

## space shuttle colombia history

1. Noun
2. Adverb
3. Linking Verb
4. Linking Verb
5. Year
6. Linking Verb
7. Noun
8. Noun Plural
9. Noun
10. Direction
11. Ethnicity
12. Noun
13. Direction
14. Ethnicity
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Noun
18. Noun
19. Linking Verb
20. Place
21. State In Us
22. Linking
23. Proper Noun

24. Linking
25. Place
26. Place
27. Linking
28. Verb Ends In Ed
29. Direction
30. Linking
31. Noun Plural
32. Noun
33. Noun
34. Linking
35. Linking
36. Year
37. Linking
38. Year
39. Direction
40. Linking
41. Noun
42. Linking
43. Title Of A Person
44. First Name
45. Last Name Or Color
46. Verb Past Tense
47. Linking
48. Country

49. Noun
50. Direction
51. Linking
52. Verb Past Tense
53. Linking
54. Firstsecondetc
55. Ethnicity
56. Noun
57. Linking
58. Verb Base Form
59. Linking
60. Noun
61. Adjectiveadjective Ends In Estadverbnounnoun Pluralproper Nounproper Noun Pluralverb Base Formverb Past Tenseverb Present Ends In Ingverb Present Ends In S adjective Ends In Estother Parts Of Speecharticleconjunctionprepositionpronounotheranimalanimal - Pluralfoodeventpart Of Bodyfirst Name Of A Personfull Name Of A Personlocationnumberyearcustom
62. Linking
63. Linking
64. Verb Past Tense
65. Before Or After
66. Linking
67. Noun
68. Noun
69. Linking
70. Noun

71. Number
72. Linking
73. Firstthirdetc
74. Verb Past Tense
75. Noun
76. On Off Etc
77. Adjective
78. Adjective
79. Noun
80. Verb Past Tense
81. Adjective
82. Linking
83. Adjective
84. Noun
85. Linking
86. Linking
87. Country
88. Country
89. Linking
90. Noun
91. Linking
92. Noun
93. Verb Past Tense
94. Linking
95. Name Of A Place

96. Noun

97. Linking

98. Month

99. Number

100. Year

101. Linking

102. Verb Base Form

103. Linking

104. Linking

105. Firstsecetc

106. Noun

107. Verb Past Tense

108. Adjective

109. Verb Past Tense

110. Linking

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Noun Adverb linking verb **Columbia** linking verb year linking  
verb Noun Noun Plural ( Noun direction ethnicity Noun /  
direction ethnicity Noun ) Noun Noun Noun linking  
verb place , state in us , linking Proper Noun linking place  
place . **Columbia** linking verb ends in ed direction linking Noun  
Plural Noun **Columbia** Noun linking , linking year  
linking year , direction linking Noun linking title of  
a person first name last name or color , Verb Past Tense linking country  
Noun direction linking Verb Past Tense linking firstsecondetc  
ethnicity Noun linking Verb Base Form linking Noun .  
AdjectiveAdjective Adjective AdverbNounNoun PluralProper NounProper Noun PluralVerb Base FormVerb Past TenseVerb Present ends in INGVerb Present  
ends in SAAdjective Adjective Adjective AdverbOther Parts of SpeechArticleConjunctionPrepositionPronounOtherAnimalAnimal - PluralFoodEventPart of BodyFirst Name of a  
PersonFull Name of a PersonLocationNumberYearCustom Custom linking linking Verb Past Tense  
before or after linking Noun Noun linking Noun  
number , linking firstthirdetc Verb Past Tense Noun on off etc  
Adjective Adjective Noun .[3] **Columbia** Verb Past Tense Adjective  
linking Adjective Noun linking linking country  
country . linking Noun , linking Noun Verb Past Tense  
linking name of a place Noun **Center** linking month number ,  
year , linking Verb Base Form linking linking firstseetc  
Noun . **Columbia** Verb Past Tense Adjective Verb Past Tense linking lift off

in late 1979, however the launch date was delayed by problems with both the Space Shuttle main engine (SSME) , as well as the thermal protection system (TPS).[4] On March 19, 1981, during preparations for a ground test, workers were asphyxiated while working in Columbia's nitrogen-purged aft engine compartment, resulting in ( variously reported) two or three fatalities.[5][6]

Columbia in the Orbiter Processing Facility after delivery to Kennedy Space Center in 1979. About 8 thousand of 30,000 tiles still had to be installed.[7]

The first flight of Columbia (STS-1) was commanded by John Young, a veteran from the Gemini and Apollo programs

who was the ninth person to walk on the Moon in 1972, and piloted by Robert Crippen, a rookie astronaut originally selected to fly on the military's Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL) spacecraft, but transferred to NASA after its cancellation, and served as a support crew member for the Skylab and Apollo-Soyuz missions.

Columbia spent 610 days in the Orbiter Processing Facility (OPF), another 35 days in the Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB), and 105 days on Pad 39A before finally lifting off.[4] Columbia was successfully launched on April 12, 1981, the 20th anniversary of the first human spaceflight (Vostok 1), and returned on April 14, 1981, after orbiting the Earth 36 times, landing on the dry lakebed runway at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Columbia then undertook three further research missions to test its technical characteristics and performance. Its first operational mission, with a four-man crew, was STS-5, which launched on November 11, 1982. At this point Columbia was joined by Challenger, which flew the next three shuttle missions, while Columbia underwent modifications for the first Spacelab mission.

Columbia astronauts Thomas K. Mattingly and Pilot Henry Hartsfield salute President Ronald Reagan, standing beside his wife, Nancy, upon landing in 1982.

In 1983, Columbia, under the command of John Young on what was his sixth spaceflight, undertook its second operational mission (STS-9), in which the Spacelab science laboratory and a six-person crew was carried, including the first non-American astronaut on a space shuttle, Ulf Merbold. After the flight, Columbia spent 18 months at the Rockwell Palmdale facility beginning in January 1984, undergoing modifications that removed the Orbiter Flight Test hardware and bringing it up to similar specifications as those of its sister orbiters. At that time the shuttle fleet was expanded to include Discovery and Atlantis.

Columbia returned to space on January 12, 1986, with the launch of STS-61-C. The mission's crew included Dr. Franklin Chang-Diaz, as well as the first sitting member of the House of Representatives to venture into space, Bill Nelson.

The next shuttle mission, STS-51-L, was undertaken by Challenger. It was launched on January 28, 1986, ten days after STS-61-C had landed, and ended in disaster 73 seconds after launch. In the aftermath NASA's shuttle timetable was disrupted, and Columbia was not flown again until 1989 (on STS-28), after which it resumed normal service as part of the shuttle fleet.

STS-93,

launched on July 23, 1999, was the first U.S. space mission with a female commander, Lt. Col. Eileen Collins. This mission deployed the Chandra X-ray Observatory.

Columbia's final complete mission was STS-109, the fourth servicing mission for the Hubble Space Telescope. Its next mission, STS-107, culminated in the orbiter's loss when it disintegrated during reentry, killing all seven of its crew.

Consequently, President George W. Bush decided to retire the Shuttle orbiter fleet by 2010 in favor of the Constellation program and its manned Orion spacecraft. The Constellation program was later cancelled with the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 signed by President Barack Obama on October 11.