

LEGO
WORLD SHOW
TRAVEL IN SPACE



For millions of years, the human race has progressed rapidly because of our ability to solve problems. Our curiosity and interest in the unknown have been endless.

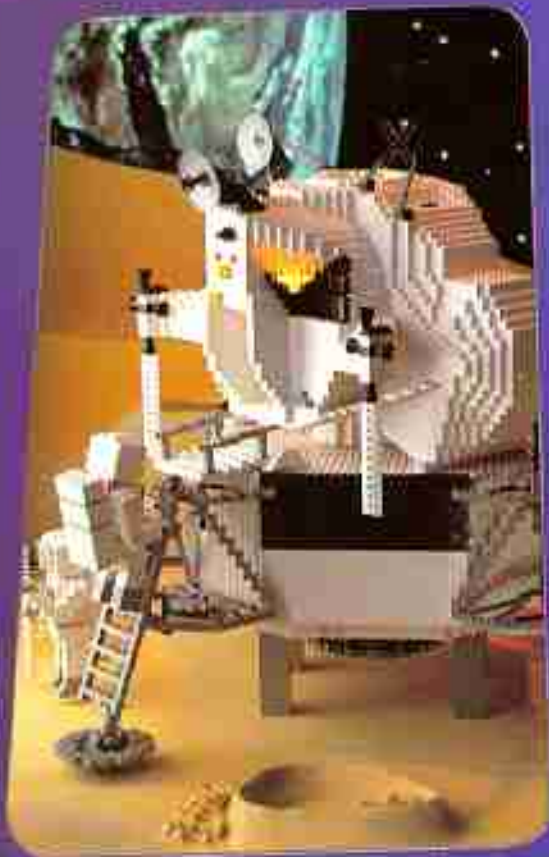
However, one phenomenon has intrigued people like no other. Space travel. They dreamed of exploring its vast expanses whose mysteries fascinated them. Look into the sky at night and it's easy to see why.

Over many years the area beyond the earth's atmosphere has interested and inspired human beings in many ways. The Aztecs worshipped the sun; early mariners navigated their boats by the stars; Leonardo da Vinci designed a helicopter hundreds of years before the first airplane was built; many of the world's most popular books are categorized as science fiction; their authors often being uncannily accurate in their imaginations. Some Astrologers believe our lives are affected by the movement of the stars and planets in space. There is no question about it, we are all as curious as ever.

A LEGO World Show box set against a starry night sky background. The box is white with a yellow panel that says "LEGO World Show" in red. The box is surrounded by various LEGO bricks and pieces, including a blue arrow pointing right, a purple arrow pointing right, and a purple keyhole symbol. The background is a dark purple and blue sky with many small white stars.

LEGO[®]
World
Show





The moon buggy...Rover.

When Apollo 15 astronauts James Irwin and David Scott landed on the moon in 1971, they covered more distance over the moon's surface than anybody before them. The reason? They had with them one of the most unusual and expensive 'cars'... a Lunar Roving Vehicle, nicknamed Rover. Rover had no steering wheel or brake pedal, instead it featured a single control for stopping, starting and steering. The control was situated between the seats and could be used by either astronaut. The vehicle had small $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower electric motors in each wheel hub—each wheel powered by a 36 volt battery. Rover's maximum speed was 12 km/h.





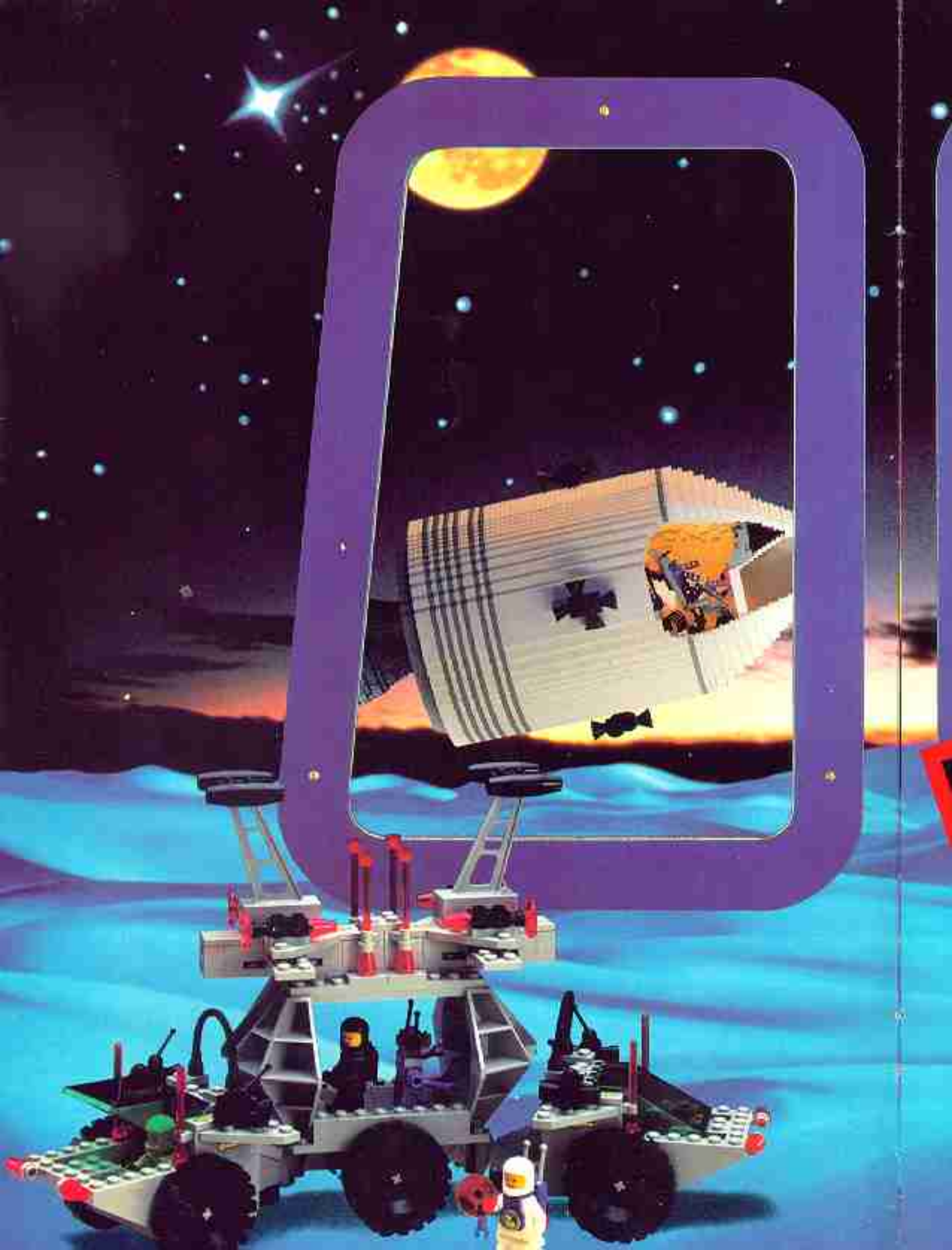
Rover could maintain communication with the control centre in Houston, Texas and the Apollo 15 command module. This proved very useful as the scientists could ask the astronauts to pick up samples of interest from the moon's surface.

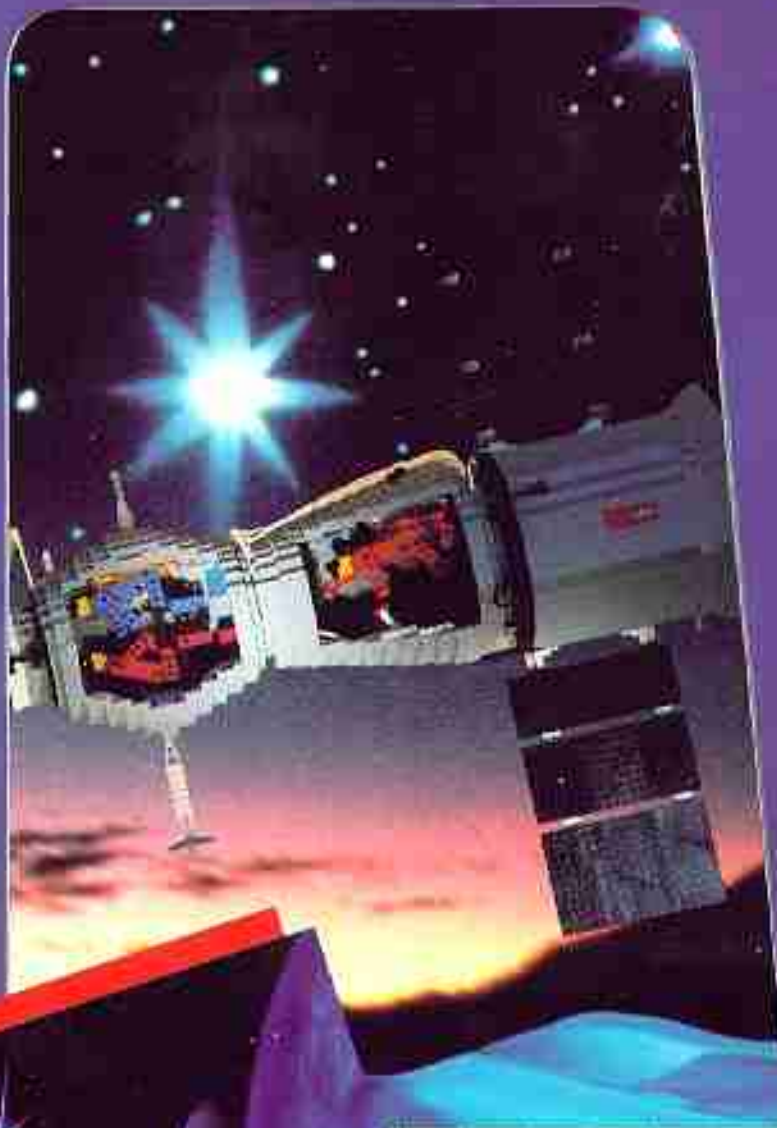
Also in 1971, Mariner 9 was the first craft to orbit Mars. It returned 7,000 photographs of the surface of Mars and its moons.

1972—Pioneer 10 achieved the first successful fly-by of Jupiter and became the first probe to escape the solar system.

1973—Mariner 10 used the gravity of Venus to reach Mercury. It also produced the first TV pictures of Mercury.

1973—On May 14, America launched Skylab and after travelling 435 km above the earth's surface, it was pulled back by the earth's gravity and eventually broke up in 1979. Interestingly, some of the pieces landed in Australia.




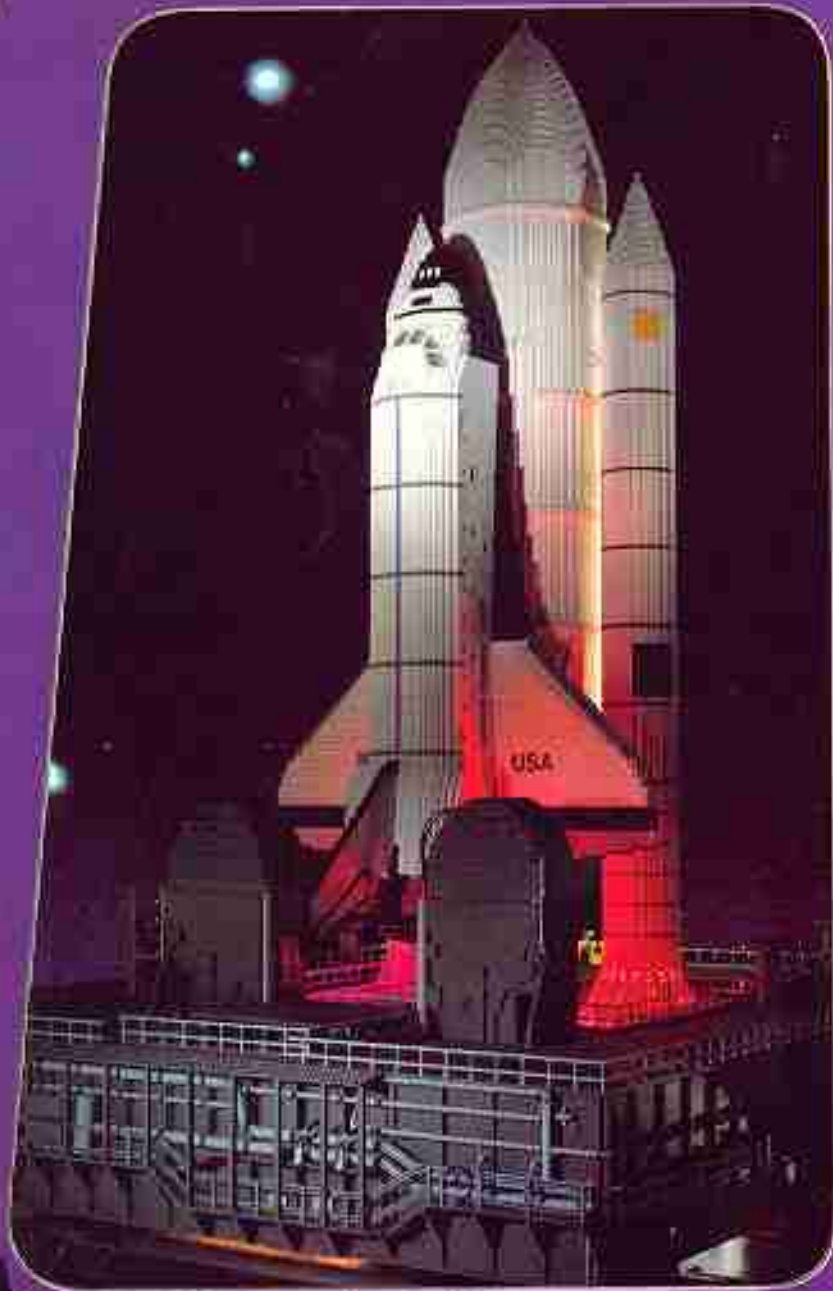


America and Russia meet in space.

On July 15, 1975 we saw the first cooperative international flight. Docked in earth's orbit, astronauts A. Leonov and V. Kubasov aboard Soyuz, and Apollo carrying Americans D. Slayton, T. Stafford and V. Brand met in space. The meeting took place 225 km from the earth's surface and both ships were connected in space by means of a third module which enabled the five astronauts to meet in such an exceptional location.

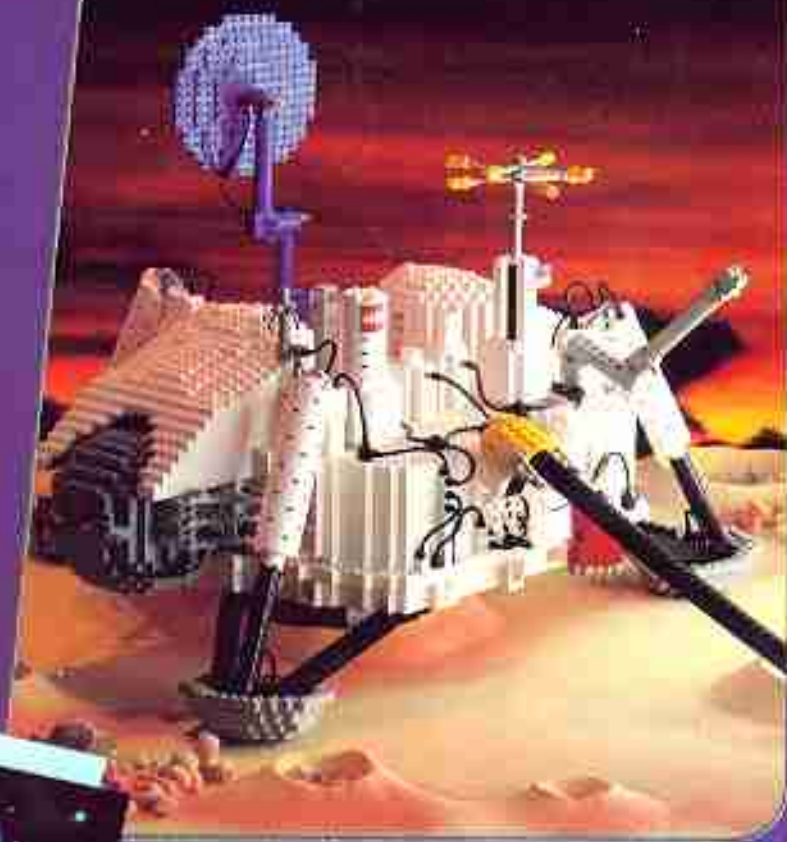
1977 Pictures and data were collected of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune by the fly-by probe of Voyager 2.

1978 Early in the year, Soyuz 27 docked with Soyuz 6 and 26, achieving the first three-spacecraft complex.



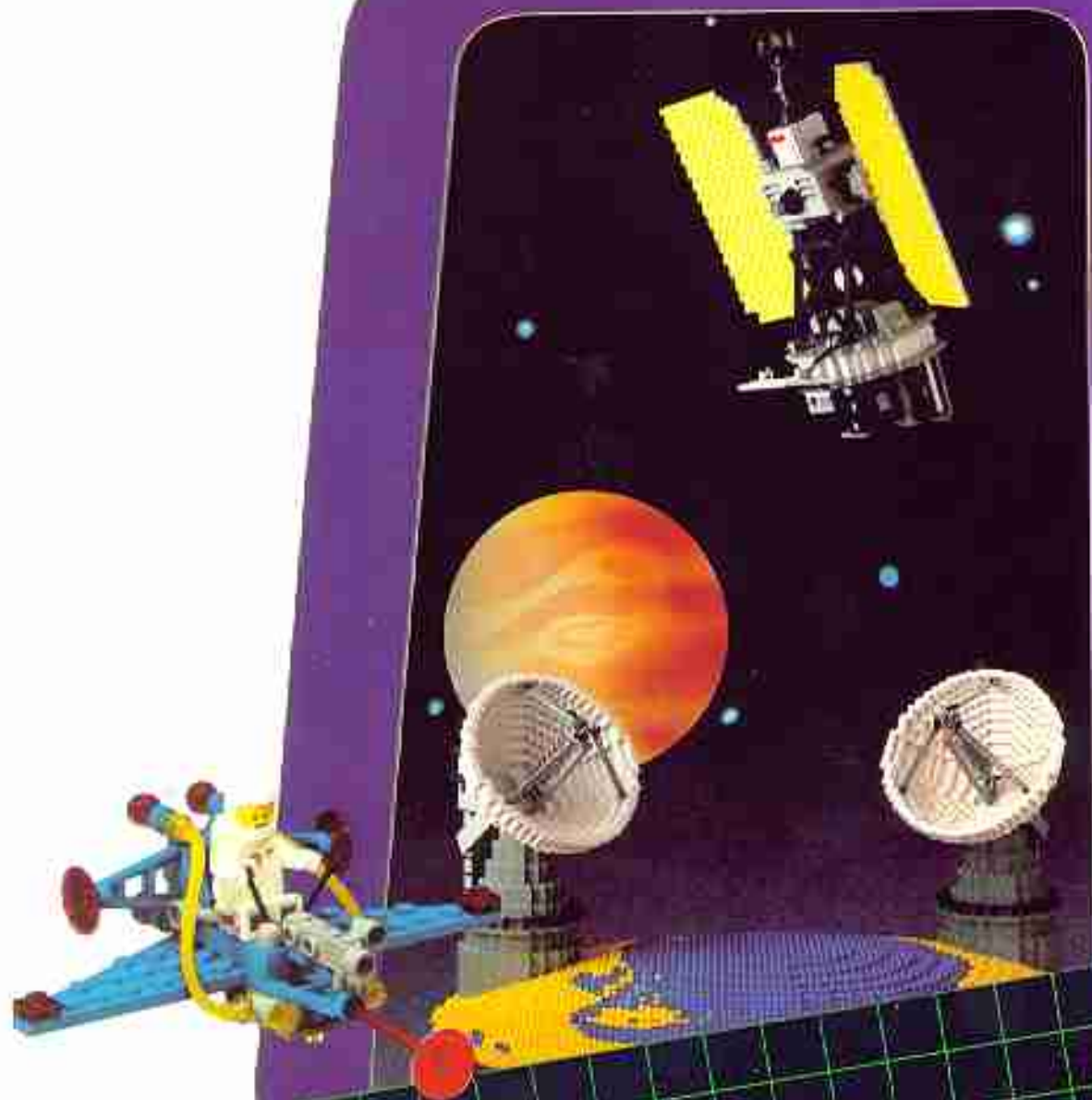
In the following years, we have witnessed the advent of the space shuttle. A miracle in technological achievement, where the craft takes off as a rocket, orbits like a satellite and amazingly returns to earth just like an airplane.





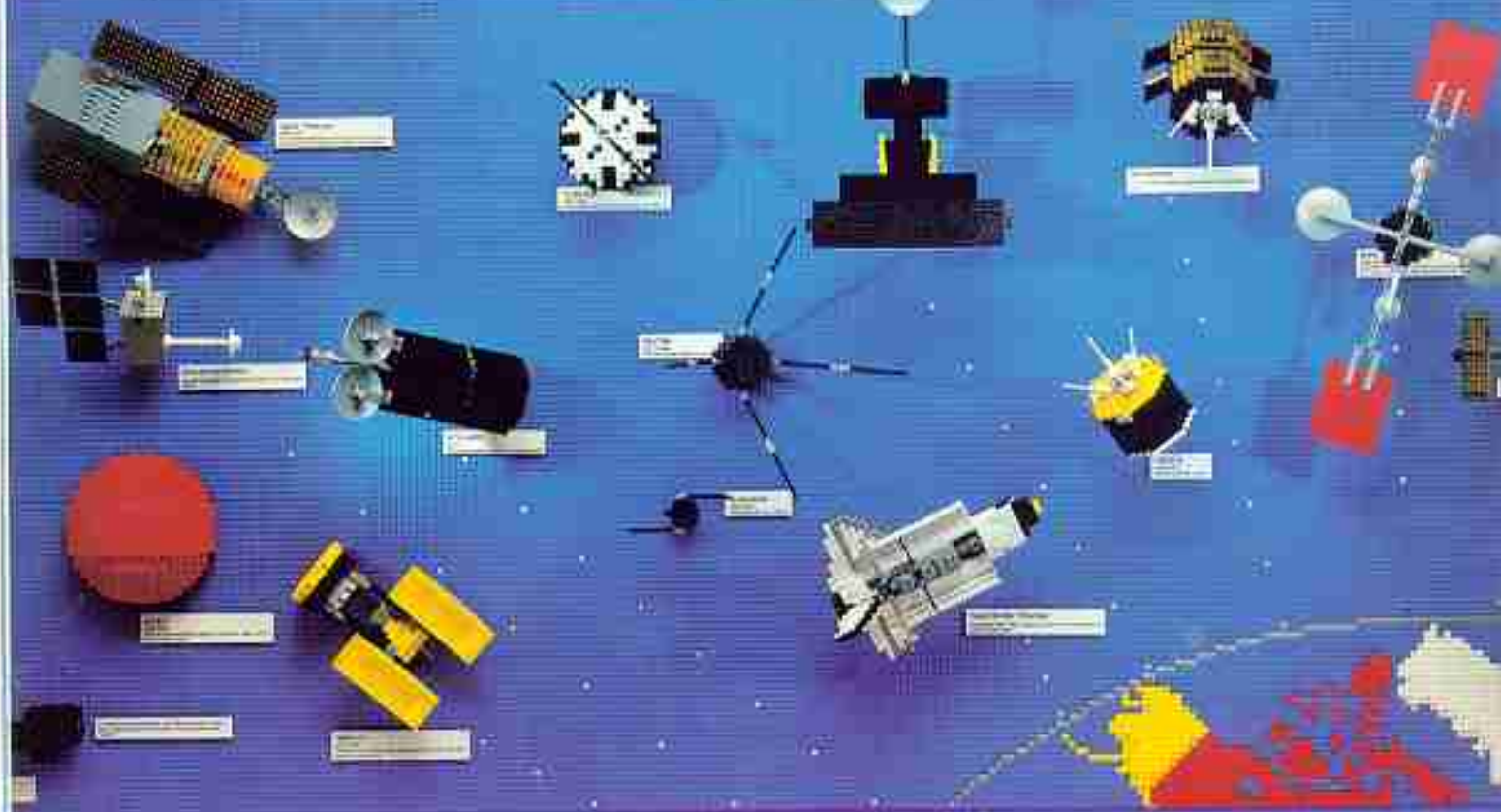
Meanwhile, unmanned probes continue to send back reliable information and detailed photographs of planets such as Mars. Viking is on Mars with its own automated laboratory, scooping up surface samples and analysing them. What will happen next? If we progress as rapidly as in the past 30 years, we may have the opportunity to take our holidays in space ... only time will tell.





How satellites help us.

When Russia's Sputnik passed overhead in 1957, millions of eyes gazed at the sky in amazement. Today, the earth is ringed by thousands of artificial satellites, each travelling its own orbit. They help us in many ways; some collect information about the stars, some help us with weather forecasts and have been invaluable in alerting us to hurricanes and allowing us to take the necessary precautions. Other satellites relay communication signals that, for example, allow us to view events 'live' as they happen in other parts of the world. Soon there will be permanently manned satellites or space stations as bases for further exploration.





UFOs.

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UFOs.

Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) have been reported for many centuries from all parts of the world, by people from all walks of life. Interestingly, no two sightings are exactly the same. They inspire fear, wonder and curiosity in human beings. What are UFOs? Where do they come from? Is it possible that there are other forms of life trying to make contact in the endless reaches of space? Or are they all in people's imaginations? Strangely, no person can answer that question. It's all part of the continuing mystery of that truly wondrous thing we humans call 'space'.



DET-BEDSTE-ER
IKKE-FOR-GODT



The chairman of the LEGO® Company carved this Danish phrase into wood during the '30s. It has since become the philosophy behind all LEGO products. It says:

“Only the best is good enough.”

How an out-of-work carpenter reached for the stars.

In 1932, at the little village of Billund in Denmark, an out-of-work carpenter named Ole Kirk Christiansen began creating wooden toys for children. Because the toys were beautifully handcrafted, his business steadily grew and the LEGO Company started. Interestingly, the name LEGO® comes from the Danish words, 'leg godt', which mean 'play well'.

From these humble beginnings, LEGO toys have become the most popular toy in the world, enjoyed by both millions of children and adults in more than 120 countries.

LEGO Toys in Canada

Samsonte in Stratford, Ontario is the Canadian home for LEGO toys. Bricks and other components are moulded here, then packed and shipped to stores all across Canada.

The LEGO World Show Story

A team of full-time designers in Denmark spent 4979 working hours on "Travel in Space". Each model is accurately scaled and around one million components went into its creation. We hope "Travel in Space" was well worth your journey.



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