Gemini 7 was a big thing for the United States in 1965. On December 4, 1965, 19:30:03 UTC when Gemini 7 was launched there were 2 people inside of Gemini 7 Frank F. Borman ll and James A. Lovell Jr. Their mission was to see if humans can last 14 days in space without any problems. The time being Nasa was watching as they both went up into space and made sure they both and Gemini 7 were doing good. Nasa was also getting data down to see what Gemini 7 would be seeing and also trying to see if anything around the spaceship was going to hit them. When they were up in space Frank F. Borman ll or James A. Lovell Jr. got in contact with Nasa to tell them they were alright.

 Project Gemini was also NASAs second human spaceflight program. Conducted between projects Mercury and Apollo, Gemini started in 1961 and concluded 1966. The Gemini crews and 16 individual astronauts flew low earth orbit missions during 1965 and 1966. Similar in design to the mercury capsule but much larger the new Gemini spacecraft was designed to carry two astronauts into earth orbit to test longer duration.

 Gemini 7 also marked the first time portions of a U.S. space flight were performed without the crew wearing protective suits. Gemini 7 introduced a new spacesuit, which was lighter but was also uncomfortable when worn for a long time. To test it, astronaut Lovell removed his space suit 45 hours after they launched. He put it on again 148 hours after the launch, at that time astronaut Borman took it off.

 The Gemini application became designed as a bridge among the Mercury and Apollo programs, broadly speaking to check gadget and undertaking approaches in Earth orbit and to educate astronauts and floor crews for destiny Apollo missions. The trendy targets of this system included: lengthy period flights in extra of of the necessities of a lunar touchdown undertaking; rendezvous and docking of automobiles in Earth orbit; the improvement of operational skill ability of each flight and floor crews; the behavior of experiments in space; extravehicular operations; energetic manage of reentry flight course to attain a unique touchdown point; and onboard orbital navigation. Each Gemini undertaking carried astronauts into Earth orbit for durations starting from five hours to fourteen days. The application consisted of 10 crewed launches, 2 uncrewed launches, and seven goal automobiles, at a complete fee of about 1,280 million dollars

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