to be only the same size Monthly 400 times smaller than the Sun, but it looks the same size in the Earth's sky because the moon is 400 times closer to Earth than the Sun. When objects are closer to us, they seem bigger than they would far. For example, many other stars are larger than the Sun, but they are much farther from Earth. 7. The moon is an unlocked piece of Earth Scientific consensus on how the moon formed, is that billions of years ago a protoplanet crashed into Earth and chunks of it orbited the Earth to form the moon. Modeling the evolution of erecta fragments from collision, researchers in a 2015 study on lunar formation estimated that the moon formed about 4.47 billion years ago.8. Tides caused by the moonE two bulges on Earth as a result of the gravitational pull of the moon. One bulge is on the side of the Earth facing the moon; the other is on the side that faces away. As the Earth rotates, bulges move in the oceans, causing high tides and low tides in oceans around the world. There is a particular type of tide when the Sun, Moon and Earth align together two months around the days of the Young Moon and full moon - spring tide, which means high tides are higher and low tides are lower regardless of the season. 9. The moon has earthquakes and reduces the gravitational pull of the Earth causes small lunar earthquakes several below the surface, causing ruptures and cracks. Thrust faults, where one section of the earth's crust is pushed over a nearby part, also develop as the moon shrinks as its interior cools. Th Moon has gained about 150 feet less over the past few hundred million years. 10. The diameter of the moon is nearly the same distance from New York to Phoenix, Arizona The average diameter of the moon is 2,159 miles, close to 2,406 miles between Phoenix and New York. New facts about the moon - and even Mars - can be expected once NASA completes its mission to send the first woman and next man to the moon by 2024. 2024.

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