



1  
00:00:15,919 --> 00:00:13,910  
hi everyone I'm Jessica and I'm Joey and

2  
00:00:18,470 --> 00:00:15,929  
we work in the History Program office at

3  
00:00:20,450 --> 00:00:18,480  
NASA headquarters in Washington DC the

4  
00:00:22,460 --> 00:00:20,460  
NASA history Program office keeps track

5  
00:00:24,259 --> 00:00:22,470  
of everything nASA has done since it was

6  
00:00:26,839 --> 00:00:24,269  
founded in 1958

7  
00:00:29,120 --> 00:00:26,849  
that's only 54 years ago that's younger

8  
00:00:30,980 --> 00:00:29,130  
than my grandparents and in that time

9  
00:00:32,990 --> 00:00:30,990  
nASA has done a whole lot more than just

10  
00:00:34,479 --> 00:00:33,000  
send a man to the moon they fill planes

11  
00:00:37,430 --> 00:00:34,489  
that fly faster than the speed of sound

12  
00:00:39,170 --> 00:00:37,440  
explored our solar system and taking

13  
00:00:40,580 --> 00:00:39,180

pictures of objects billions of

14

00:00:43,970 --> 00:00:40,590

light-years away with the hubble space

15

00:00:46,910 --> 00:00:43,980

telescope in fact Voyager 1 a spacecraft

16

00:00:48,740 --> 00:00:46,920

launched by NASA in 1977 is still

17

00:00:50,479 --> 00:00:48,750

traveling through the universe and will

18

00:00:52,610 --> 00:00:50,489

soon become the first man-made object to

19

00:00:54,470 --> 00:00:52,620

leave our solar system showing us what

20

00:00:56,689 --> 00:00:54,480

lies beyond the reaches of our Sun in

21

00:00:58,760 --> 00:00:56,699

the history program office we keep track

22

00:01:00,799 --> 00:00:58,770

of these events and the documents videos

23

00:01:02,990 --> 00:01:00,809

photos and audio files that go with them

24

00:01:04,460 --> 00:01:03,000

the original documents in photos are

25

00:01:06,800 --> 00:01:04,470

stored at the National Archives in

26  
00:01:08,300 --> 00:01:06,810  
Washington DC but we keep copies here in

27  
00:01:10,310 --> 00:01:08,310  
our archives hey Joey

28  
00:01:13,100 --> 00:01:10,320  
why do we even need to keep track of

29  
00:01:15,499 --> 00:01:13,110  
NASA history it's already happened

30  
00:01:17,690 --> 00:01:15,509  
well Jessica NASA is making history

31  
00:01:19,490 --> 00:01:17,700  
every day it's important to look back

32  
00:01:21,380 --> 00:01:19,500  
and know what we've done so we can

33  
00:01:23,870 --> 00:01:21,390  
repeat our successes and learn from our

34  
00:01:25,340 --> 00:01:23,880  
mistakes that's right and it's important

35  
00:01:27,260 --> 00:01:25,350  
to remember that we wouldn't be where we

36  
00:01:29,230 --> 00:01:27,270  
are today without the hard work and

37  
00:01:31,520 --> 00:01:29,240  
passion of the astronauts engineers

38  
00:01:33,950 --> 00:01:31,530

scientists and administrators who came

39

00:01:36,530 --> 00:01:33,960

before us for example do you know what

40

00:01:37,160 --> 00:01:36,540

the first a in NASA stands for oh I know

41

00:01:40,190 --> 00:01:37,170

I know

42

00:01:42,380 --> 00:01:40,200

uh aeronautics that's right aeronautics

43

00:01:44,060 --> 00:01:42,390

is the study of how things fly and we've

44

00:01:46,460 --> 00:01:44,070

been studying aeronautics since long

45

00:01:49,700 --> 00:01:46,470

before NASA starting with the NACA the

46

00:01:52,100 --> 00:01:49,710

NACA what's that the National Advisory

47

00:01:54,770 --> 00:01:52,110

Committee for Aeronautics it was started

48

00:01:56,359 --> 00:01:54,780

in 1915 that's not too long after the

49

00:01:59,060 --> 00:01:56,369

Wright brothers had their first flight

50

00:02:00,260 --> 00:01:59,070

at Kitty Hawk North Carolina yep when

51  
00:02:02,569 --> 00:02:00,270  
the Wright brothers flew the first

52  
00:02:04,670 --> 00:02:02,579  
airplane in 1903 people became very

53  
00:02:06,889 --> 00:02:04,680  
interested in building better and faster

54  
00:02:08,449 --> 00:02:06,899  
flying machines Orville Wright was

55  
00:02:11,990 --> 00:02:08,459  
actually one of the early members of the

56  
00:02:13,070 --> 00:02:12,000  
NACA at the NACA engineers focused on

57  
00:02:15,920 --> 00:02:13,080  
designing planes that were

58  
00:02:17,630 --> 00:02:15,930  
faster safer and cheaper to build they

59  
00:02:19,400 --> 00:02:17,640  
tested their designs in wind tunnels

60  
00:02:21,530 --> 00:02:19,410  
tunnels above-ground that had air

61  
00:02:23,870 --> 00:02:21,540  
flowing through them to mimic wind why

62  
00:02:25,520 --> 00:02:23,880  
was it so hard to build faster planes it

63  
00:02:27,680 --> 00:02:25,530

has to do with this thing called drag

64

00:02:29,750 --> 00:02:27,690

drag is a force that pushes against

65

00:02:32,720 --> 00:02:29,760

planes in the air the faster the plane

66

00:02:35,030 --> 00:02:32,730

is flying the more drag there is so what

67

00:02:36,980 --> 00:02:35,040

did the engineers do well they came up

68

00:02:38,330 --> 00:02:36,990

with many different designs one of the

69

00:02:40,340 --> 00:02:38,340

ways they solved this problem was

70

00:02:42,200 --> 00:02:40,350

cowling putting a hood on the engine of

71

00:02:44,630 --> 00:02:42,210

the plane like the hood on the engine of

72

00:02:47,000 --> 00:02:44,640

a car right they also fiddled with the

73

00:02:49,130 --> 00:02:47,010

shape of the wings and plane body one of

74

00:02:51,560 --> 00:02:49,140

the engineers Richard Whitcomb figured

75

00:02:53,780 --> 00:02:51,570

out in 1951 that a plane with a narrowed

76  
00:02:55,699 --> 00:02:53,790  
shape had less drag and could fly faster

77  
00:02:57,920 --> 00:02:55,709  
how fast were those planes able to fly

78  
00:02:59,660 --> 00:02:57,930  
at supersonic speeds

79  
00:03:03,110 --> 00:02:59,670  
meaning faster than the speed of sound

80  
00:03:05,270 --> 00:03:03,120  
in the 1940s supersonic was all the rage

81  
00:03:08,510 --> 00:03:05,280  
Chuck Yeager broke the sound barrier in

82  
00:03:10,790 --> 00:03:08,520  
1947 whoa are there planes that fly that

83  
00:03:12,560 --> 00:03:10,800  
fast today there was a plane called the

84  
00:03:15,650 --> 00:03:12,570  
Blackbird which was the world's fastest

85  
00:03:18,410 --> 00:03:15,660  
jet propelled aircraft in 1990 it flew

86  
00:03:21,710 --> 00:03:18,420  
from Los Angeles to Washington DC in one

87  
00:03:25,130 --> 00:03:21,720  
hour four minutes and 20 seconds it flew

88  
00:03:26,810 --> 00:03:25,140

2,000 124 miles per hour

89

00:03:29,300 --> 00:03:26,820

that's like sprinting across ten

90

00:03:31,130 --> 00:03:29,310

football fields per second the Blackbird

91

00:03:32,240 --> 00:03:31,140

is retired now but you can still visit

92

00:03:34,540 --> 00:03:32,250

it at the national air and space

93

00:03:37,280 --> 00:03:34,550

museum's udvar-hazy center in Virginia

94

00:03:39,259 --> 00:03:37,290

so when did the United States start

95

00:03:41,300 --> 00:03:39,269

preparing to go to space that's a good

96

00:03:43,340 --> 00:03:41,310

question it all started at the end of

97

00:03:44,840 --> 00:03:43,350

World War two when the United States and

98

00:03:47,120 --> 00:03:44,850

the Soviet Union were at odds with each

99

00:03:49,120 --> 00:03:47,130

other the United States announced it was

100

00:03:51,830 --> 00:03:49,130

going to place a satellite in orbit in

101  
00:03:52,880 --> 00:03:51,840  
1957 but the Soviet Union got there

102  
00:03:55,070 --> 00:03:52,890  
first didn't it

103  
00:03:57,740 --> 00:03:55,080  
yep the Soviet Union launched the first

104  
00:04:01,070 --> 00:03:57,750  
satellite Sputnik into space on October

105  
00:04:03,020 --> 00:04:01,080  
4th 1957 the United States was really

106  
00:04:05,630 --> 00:04:03,030  
worried that we were falling behind so

107  
00:04:07,640 --> 00:04:05,640  
in 1958 President Eisenhower started

108  
00:04:10,340 --> 00:04:07,650  
NASA the National Aeronautics and Space

109  
00:04:12,949 --> 00:04:10,350  
Administration NASA got to work right

110  
00:04:14,479 --> 00:04:12,959  
away taking over the NACA and using all

111  
00:04:17,570 --> 00:04:14,489  
its resources to catch up with the

112  
00:04:19,520 --> 00:04:17,580  
Soviet Union in the new space age Soviet

113  
00:04:21,710 --> 00:04:19,530

cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin may have been the

114

00:04:23,540 --> 00:04:21,720

first person in space but with every

115

00:04:26,140 --> 00:04:23,550

mission NASA reached new levels and

116

00:04:27,879 --> 00:04:26,150

unmanned and manned space exploration

117

00:04:30,159 --> 00:04:27,889

with Project Mercury Alan B Shepard

118

00:04:32,080 --> 00:04:30,169

became the first American in space and

119

00:04:34,659 --> 00:04:32,090

John H Glenn became the first American

120

00:04:36,520 --> 00:04:34,669

to orbit the Earth pretty soon we were

121

00:04:38,260 --> 00:04:36,530

strolling through space as Edward H

122

00:04:40,510 --> 00:04:38,270

White did the first space walk during

123

00:04:42,909 --> 00:04:40,520

project Gemini with the Apollo program

124

00:04:44,469 --> 00:04:42,919

humans finally stepped onto the moon I

125

00:04:48,189 --> 00:04:44,479

believe that this nation should commit

126

00:04:50,830 --> 00:04:48,199

itself to achieving the goal before this

127

00:04:52,960 --> 00:04:50,840

decade is out of landing a man on the

128

00:04:53,550 --> 00:04:52,970

moon and returning him safely to the

129

00:04:56,140 --> 00:04:53,560

earth

130

00:04:58,900 --> 00:04:56,150

President Kennedy challenged NASA to get

131

00:05:01,870 --> 00:04:58,910

us there before 1970 and we did it just

132

00:05:04,719 --> 00:05:01,880

in the nick of time in 1969 Neil

133

00:05:06,939 --> 00:05:04,729

Armstrong and Edwin Buzz Aldrin walked

134

00:05:08,770 --> 00:05:06,949

along the lunar surface during their

135

00:05:10,379 --> 00:05:08,780

moonwalk astronaut Michael Collins

136

00:05:13,390 --> 00:05:10,389

orbited the moon in the command module

137

00:05:15,159 --> 00:05:13,400

then six more Apollo missions followed

138

00:05:17,469 --> 00:05:15,169

and twelve astronauts in total have been

139

00:05:20,409 --> 00:05:17,479

to the moon but the going wasn't easy

140

00:05:22,510 --> 00:05:20,419

for example Apollo 13 didn't land on the

141

00:05:24,400 --> 00:05:22,520

moon but it did return its crew safely

142

00:05:26,920 --> 00:05:24,410

back to earth making it a successful

143

00:05:29,409 --> 00:05:26,930

failure the first scientist in space a

144

00:05:38,379 --> 00:05:29,419

geologist named Jack Schmitt went to the

145

00:05:40,120 --> 00:05:38,389

moon on Apollo 17 oh hey Jessica what

146

00:05:41,980 --> 00:05:40,130

about the Soviet Union the ones who made

147

00:05:44,170 --> 00:05:41,990

the first satellite Sputnik what

148

00:05:45,969 --> 00:05:44,180

happened to them well they were just as

149

00:05:49,420 --> 00:05:45,979

busy developing their space program as

150

00:05:51,100 --> 00:05:49,430

we were in 1975 the Americans and the

151

00:05:52,740 --> 00:05:51,110

Soviets worked together on a project

152

00:05:54,700 --> 00:05:52,750

called the apollo-soyuz test project

153

00:05:56,650 --> 00:05:54,710

both countries launch their own

154

00:05:59,680 --> 00:05:56,660

spacecraft that joined together in space

155

00:06:01,689 --> 00:05:59,690

after the Apollo Soyuz NASA worked on

156

00:06:03,070 --> 00:06:01,699

the space shuttle program did you know

157

00:06:06,270 --> 00:06:03,080

that the space shuttle orbiters were

158

00:06:09,129 --> 00:06:06,280

reusable since 1981 five space shuttles

159

00:06:12,430 --> 00:06:09,139

Columbia challenger discovery Atlantis

160

00:06:15,219 --> 00:06:12,440

and endeavour completed over 100 flights

161

00:06:18,129 --> 00:06:15,229

orbiting the earth more than 20,000

162

00:06:21,969 --> 00:06:18,139

times the shuttle program lasted for 30

163

00:06:25,240 --> 00:06:21,979

years from 1981 to 2011 in those 30

164

00:06:27,850 --> 00:06:25,250

years and 135 space shuttle flights to

165

00:06:31,600 --> 00:06:27,860

shuttles were tragically lost challenger

166

00:06:33,400 --> 00:06:31,610

in 1986 and Columbia in 2003 they remind

167

00:06:35,350 --> 00:06:33,410

us that space flight is always a risk

168

00:06:37,959 --> 00:06:35,360

and those that risk their lives to help

169

00:06:39,910 --> 00:06:37,969

us understand space are true heroes the

170

00:06:42,310 --> 00:06:39,920

space shuttle program was a landmark

171

00:06:43,720 --> 00:06:42,320

for NASA in many ways without the Space

172

00:06:45,430 --> 00:06:43,730

Shuttle we wouldn't have been able to

173

00:06:47,590 --> 00:06:45,440

build the International Space Station

174

00:06:49,210 --> 00:06:47,600

where astronauts and scientists from all

175

00:06:51,100 --> 00:06:49,220

over the world spend months doing

176  
00:06:53,110 --> 00:06:51,110  
research and learning about how being in

177  
00:06:55,240 --> 00:06:53,120  
space affects humans and changes

178  
00:06:57,280 --> 00:06:55,250  
different aspects of science for example

179  
00:06:59,350 --> 00:06:57,290  
how do people in processes change when

180  
00:07:00,970 --> 00:06:59,360  
there's no gravity we also used the

181  
00:07:02,920 --> 00:07:00,980  
space shuttle to launch repair and

182  
00:07:04,840 --> 00:07:02,930  
upgrade the Hubble Space Telescope to

183  
00:07:08,050 --> 00:07:04,850  
observe stars and galaxies clearer than

184  
00:07:09,880 --> 00:07:08,060  
ever before Joey guess what what did you

185  
00:07:11,710 --> 00:07:09,890  
know the International Space Station was

186  
00:07:14,080 --> 00:07:11,720  
not the first time Americans have spent

187  
00:07:15,490 --> 00:07:14,090  
long periods of time in space NASA

188  
00:07:17,740 --> 00:07:15,500

started keeping humans in orbit with

189

00:07:19,690 --> 00:07:17,750

Skylab a small workshop that orbited

190

00:07:21,460 --> 00:07:19,700

earth astronauts stayed there for months

191

00:07:23,410 --> 00:07:21,470

at a time - and what about the

192

00:07:25,480 --> 00:07:23,420

shuttle-mir program before the

193

00:07:26,740 --> 00:07:25,490

International Space Station NASA sent

194

00:07:28,600 --> 00:07:26,750

astronauts to the Russian space station

195

00:07:30,640 --> 00:07:28,610

Mir to learn more about long-duration

196

00:07:32,320 --> 00:07:30,650

spaceflight and to prepare for the

197

00:07:35,170 --> 00:07:32,330

challenges of building a new complex

198

00:07:36,760 --> 00:07:35,180

space station the success of the ISS

199

00:07:38,620 --> 00:07:36,770

depend on the ability of many different

200

00:07:40,480 --> 00:07:38,630

countries to work together and the

201  
00:07:43,210 --> 00:07:40,490  
shuttle-mir program was good practice

202  
00:07:44,710 --> 00:07:43,220  
but Joey did you know that not all space

203  
00:07:47,110 --> 00:07:44,720  
exploration requires a person to

204  
00:07:49,600 --> 00:07:47,120  
actually go into space really how does

205  
00:07:51,130 --> 00:07:49,610  
that work NASA often uses unmanned

206  
00:07:53,620 --> 00:07:51,140  
spacecraft to better understand new

207  
00:07:55,120 --> 00:07:53,630  
places that way when humans arrived they

208  
00:07:57,460 --> 00:07:55,130  
know what to expect and are prepared

209  
00:07:57,700 --> 00:07:57,470  
even before NASA sent astronauts to the

210  
00:07:59,500 --> 00:07:57,710  
moon

211  
00:08:01,120 --> 00:07:59,510  
they sent spacecrafts to take pictures

212  
00:08:03,190 --> 00:08:01,130  
and practice landing on the lunar

213  
00:08:05,590 --> 00:08:03,200

surface and what have we done since then

214

00:08:07,330 --> 00:08:05,600

in the past 50 years our unmanned

215

00:08:09,640 --> 00:08:07,340

spacecrafts have explored our entire

216

00:08:12,100 --> 00:08:09,650

solar system particularly Jupiter Saturn

217

00:08:14,500 --> 00:08:12,110

and Mars looking for signs of water and

218

00:08:17,110 --> 00:08:14,510

life these spacecrafts have gone farther

219

00:08:19,480 --> 00:08:17,120

than any human being for example the

220

00:08:21,010 --> 00:08:19,490

robotic space probes pioneer 10 and 11

221

00:08:24,040 --> 00:08:21,020

reached Jupiter and Saturn in the early

222

00:08:25,840 --> 00:08:24,050

70s Voyager 1 and 2 were also launched

223

00:08:27,820 --> 00:08:25,850

in the 70s to complete a grand tour of

224

00:08:30,340 --> 00:08:27,830

the solar system they are still working

225

00:08:32,170 --> 00:08:30,350

today and NASA believes that Voyager 1

226

00:08:34,360 --> 00:08:32,180

is close to leaving our solar system

227

00:08:36,310 --> 00:08:34,370

these probes are each carrying pictures

228

00:08:38,170 --> 00:08:36,320

and sounds from life on Earth just in

229

00:08:40,570 --> 00:08:38,180

case they are found by extraterrestrials

230

00:08:42,969 --> 00:08:40,580

NASA is also big on exploring Mars it

231

00:08:44,860 --> 00:08:42,979

takes spacecraft seven to ten months to

232

00:08:45,610 --> 00:08:44,870

reach Mars and landing on Mars is no

233

00:08:47,500 --> 00:08:45,620

easy task

234

00:08:50,350 --> 00:08:47,510

the Pathfinder Lander and Sojourner

235

00:08:52,769 --> 00:08:50,360

Rover arrived on Mars in 1997 and

236

00:08:55,470 --> 00:08:52,779

provided an unprecedented amount of data

237

00:08:57,540 --> 00:08:55,480

at the planet two more Rovers Spirit and

238

00:08:59,400 --> 00:08:57,550

Opportunity collected data about the

239

00:09:02,280 --> 00:08:59,410

geology and atmosphere of Mars starting

240

00:09:04,679 --> 00:09:02,290

in 2004 so what did they find out about

241

00:09:06,989 --> 00:09:04,689

Mars so far do little green Martians

242

00:09:08,610 --> 00:09:06,999

live on Mars scientists are very curious

243

00:09:11,129 --> 00:09:08,620

to find out how Mars has changed over

244

00:09:13,590 --> 00:09:11,139

time particularly if water and life ever

245

00:09:15,749 --> 00:09:13,600

existed on Mars and if they do find life

246

00:09:18,420 --> 00:09:15,759

it probably won't be a little green men

247

00:09:20,730 --> 00:09:18,430

instead it might be tiny microbial life

248

00:09:23,009 --> 00:09:20,740

about the same size as the thickness of

249

00:09:25,559 --> 00:09:23,019

one of your hairs hey Joey

250

00:09:27,869 --> 00:09:25,569

yeah I was thinking what happened to

251

00:09:29,639 --> 00:09:27,879

aeronautics well it's the first day in

252

00:09:31,920 --> 00:09:29,649

NASA and it's still a very important

253

00:09:34,829 --> 00:09:31,930

part of NASA NASA builds airplanes that

254

00:09:36,869 --> 00:09:34,839

fly at very fast speeds such as the x-15

255

00:09:38,429 --> 00:09:36,879

which was powered by a rocket to help us

256

00:09:41,100 --> 00:09:38,439

practice building better planes for both

257

00:09:43,319 --> 00:09:41,110

travelers and the military NASA also

258

00:09:45,600 --> 00:09:43,329

worked on lifting bodies flying objects

259

00:09:48,329 --> 00:09:45,610

without wings all of this work helped

260

00:09:50,460 --> 00:09:48,339

build the Space Shuttle in 2004 the

261

00:09:52,860 --> 00:09:50,470

x-43a airplane built by NASA set a

262

00:09:54,030 --> 00:09:52,870

record by flying ten times the speed of

263

00:09:57,030 --> 00:09:54,040

sound whoa

264

00:09:59,460 --> 00:09:57,040

how fast is that that's more than 11,000

265

00:10:00,929 --> 00:09:59,470

feet per second did you know the NASA is

266

00:10:03,540 --> 00:10:00,939

also finding new ways to learn about

267

00:10:04,949 --> 00:10:03,550

Earth from the sky hell through

268

00:10:07,350 --> 00:10:04,959

satellites we have been using

269

00:10:08,790 --> 00:10:07,360

communication satellites since the 1960s

270

00:10:11,220 --> 00:10:08,800

to connect with people all over the

271

00:10:12,990 --> 00:10:11,230

world for example the first television

272

00:10:15,210 --> 00:10:13,000

broadcast across the Atlantic Ocean

273

00:10:17,840 --> 00:10:15,220

happened between Maine and France in

274

00:10:20,249 --> 00:10:17,850

1962 thanks to the Telstar satellite

275

00:10:22,319 --> 00:10:20,259

even today our cell phones depend on

276

00:10:24,480 --> 00:10:22,329

communication satellites is that all we

277

00:10:26,910 --> 00:10:24,490

use satellites for not at all have you

278

00:10:28,679 --> 00:10:26,920

ever heard of Landsat Landsat satellites

279

00:10:30,269 --> 00:10:28,689

look at Earth from the sky and send us

280

00:10:32,790 --> 00:10:30,279

information to help us understand our

281

00:10:34,079 --> 00:10:32,800

planet NASA is also studying our earth

282

00:10:35,999 --> 00:10:34,089

in other ways to learn more about

283

00:10:38,069 --> 00:10:36,009

challenges in the climate and how humans

284

00:10:39,960 --> 00:10:38,079

are contributing to these changes Wow

285

00:10:41,879 --> 00:10:39,970

so NASA really has done a whole lot more

286

00:10:44,160 --> 00:10:41,889

than just send a man to the moon it sure

287

00:10:46,259 --> 00:10:44,170

has NASA's played a key role in changing

288

00:10:48,179 --> 00:10:46,269

what we know about ourselves our planet

289

00:10:49,619 --> 00:10:48,189

and the universe around us it's also

290

00:10:52,230 --> 00:10:49,629

expanded the boundaries of human

291

00:10:54,780 --> 00:10:52,240

capability at first going to the moon

292

00:10:56,610 --> 00:10:54,790

seemed impossible now Voyager 1 is about

293

00:10:59,249 --> 00:10:56,620

to leave our solar system can you

294

00:11:01,259 --> 00:10:59,259

imagine that but there's an infinite

295

00:11:03,299 --> 00:11:01,269

amount of exploration left to do and

296

00:11:05,069 --> 00:11:03,309

here's where you can help whether you

297

00:11:06,329 --> 00:11:05,079

want to be an astronaut an engineer a

298

00:11:08,910 --> 00:11:06,339

scientist a report

299

00:11:11,220 --> 00:11:08,920

a teacher or historian there's a place

300

00:11:14,040 --> 00:11:11,230

for you here at NASA as we've seen today

301

00:11:16,049 --> 00:11:14,050

NASA depends on the passion hardwork and

302

00:11:18,689 --> 00:11:16,059

out-of-the-box thinking of people like

303

00:11:20,939 --> 00:11:18,699

you thanks for watching making history