



EAA Aviation Museum: Oshkosh

Virtual Museum Tour

Go to the following website: <https://www.eaa.org/eea-museum>

This assignment requires watching some embedded videos. You must wear headphones so as not to bug your peers around you. You may wear your own or use the classroom provided sets. You may NOT be on any other YouTube video during any classroom time today while working on this assignment.

1. Start scrolling down the webpage. On the right hand side you will see visitor information. Who gets in free? ___EAA Members and Children 5 and under___
2. In the middle of the page, select the “exhibits” button. Select the “Eagle Hangar”.

The Eagle Hangar is a hall of honor dedicated to the ___memory___ of those who served valiantly in that monumental struggle for freedom. The airplanes include examples of Allied fighters, bombers, liaison aircraft, trainers, ___army___ and Navy aircraft, plus examples from Germany and ___Japan___.

Select the “Click to Visit Interactive Virtual Tour”. Record 3 different aircraft you see throughout the tour

Aircraft 1: answers will vary

Aircraft 2: answers will vary

Aircraft 3: answers will vary

3. Go back to the exhibits portion of the website found at: <https://www.eaa.org/eaamuseum/museum-exhibits> and select “**Homebuilts and VANS RV**”.

EAA was founded in 1953 to support the burgeoning homebuilt aircraft movement. While the organization almost immediately expanded to include vintage and ex-military aircraft, homebuilding is at the core of who we are, and you’ll see this reflected proudly in our museum.

No discussion of the history homebuilt aircraft is complete without mentioning two people: Burt Rutan and Dick Van Grunsven.

4. Scroll down to the featured aircraft and **select the 1960 EAA Biplane A-1 (P-2) Prototype**. The EAA Biplane was one the first original designs published by the Experimental Aircraft Association.

In 1955, EAA founder Paul Poberezny was looking for a new design for a sporty-looking, open cockpit biplane for homebuilders. He turned to EAA member Jim D. Stewart to draw up plans for an easy-to-build biplane that would take advantage of up-to-date materials and methods. At the time, Stewart was an aeronautical engineer at the famed Allison Engine Company in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Watch the YouTube embedded video of the 1960 EAA Biplane A-1 (P-2) Prototype.

What is the tail number of this biplane? N6077V

5. Go back to the exhibits portion of the website found at: <https://www.eaa.org/eaamuseum/museum-exhibits> and select “**Air Racing & Aerobatics**”.

After World War I, U.S. air races reached their zenith, drawing huge crowds. General aviation profited as much as the promoters from this high-risk game. Manufacturers showcased aircraft, hoping a win would spawn huge military contracts. air racing became a proving ground for new ideas.

The Air Racing Gallery displays an outstanding collection of classic air racers, including Oshkosh native S.J. "Steve" Wittman's personal collection of artifacts and airplanes.

During a remarkable racing career which included a start in every Cleveland National from 1928 to 1949, Wittman brought home hundreds of trophies. Noted for achieving performance through aerodynamics instead of brute horsepower, he was equally successful as a designer and builder who yielded some of the most noteworthy recreational aircraft in sport aviation.

The Aerobatics Gallery houses one of the world's finest collections of aerobatic airplanes, featuring both the exciting sport of aerobatic competition and "performance aerobatics" as demonstrated by top air show performers over the years.

6. Scroll down to the featured aircraft and **select the 1931 Laird Super Solution Replica NR12048.**

Why is this a replica version of the original aircraft? **Original aircraft was badly damaged and could not be repaired, although through the work of two groups, they did try and it was determined that a replica was needed instead.**

The 1930s are considered the “golden age” of air racing. The air racing events drew larger crowds than **_baseball_** did during this time.

The Laird Super Solution was developed to challenge what other aircraft that was burning up race courses around the country? **_Travel Air Mystery_**

The Laird Super Solution being piloted by Doolittle beat the 1930 transcontinental record

that was set by the Travel Mystery Machine by how long? **_1 hour and 8 minutes_**

Watch the YouTube embedded video of the 1931 Laird Super Solution Replica NR12048.

Besides the tail number identifier, what number is featured on the fuselage of the aircraft? **_400_**