



Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky (1857 - 1935)

"The planet is a cradle of the mind, but men can not live in a cradle forever"

«Mankind will not remain on earth forever»

K.E.Tsiolkovsky

Childhood



«Костя Циолковский 5–6 лет». Эту фотографию Константин Эдуардович прислал юным техникам Урала

K.E Tsiolkovsky was born in Sept. 17, 1857 (according to the new calendar) in Izhevsk in the family of a poor forester Eduard Ignatievitch Tsiolkovsky, where he was one of 13 children. He grew as a clever, inquisitive and impressionable child. At those years the character of the future scientist was formed-independent, persistent and purposeful.

Childhood

At the age of 14, he got scarlet fever, and as a result of complications he lost his hearing. So he was a self-taught man.



Young years



Константин Эдуардович Циолковский в 1903 г.

In 1879 Tsiolkovsky took an external exam in Ryazan gymnasium for the title of a county school teacher and three months later he was assigned to province school in Kaluga. At this time he wrote his first work - "The theory of gases" and "Mechanics of the animal organism" (1880-81). He was admitted to the Russian Physical and Chemical Society.

WORK

Since 1884 Tsiolkovsky had been working at a theory of interplanetary travel and suggested the idea of a multi-stage rocket.

In 1892 he published his work "metal-controlled balloon" (of an airship).

He was systematically engaged in development of the theory of motion of jet apparatus and draw some outlines.

Also he outlined "streamlined" jet-driven airplane - rocket for interplanetary missions and in 1897 constructed Russia's first wind tunnel with open test section.

So the first man-made satellite was taken into space by a type of a rocket designed by Tsiolkovsky.



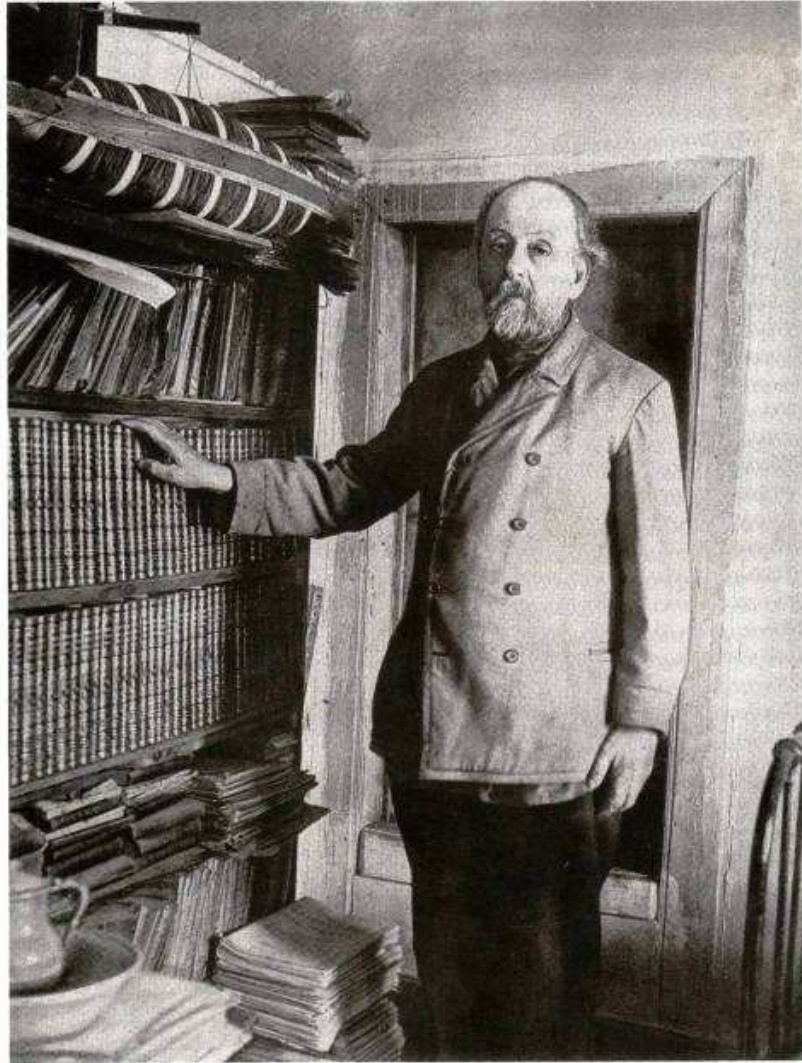
Проект 1903 года Чертеж К.Э. Циолковского



Проект 1915 года Чертеж К.Э. Циолковского

Схемы космической пассажирской ракеты

KALUGA



Since 1892
Tsiolkovsky lived with
his family in Kaluga in
a small house on the
outskirts of the city

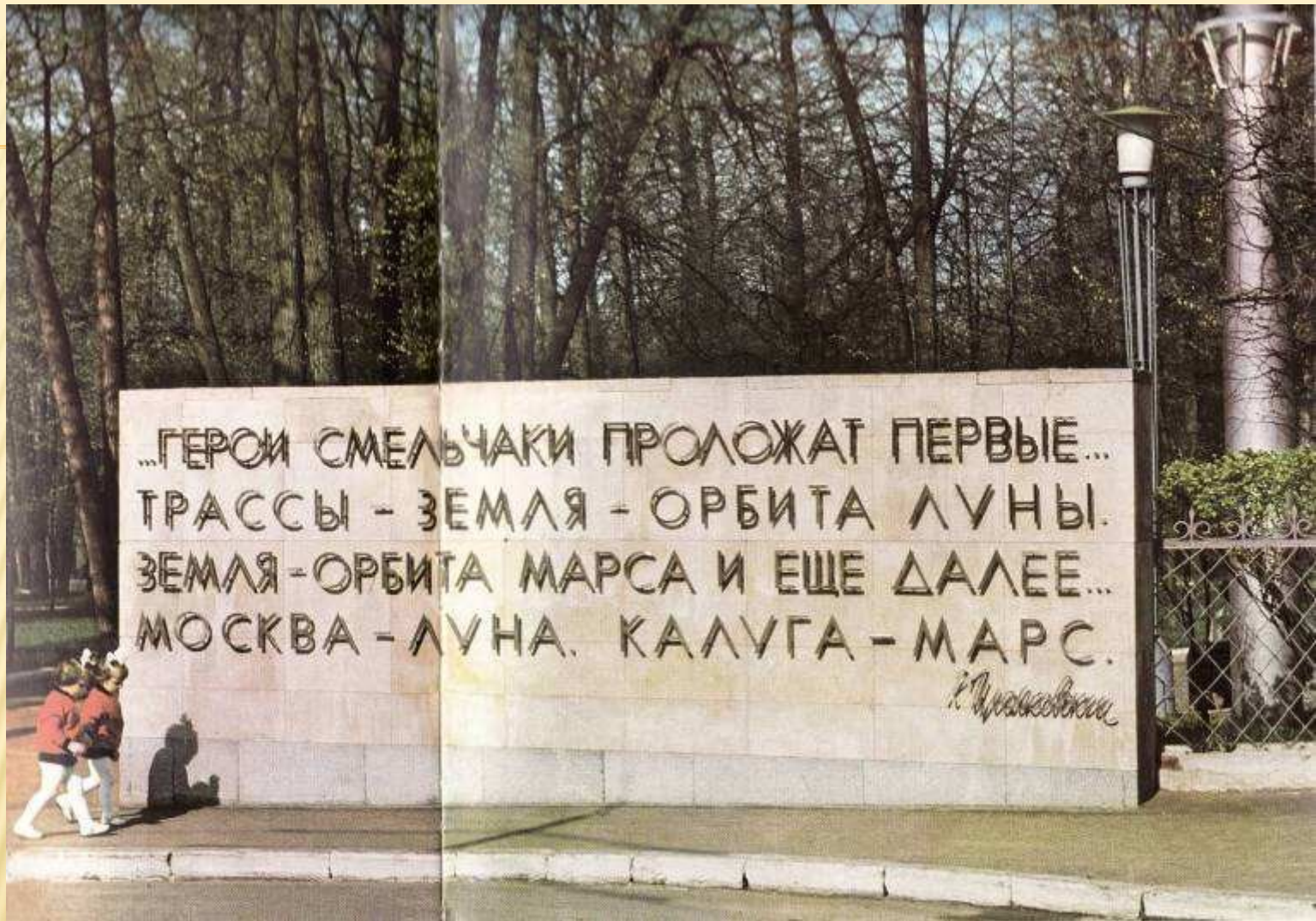


His immortal creation - "Investigation of outer space rocket appliances"- appeared in Kaluga. It laid the beginning of space exploration.

WORKS

- He was working on the problem of solar and tidal energy project to explore the ocean depths and transport "hovercraft".

- In Soviet times, Tsiolkovsky studied the theory of interplanetary motion. In 1926-29, he developed the theory of multi-stage rocket, decided important tasks associated with the movement of missiles in a non-uniform gravitational field, landing a spacecraft on the surface of the planet, examining the effect of the atmosphere on the flight of the missile. Also he had put the idea of a rocket - Sputnik and Earth orbital station. In 1932 Tsiolkovsky proved the theory of jet aircraft flights in the stratosphere.



The scientist died in September 19, 1935. Tsiolkovsky was buried in his beloved country park, which now has the name of the scientist.

FAMILY HOUSE



Мемориальный дом-музей К. Э. Циолковского

Wooden house in which he lived turned into a museum-house.

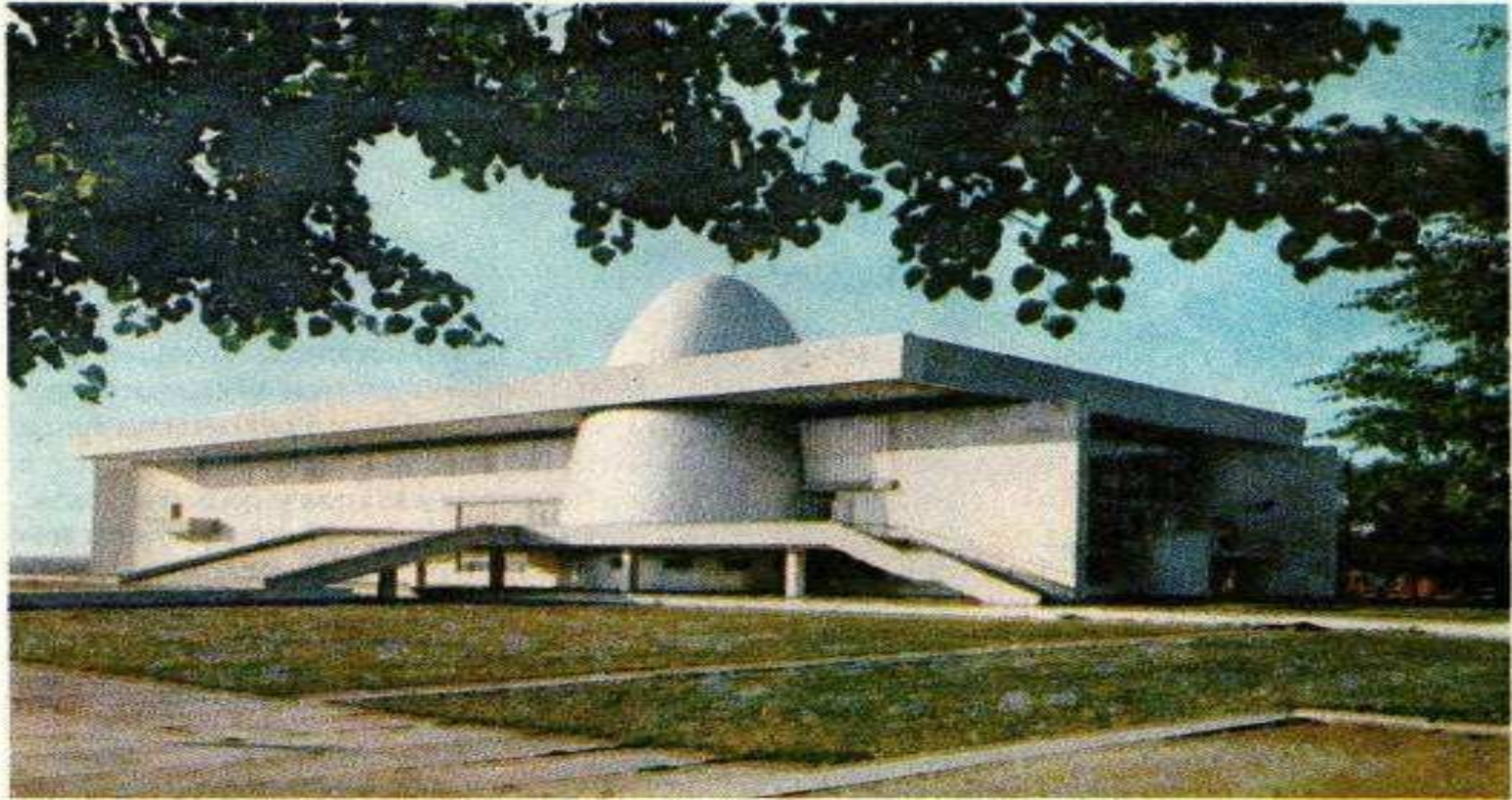
MUSEUM

In 1967 state cosmonauts museum of Tsiolkovsky was open in Kaluga.

The first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin put the first stone in its foundation.

Калужане хорошо помнят день 13 июня 1961 года. Первопроходец Вселенной Ю. А. Гагарин заложил первый камень в будущее здание музея





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"It will take years, decades, centuries, but the value of works of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky continue, and the city where he lived and worked will continue to grow too ..." Yuri Gagarin

MEMORY



Медаль К. Э. Циолковского

Monuments were erected to him.

- The crater on the back side of the moon has his name.
- Tsiolkovsky Medal was established for outstanding work in the field of interplanetary communication.