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The James Webb Space Telescope being tested.
OBSERVAT. SIDEREAE

Sum daturam. Depressiores infus et in Luna cernuntur magne maculis; quae clariores plaga, in ilia enim crescente, quam decrescente, semper in lucis tenebrarumque aspectum, prominebant hincindicet circa ipsas magnas maculas cetera parte lucidioris, et ut in describendis figuris etiam sequente, neque depressiores tantummodo sunt dicta macularum termini, sed aquilatores, nec rugios, aut alpetriatibus interruptis.

Lucidi vero pars maximae propius maculas ement, adeo ut ante quadraturam primam, & in ipsa seconunda circa macula quandam, superiorum, borealium nempe Lunae plagam occupantem valde atollantur tam supra illam, quam infra ingentes quaem eminentia, veluti apertum praefecerunt delineationes.

A double page from Galileo's *Sidereus Nuncius* (1610) showing his engravings of the face of the Moon as seen through his newfangled telescope.

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Mae Jemison and Sally Ride, NASA astronauts, in a 2017 LEGO™ set, in front of a Space Shuttle.

NASA’s Cassini mission farewell image of Saturn and its rings. The image is the last full mosaic taken two days before the spacecraft plunged into Saturn.
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A white-dwarf star, Stein 2051 B, only 17 light-years from Earth, seen with the Hubble Space Telescope, with a more distant star appearing below it. The white dwarf passed in front of the other star, providing a successful test of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

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A multiwavelength view of Supernova 1987A, with green showing Hubble views of how the expanding shock wave from the star that exploded is colliding with material ejected previously, and the red showing dust imaged with the ALMA millimeter/submillimeter array. Blue is hot gas imaged with the Chandra X-ray Observatory.
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Star cluster R136 in the Tarantula Nebula in the Large Magellanic Cloud, imaged with Hubble.

The Bubble Nebula, NGC 7635, gas expanding around a massive star. The object is 7 light-years across, and is imaged here with Hubble.
A pair of spiral galaxies, NGC 4302 and 4298, both about 55 million light-years away and imaged with the Hubble Space Telescope.

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A cluster of galaxies 10 billion light-years from Earth, with 500 trillion times the mass of our Sun. Hot gas in the middle, imaged with the Chandra X-ray Observatory, shows as blue-white overlaying Hubble’s visible-light image in green and the Spitzer Space Telescope’s image in red.
An all-sky map made with the European Space Agency's Planck spacecraft, which was also used to map the cosmic background radiation. The image is a composite of magnetic-field, atomic "free-free," dust, and carbon-monoxide components.

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A gravitationally lensed embryonic galaxy, only half a billion years after the big bang. It is only 1% the mass of our Milky Way Galaxy, and is revealing an early stage of galaxy formation. The lensing smeared it into an arc; other galaxies about that far away and far back in time appear only as reddish dots. The image was taken with the Hubble Space Telescope.

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