1
00:00:00,333 --> 00:00:01,066
[Music]

2
00:00:01,066 --> 00:00:04,366
Artemis is our 21st century return to the Moon.

3
00:00:04,366 --> 00:00:07,600
Together, NASA, international space agencies,

4
00:00:07,600 --> 00:00:09,600
and a growing global space industry

5
00:00:09,600 --> 00:00:13,166
will explore Earth’s nearest neighbor with advanced robotics

6
00:00:13,166 --> 00:00:17,200
and our next generation of astronauts.

7
00:00:17,200 --> 00:00:19,900
But where will our astronauts explore?

8
00:00:19,900 --> 00:00:22,800
The Moon is a treasure trove of scientific discovery,

9
00:00:22,800 --> 00:00:25,933
and NASA has its sights set on the South Pole.

10
00:00:25,933 --> 00:00:28,566
This mysterious region features soaring mountains

11
00:00:28,566 --> 00:00:31,600
and deep craters, leading to unique locations

12
00:00:31,600 --> 00:00:34,333
that experience nearly continuous sunlight –

13
00:00:34,333 --> 00:00:38,633

in contrast to nearby depressions that never see the sun.

14
00:00:38,633 --> 00:00:41,800
Artemis III will mark humanity’s return to the lunar surface

15
00:00:41,800 --> 00:00:45,033
for the first time since 1972.

16
00:00:45,033 --> 00:00:48,166
NASA has identified thirteen regions near the South Pole

17
00:00:48,166 --> 00:00:50,433
that meet safety requirements for landing

18
00:00:50,433 --> 00:00:55,066
and present opportunities to search for lunar resources.

19
00:00:55,066 --> 00:00:57,466
Each region can also help us learn more about

20
00:00:57,466 --> 00:00:59,033
the history of the Moon,

21
00:00:59,033 --> 00:01:03,100
and gain a better understanding of our place in the solar system.

22
00:01:04,866 --> 00:01:07,466
These thirteen candidate landing regions represent

23
00:01:07,466 --> 00:01:10,566
a diversity of features in the lunar South Pole,

24
00:01:10,566 --> 00:01:12,200
ranging from the summits of mountains

25
00:01:12,200 --> 00:01:14,666
rising miles above their surroundings,

26
00:01:14,666 --> 00:01:17,166
to the rims of large craters.

27
00:01:17,166 --> 00:01:20,766
These features together act to both expose and preserve

28
00:01:20,766 --> 00:01:23,766
billions of years of geologic history.

29
00:01:27,633 --> 00:01:30,233
Using robotic orbiters and rovers,

30
00:01:30,233 --> 00:01:32,300
NASA and the global science community

31
00:01:32,300 --> 00:01:34,233
will continue to study these regions

32
00:01:34,233 --> 00:01:37,366
before selecting the Artemis III landing site.

33
00:01:40,366 --> 00:01:43,166
The astronauts selected for this bold expedition

34
00:01:43,166 --> 00:01:45,500
will literally and figuratively shine a light

35
00:01:45,500 --> 00:01:49,033
on some of the deepest, darkest areas of the solar system,