## **SCIENCE NEWS**



# WITHOUT Katherine Johnson, humans wouldn't have made it to the moon.

The American mathematician, who died last month aged 101, was a crucial member of the NASA team of experts that got astronauts safely to the moon and back in 1969. She calculated the precise journeys that would let Apollo 11 land on the lunar surface and return to Earth.

Before that historic mission, Johnson was part of another two moments of space history. Her calculations helped plan the flight made by Alan Shepard, the first American in space onboard the Mercury spacecraft in 1961. Then she was a crucial part of the team that plotted John Glenn's mission in the vessel Friendship 7, helping him become the first American to orbit the Earth in 1962.

But despite her amazing work, often done with only a slide rule and pencil, nobody outside NASA knew about Johnson's work for decades. That's because, being a woman and African-American, Johnson and her colleagues weren't given the credit they deserved. It may seem ridiculous and awful today, but black Americans were still forced to use separate schools, colleges and public transport until 1964.

It's only recently that the record has been put right, and these women, known as the hidden figures of the first American space missions, are now celebrated as heroes.

Johnson's story – and that of two other unsung NASA mathematicians – was told in the Oscar-nominated 2016 film Hidden Figures.

# KATHERINE JOHNSON A TIMELINE

1918 – Johnson is born in West Virginia.

1930 – School for African-Americans in Johnson's district was only available until the age of 12, so her parents move to an area where she could continue her education.

1933 – Johnson starts university (West Virginia State College) at the age 15. She leaves with the highest honours in maths and French in 1937, aged only 18.

1940 – Johnson becomes the first ever black woman to start on a master's course at the University.

1953 – She gets a job at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (which later turned into NASA).

1986 - Johnson retires from NASA.

**2015** – President Obama gives Johnson the Presidential Medal of Freedom.







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## **GLOSSARY**

slide rule – A ruler that had a sliding middle part and was used to make quick calculations (mostly division and multiplication). They stopped being used after the invention of the calculator

NASA – The National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The part of the US government responsible for space exploration

## African-American -

Black Americans whose ancestors came from Africa and were probably brought to the country as slaves



Katherine Johnson, (	– ) was a brilliant African-American	
Her played a	part in helping humans land on the moon. She worked for	for
33 years and died aged	- <del>-</del>	
101 crucial	2020 calculations NASA mathematician 1918	
2. How did Katherine's parents h	elp her to succeed?	
3. Why didn't the world know ab	out Katherine's amazing work for so long?	
4. Put these events in order and	fill in the year. Katherine worked on all the space missions in the list.	
First American man to orbi	t the Earth –	
American Civil Rights Act (	naking it illegal to treat people differently because of their colour) –	
First American man in space	e –	
First human to land on the	moon –	
5. Why does Katherine's mathem	natical skill seem particularly impressive to modern readers, from the digital age?	
<b>6.</b> Black Americans were segregamake about this?	ted (kept separate) from white people until 1964. What <b>comment</b> does the journalist	
7. Look at the last paragraph. Wl	nat does the word 'unsung' tell you about the mathematicians?	
<ul><li>8. How was Katherine finally give</li><li>1.</li><li>2.</li></ul>	en the recognition she deserved towards the end of her life? Find two ways.	
	Figures" is a great name for this film? Think carefully about what the words mean.	

10. What do you think we can learn from Katherine's life? What message do you take away?