

# THE MUSEUM OF COSMONAUTICS

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The Museum of Cosmonautics in Moscow (formerly the Memorial Museum of Cosmonautics) is a museum of space subjects in the stylobate of the monument "Conquerors of Space" on the Alley of Cosmonauts of the VDNH. The museum was opened on April 10, 1981 - to the 20th anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's space flight. The subject fund of the museum as of January 2017 has more than 96 thousand storage units. The total area of the museum is 8400 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 3720 m<sup>2</sup> is occupied by the exhibition itself. Among the exhibits are samples of rocket and space technology, personal belongings of astronauts and designers, archival documents and items of numismatics and philately. The museum owns a branch - the House-Museum of Academician Sergei Pavlovich Korolev on 1st Ostankino Street.



# CREATING A MUSEUM

The idea to create the Memorial Museum of Cosmonautics belongs to the founder of the Soviet rocket science Sergey Korolev. The main mission of the museum was the popularization of astronautics and the preservation of the scientific and technical heritage of the Russian space era. The museum was given space in the base of the monument "Conquerors of space" on the Alley of Cosmonauts VDNH. The halls were located below the ground level at a depth of five meters, initially its area was 3204 m<sup>2</sup>. Interior design and exposure was entrusted to the artist Oleg Petrovich Lomako. According to his plan, the halls should create the illusion of being in outer space. The premises of the museum were decorated in various techniques using the most modern at the time materials. In the design of the main hall, the astronaut sculpture was central to the background of a bright stained glass panel.



# SIGNIFICANT EXHIBITS

- Stuffed Belka and Strelka and the original ejection container for animals, in which the animals returned on August 20, 1960.
- The descent module of the Soyuz-37 spacecraft, which started in August 1980 from the Baikonur cosmodrome with a Soviet-Vietnamese crew and delivered them to the Salyut-6 station, and in October of the same year, Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin landed on this the descent vehicle after a record 185-day space flight.
- Personal belongings of Friedrich Zander, the founder and first head of the Jet Propagation Group in the 1930s: typewriter, weights and weights, the first OR-1 rocket engine.
- Painting by Leonov in oil on canvas "Over the Black Sea", 1973.



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## layouts

The first artificial satellite of the Earth, which opened the space era on October 4, 1957.

- The SC-1 spacesuits of the cosmonaut of the Vostok spacecraft (in this spacesuit Gagarin made the first flight), the Berkut for short-term spacewalk (in such a manner, on March 18, 1965, Leonov made the first spacewalk from the spacecraft) "Orlan-D" - for a spacewalk.

- The descent vehicles of the automatic interplanetary stations Venera-4 (on October 18, 1967, this descended in the atmosphere of Venus) and Mars-3 (on December 2, 1971, this landing on Mars).

- The androgynous-peripheral docking unit of the Soyuz spacecraft is also intended to assist the distressed spacecraft in the event of an emergency.

- RD-107 liquid-propellant rocket engine for the first stage of the Vostok



THANKS FOR ATTENTION!

