

The beginning of space discovery started nearly during 16th Century. The basic and very first concept of space which was agreed was that the Earth was at the centre of the universe and other planets and sun revolve around it. Then a Polish astronomer "Nicolaus Copernicus", began to think that there was something strange about the path of the planets in the sky. Ancient astronomers including the brilliant Ptolemy, had explained this by suggesting that everything in the universe worked by an ingenious system of epicycles. or a cleverly invented system of epicycles. This system quite did not ring with Copernicus. He said "stars are sometimes nearer and sometimes farther away, why would this happen? He came up with a brilliant idea the Earth was not fire centered, but it revolved around the sun like other planets. This was the 1st very important discovery in space. It was the base for all the technologies we see and use now.

Galileo was also the scientist who supported the idea of Copernicus. But rather than any of his theory, supporting Copernicus's theory and going against the Church was the biggest controversy of him. Another of other important discovery is Telescope. In 1609, when Galileo heard about the discovery of Telescope in Netherland, he learnt how to make a telescope himself. His telescope was powerful, magnifying upto 20 times. Though Galileo did not invent the

telescope, but he improvised it and was the 1st to use it to gaze towards the dark sky.

After the predictions of Copernicus and Galileo supporting it, lot time later people started or began to accept that earth was not the centre of the universe. After people accepted it, they became fascinated that how this system worked. In 1710 a Scottish clockmaker then, prepared a model to show how the planets moved. This scientist or clockmaker was George Graham.

Till 20th century, astronomers thought that the universe was little bigger than our own Milky way Galaxy. Edwin Hubble (1889-1953) then was the one who contributed a lot. After Harlow Shapley's statement that earth was at the edge of milky way a new powerful telescope was being installed at Mount Wilson. It enabled young Edwin Hubble to make even more astonishing discoveries. Hubble began to look at the spiral nebulae - Andromeda Galaxy. Among these stars he could see that it was much more than fizzy patch of light and actually contained stars. Among these stars he could see special stars called cepheid variables, which are so predictable in their brightness that we can use them as distance markers in the sky. The Cepheid variables showed Hubble that Andromeda is several hundred light years away. Suddenly the universe seemed much bigger. More patches or galaxies were marked. In 1927, even more interesting

discovery was made by Hubble while studying the light from 18 galaxies he noticed that light from each one had slightly different red shift. He realised that this was because they were zooming away from us so fast that light waves are actually stretched out and become redder. Remarkably, farther away the galaxies are, the faster they seem to be moving away from us. Hubble realised that this was because the universe is expanding. So within 10 years, the universe which was thought to be just a few thousand light years across, was found to be many million and was known to be growing bigger and bigger.

These were just few discoveries by few people. But these few discoveries contributed the most for the space technology development. Galileo helped us making huge telescopes. These older discoveries were the reason due to which our life has become easier. We can enjoy watching TV; navigation only because of space Tech. These discoveries have now become the base for any other discovery. This contribution by the great people led our life to a peaceful and a little easier ones. They contributed for the growth of our technology. These discoveries and people will never be forgotten. They were the ones who contributed for space technology and brought about a great change for humanity by making their lives easier.