

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Space Race



The Space Race, a period of intense competition between the United _____ and the Soviet Union, began in the midst of the Cold War. It was not just about exploring _____, but also about demonstrating technological and ideological supremacy. The _____ Union took an early lead by launching the first artificial satellite, _____, in 1957. This event shocked the world and spurred the United States into action. In response, the U.S. established _____, a dedicated space agency, in 1958.

The race continued with more _____. The Soviet Union achieved another first by sending the first human, Yuri _____, into space in 1961. This achievement was a significant blow to the United States, which had been _____ on its own manned space missions. However, the U.S. did not give up. President _____ set a bold goal: to land a man on the _____ and return him safely to Earth.

The Apollo program became the United States' _____ to the Soviet space achievements. After several unmanned and manned missions, Apollo 11 made history in 1969. Neil _____ became the first person to walk on the Moon, uttering the famous words, "That's one small step for _____, one giant leap for mankind." This event marked a turning point in the Space Race.

In the following _____, both countries continued to explore space, but the competition lessened. The Apollo-Soyuz Test _____ in 1975, where a U.S. and a Soviet spacecraft docked in space, symbolized the end of the Space Race. It represented a new era of _____ in space exploration, paving the way for future international partnerships like the International Space _____.

Station	Soviet	Armstrong	Moon	man	States	working	Gagarin	NASA
Kennedy	space	years	Project	answer	milestones	Sputnik	cooperation	