

ISSN 2518-167X

# WEB OF SCHOLAR

Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal



RS Global

# INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY JOURNAL WEB of SCHOLAR

*3(21), Vol.4, March 2018*

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**Publisher –**  
RS Global Sp. z O.O.,  
Scientific Educational Center  
Warsaw, Poland

Numer KRS: 0000672864  
REGON: 367026200  
NIP: 5213776394

**Publisher Office's address:**  
Dolna 17,  
Warsaw, Poland,  
00-773

**Website:** <https://ws-conference.com/>  
**E-mail:** [rsglobal.poland@gmail.com](mailto:rsglobal.poland@gmail.com)  
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## HISTORY

## SPACE TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM OBJECTS OF THE EXHIBITION IN KOROLYOV SPACE MUSEUM (ZHYTOMIR, UKRAINE) AS HISTORICAL SOURCES

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## ARTICLE INFO

Received 09 February 2018

Accepted 26 February 2018

Published 12 March 2018

## KEYWORDS

museum objects of space technology,  
Korolyov Space Museum, musealia,  
primary,  
secondary,  
tertiary museum sources,  
reliability

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## ABSTRACT

This article contains information about the space technology museum objects that are exhibited in Korolyov Space Museum (Zhytomyr, Ukraine). The author describes the main classification schemes of historical sources and proposes her own ones for museum objects of space technology; defines the main stages of their history; determines their particular qualities among the variety of other artifacts. For evaluating the reliability and historical significance of space technology artifacts she uses such terms as authenticity, probability, completeness, novelty and representativeness. The majority of space technology exhibits at Korolyov Space Museum belongs to primary sources. They contain various levels of historical information, besides technological one. In combination with the secondary and tertiary sources they reflect economic, social, scientific, political aspects of the society's life. The statement that museum objects of space technology can serve as the basis for obtaining scientific factual historical knowledge is affirmed in the conclusion of the article.

**Introduction.** An important place among sources of modern history is taken by the products of space technology. The major part of them is preserved in different museum collections as museum objects. The "Concept of Museology" gives a clear definition of museum objects: "A museum object is something, which is musealized." It also explains that "museum is not only the place that shelters objects, but also a place with principal mission of transforming things into objects [1]." The products of space technology are likely to become museum objects in museum collections and museum exhibits.

Korolyov Space Museum in the Ukrainian city of Zhytomyr assembles a unique collection of space technology artifacts. Its major part has historical significance and is included in the state-owned part of Museum Fund of Ukraine [2, p. 37]. The most valuable artifacts are displayed in two permanent exhibitions: the Memorial House of Academician Sergiy Korolyov and Space Exhibition.

The *purpose* of this paper is to evaluate such kind of museum objects as valuable historical sources containing different types of historical information. They can serve as the basis for obtaining scientific factual historical knowledge. The *main tasks* are: 1) to work out a the criterion for the classification of this type of

sources; 2) to define the main stages of their history; 3) to determine their features among the variety of other artifacts; 4) to identify the main types of information that can be obtained while researching; 5) to evaluate the reliability and historical significance of such type of exhibits.

While studying the problem we analyzed the national and international literature, publications (André Desvallées, Farrel Keith, Yaroslav Kalakura, Yuri Hramov, Irina Dyachuk) and data from Internet.

**The main information.** There are some types of historical sources' classification. Historians and other scholars classify sources as primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sources are original materials. They are from the time period involved and have not been filtered through interpretation or evaluation. Primary sources are original materials on which further research is based. They usually the present cases of official issue formal of results in physical, print or electronic format. They present original thinking, report a discovery, or share new information [3].

Secondary sources are defined less easily than primary ones. Generally, they are accounts written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight. They are interpretations and evaluations of primary sources. Secondary sources are not

evidence, but rather commentary on and discussion of evidence [3].

Tertiary sources consist of information which is a distillation and collection of primary and secondary sources [3].

Another typological scheme follows the types of coding of social information as the main criterion for historical sources classification [4, p.100]. This scheme identifies 6 types of sources: material, verbal (oral and written), pictorial (visual), sound (audial), behavioral, conventional [4, p.101].

The products of space technology can be attributed as primary artifacts and as the type of material sources, that "keep historical information about the past in a material form and reflect, first of all the productive and creative activities of people" [4, p.165].

For studying space technology's memorabilia general and special classification criterion can be used: by purpose, geographical and chronological criterion, according to the criterion of human involvement, by the sign of authenticity, etc.

According to the first criterion (by purpose) rockets, launch vehicles, spacecrafts, space equipment and devices belong to the artifacts of this group. Rockets can be experimental, military (missiles) and space ones. In turn spacecrafts are divided into satellites, Luna probes and interplanetary probes, manned spacecrafts, etc. Depending on the function satellites are scientific, meteorological, communicational, biological, military, etc. Manned vehicles are one-time spacecrafts, multiple spacecrafts and space stations. Space equipment can be of the following types: space modules, devices, tools, etc. Classification can be continued.

The geographical criterion defines the countries and unions (and nowadays also private companies) that have manufactured and are currently producing space technology: the USSR, the US, the European Union (European Space Agency), Russian Federation, Ukraine, Japan, France, India, China and others. The exhibition of Korolyov Space Museum represents mostly the objects of space technology, that were manufactured in the USSR and in Ukraine.

Chronological studying means the determination of significant periods in the history of space industry and the main types of space technology that was produced in these spans of time. It is also connected with the political situation in the country and in the world. The militarization, World War II, armament and space race influenced the progress in space industry. For a hundred years of their existence space technologies have been developed from the first research rockets to modern powerful

spacecrafts and space stations. Museum's artifacts display the main stages of the history of rocketry and space science in the Soviet Union and in Ukraine.

*The first stage began* in the 1930's and ended in 1957. It was period of rocketry development. There are back up crafts of the first soviet liquid fuel rocket "GIRD-09" and the original "V-5B" geophysical rocket in museum's exhibition.

*The second stage* (1957 – 1991) began from the First Artificial Satellite launching till the time when the Soviet Union collapsed. The second stage is represented by a large number of exhibits - originals and back up crafts – from the replica of the First Artificial Satellite, real R-12 missile till spacecrafts, satellites, probes and engines.

*The third stage* (1991 - until now). Among the space object exhibited there are replicas of Ukrainian launch vehicles, satellites and some of personal things of the first Ukrainian astronaut Leonid Kadenyuk..

The next criterion deals with human involvement and consist in either unmanned or manned spacecraft.

One can also apply the criterion of authenticity. According to it, samples of rocket and space technology are divided into original and back up crafts.

A number of original samples became musealia. In particular, there is "Soyuz-27" landing capsule in which cosmonauts Y. Romanenko, G. Grechko, V. Janibekov, O. Makarov performed their space flight. Among the primary original things exhibited in Korolyov Space Museum there also are: cosmonaut Y. Artyukhin's "Sokol" space-saving spacesuit, space equipment and tools, the "V-5B" geophysical rocket, the "R-12" military missile (manufactured by Dnipropetrovsk), the engine of the 1st stage of the "Cosmos" rocket and many others.

If we talk about the authenticity of exhibits, it should be noticed that part of the space vehicle samples are displayed in the form of replicas. The satellites that were orbiting around the Earth entered the atmosphere and were burned there at the end of their existence. The autonomous interplanetary probes remained on the Moon and other planets; others went to the distant space. There are many back up crafts in Korolyov Space Museum. The most significant of them are "Soyuz" spacecraft (in real size), "Vostok" spacecraft (in real size), "Venera-7" and "Vega" probes, "Lunohod-2", "Oreol" satellite, etc.

The classification is relative and does not claim to be complete.

Among the variety of other artifacts the exhibits of space technology have their particular qualities:

1. All of the original items are primary historical sources. They fulfilled their task, survived from the past and are now used in museum exhibition as witnesses of historical events.

2. They vary in size and shapes: from small tools and instruments to huge launch vehicle and space stations. The objects of space technology give information about the material from which they are produced. As a rule, such information is indicated in the technical specifications that are evidence of a high level of development of science and production technology.

3. It is very easy to determine the time, place, and manufacturer of this group of sources. Models of rocket and space technology reflect events not so distant in time. Some of its participants and witnesses are still alive now. They can provide reliable information about the historical reality in which this source existed.

4. As material sources, the exhibits of space technology require additional information from secondary sources. It is provided in documentary and narrative sources. In the museum visitors can take information from the story of the guide or written annotation etc.

5. Analyzing samples of space technology, it can be said that they contain various levels of historical information, besides technological one. Combined with the secondary and tertiary sources they reflect economic, social, scientific, political aspects of the society's life.

Are the space technology artifacts the reliable historical sources?

To evaluate the reliability and historical value of this group of material sources we use terms such as authenticity, probability, completeness, novelty and representativeness that are the components of reliability [4, p.150].

"Authenticity" is the recognition of a source as a valid piece of evidence concerning certain historical phenomena and events

[4, p. 150]. The answer should be positive if we talk about the originals, because they took an active part in a certain historical event that was fixed in the documents and highlighted in the literature or confirmed by the words of the participant of the event. In cases where a source is represented by a back up craft we can receive the same information, but it was not the participant of the events and therefore it is not "authentic".

"Probability" is a reflection of the degree of accordance of the source's information with the real events described in them [4, p. 151]. We can state that samples of space technology are probable in different situations.

When we talk about completeness of information we understand its capability of reflecting the essential aspects of certain phenomena and events [4, p. 152]. Complete information about the events can be given only by originals and back up crafts can usually be reduced in size and simplified.

"Novelty" (the information that is not already known) and representativeness (the ability to correctly reflect the historical object in general even by partial information) [4, p. 152] are inherent in all samples of space technology.

Thus, the samples of space technology should be considered as reliable historical sources if they are represented by the originals. In cases of back up crafts, they faithfully reflect the historical reality on the whole. But they lose their sacredness because they did not take part in real historical situations.

That's why the originals are always more attractive for the visitors and valuable for the society.

In *conclusions* we can affirm that space technology museum objects of are the reliable historical sources. They can be used in historical investigation for obtaining different types of scientific information.

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# **INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY JOURNAL Web of Scholar**

ISSN 2518-167X

**3(21), Vol.4, March 2018**

MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC EDITION

Indexed by:



Passed for printing 05.03.2018. Appearance 12.03.2018.

Typeface Times New Roman.

Circulation 300 copies.

RS Global Sp. z O.O., Warsaw, Poland, 2018



# WEB OF SCHOLAR

Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal



RS Global