

# US Stock Express

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When Maduro was captured, he was putting on Nike sportswears from top to toe. It's a common case of anti-US countries, they blame US publicly, but enjoy US on their own privately like studying, working, investing or giving birth to babies in US.



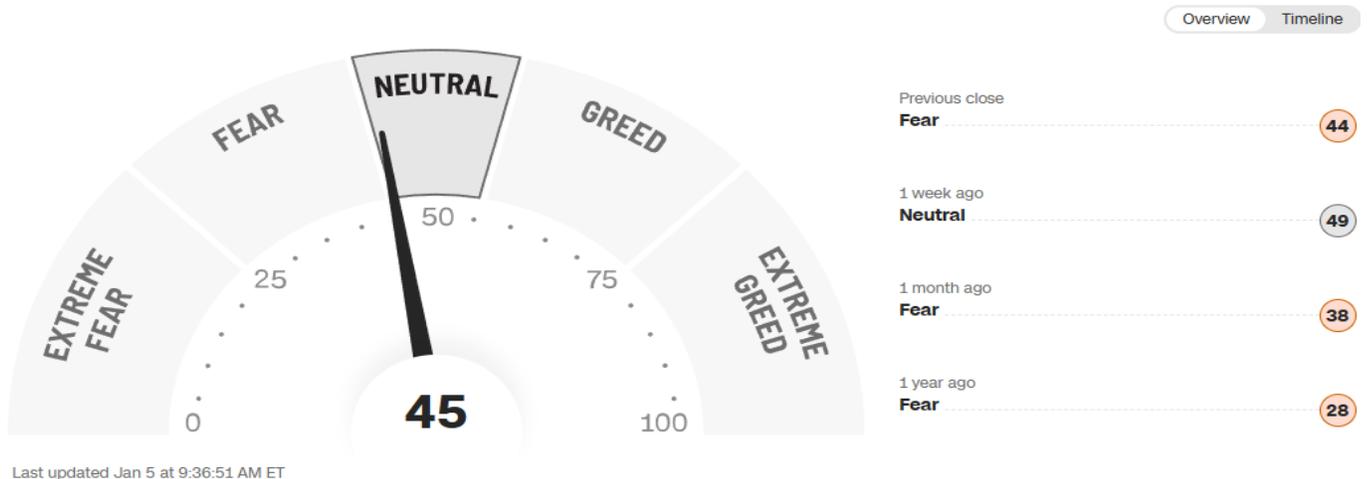
A real military action is better than 10 air-shows or drills. RTX on record high after the "Operation Absolute Resolve".

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 Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.  
 All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.  
 Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

## Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



## North East West South is NEWS

“Operation Absolute Resolve” of 2026 in Venezuela caused no deaths on both sides. While Operation Neptune Spear of 2011 captured Bin Laden caused 4 deaths on Laden’s side even no death in US side.

“Operation Eagle Claw” in 1980 by President Carter of saving US embassy hostage in Iran lost 2 helicopters. One out of action before taking off, President Carter ordered take off as usual of the remaining 4 helicopters, but another out of action in midway, president cancelled the whole action and 2 of them crashed together. But this time in Venezuela, no loss of planes, no loss of life, and no errors found.

“Operation Just Cause” of 1989, George Bush senior sent 27,000 marine corps into Panama and captured General Manuel Noriega. He is not the president, but a military strong man and de facto ruler of drug trafficking.

Nicolas Maduro is the official president of Venezuela, but the approval rate is just 24%, for all opposition party are not allowed to vote, the opposition side has an approval rate of 59%, but all driven to overseas, so they rejoiced at the captured of Maduro.

Donald Trump launched out the attack after giving ultimatum for Maduro to surrender for weeks because of cocaine and other drugs killed 100K US citizens. Maduro was willing to surrender but the SEAL leader said too late for deadline already passed. China blamed US, but no action or sanction or support to Venezuela for the time being. The hardest and dangerous time of the Operation Absolute Resolve is on return journey, people know that Maduro was captured, but the whole air defence system cannot function, even no time to order individual soldiers to use *Needle Shoulder antircraft system* to shoot the SEAL helicopters.



World Observation
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Day	1413
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

## Mars Landing 2030

(15) From the Moon to Mars

Why we have to explore the space, including knowing and landing on the Moon and Mars? In case of academic research, there is no need for a reason. Knowledge is knowledge, human needs knowledge and pursue of knowledge is given on birth. Knowledge is endowed by the great nature, so we explore the great nature is so natural. If man do not have knowledge, it is no difference to animal. Why man is on the highest level of all creatures, because we have knowledge. Therefore, the greatest knowledge is in the universe, when we explore the universe, there is no need for a reason.

However, in case of pragmatism, we invest so much in exploration of the universe or the Moon and Mars, why we do not invest in other knowledge? Such as earth quake, hurricane, geothermal energy, hydrogen energy cars, wind energy, minerals of the earth. They are all of great nature. That is people may ask what is the practical usage of space industry?

There are a lot of usages in our daily life but we are not aware of, they are caused by space industry. After Neil Armstrong landed on the Moon, of course, he has to report to Huston Center first, and later on talk to the president of the United States. In the 1970s, it is a common occurrence of the president to talk to astronauts on the Moon, for there is a total of 6 Apollo flights. So made people have an idea of mobile phone. There is no telephone company on the Moon, no power plants, but Apollo crews still can talk to the president on phone, so why we cannot talk to others in a car, ship or train on earth with other phone owners?

Thus gave an idea of developing mobile phones. At first the control center in Houston talk to astronauts using their communication device, it is so common. But later on, when the crews on the Moon talk to the president, he was sitting in White House using a desktop phone to talk. So, it generated the idea of mobile phones and was successfully developed by the end of 1970s in cars only, and in 1980s developed to hand carry mobile.

Later on, developed into GPS system, at first was by hikers in the mountain, now can be used by every single car for guiding the route, and even for waiting the bus in stations and on Google Map can guide everyone in a strange city.

But one more important change is the Kamikaze of Japan by the end of World War II. Westerners were surprised to see the suicidal planes of Japan crashing into US warships. It is a non-humane deed, but to Japan, it is extreme patriotism. So, people are thinking of is there any method to shoot precisely at the target without using the Kamikaze planes. That is the GPS system developed by satellites in lower orbit of the earth.

In the 1990 Iraqi War, guided missile was first used in practical war and found it is so accurate and would not hurt the general citizens and only at designated targets, so the carpet bombing of World War II no longer needed. Satellite in lower orbit of the earth proved useful, not only for space exploration but also military usage on earth.

Mind that Space Exploration is one of the best methods to show the power of a nation in peaceful manner. Therefore, no matter developed or under developing countries are keen to join the race. Please be noted that Israel is just a small nation, but they also have a spacecraft having a hard landing on the Moon in April 2019, with a flag of “small country, big dreams” and crashed on the Moon. Now, only 2 countries have the power of decapitation operation, that is to kill the leader of other countries by special air force mission. That is US and Israel.



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## Timeline of Major Mars Exploration Missions

Year	Country /Agency	Mission	Type	Outcome
1960 – 1973	Soviet Union	Mars series (Mars 1, 2, 3, etc.)	Flybys, orbiters, landers	Mostly failures; Mars 3 (1971) briefly transmitted from surface before failing
1964	USA (NASA)	Mariner 4	Flyby	First close-up photos of Mars
1971	USA (NASA)	Mariner 9	Orbiter	First spacecraft to orbit another planet
1971	Soviet Union	Mars 2 & 3	Orbiter + lander	Mars 2 crash; Mars 3 <u>landed but failed after 20 seconds</u>
1976	USA (NASA)	Viking 1 & 2	Orbiter + lander	<u>First successful long-term landings</u> on Mars
1996	USA (NASA)	Mars Global Surveyor	Orbiter	Mapped Mars for nearly a decade
1997	USA (NASA)	Mars Pathfinder + Sojourner rover	Lander + rover	<u>First successful rover on Mars</u>
2003	ESA (Europe)	Mars Express + Beagle 2	Orbiter + lander	Orbiter successful; Beagle 2 failed to fully deploy
2004	USA (NASA)	Spirit & Opportunity	Rovers	Long-lived rovers; Opportunity lasted until 2018
2008	USA (NASA)	Phoenix	Lander	<u>Found water ice beneath surface</u>
2011	USA (NASA)	Curiosity (MSL)	Rover	Still active, studying geology and habitability

2014	India (ISRO)	Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission)	Orbiter	<u>First Asian nation to reach Mars orbit successfully</u>
2016	ESA/Roscosmos	ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter	Orbiter	Successful; Schiaparelli lander failed
2018	USA (NASA)	InSight	Lander	Measured Marsquakes until 2022
2021	USA (NASA)	Perseverance + Ingenuity helicopter	Rover + aerial drone	<u>First powered flight on another planet</u>
2021	China (CNSA)	Tianwen-1 + Zhurong rover	Orbiter + rover	<u>First successful Chinese Mars landing</u>
2021	UAE (MBRSC)	Hope	Orbiter	<u>First Arab nation to reach Mars orbit</u>
2022 – 2025	Ongoing	Multiple (NASA, ESA, CNSA, ISRO)	Orbiters, rovers, sample-return prep	Active missions continue

Sources: [1](#) [2](#)

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## Key Insights

- **Soviet Union:** Pioneers but plagued by failures; Mars 3 briefly transmitted from surface in 1971.
- **USA (NASA):** Dominant player; first successful landings (Viking), long-lived rovers, and Ingenuity helicopter.
- **Europe (ESA):** Mars Express and Trace Gas Orbiter successful; Beagle 2 failed.
- **India (ISRO):** Mangalyaan (2014) was a major milestone, proving cost-effective Mars exploration.
- **China (CNSA):** Tianwen-1 (2021) marked first successful orbiter + rover combo on first attempt.
- **UAE (MBRSC):** Hope orbiter (2021) focuses on atmospheric science.

## Challenges & Failures

- Mars has a **high mission failure rate (~50%)**, especially in early Soviet attempts.
- Landing is particularly difficult due to thin atmosphere and harsh conditions.

 This timeline shows how Mars exploration evolved from Cold War rivalry to a **global, multi-nation effort**.

Would you like me to also build a **visual timeline chart** (decade by decade) so you can see the progression of Mars missions more clearly?

## United States (NASA)

NASA has conducted the majority of Mars explorations, with a mix of flybys, orbiters, landers, and rovers. Here's a chronological list of key missions, including types and outcomes:

- **Mariner 3** (launched November 5, 1964): Flyby; failure (shroud didn't open, failed to reach Mars).
- **Mariner 4** (launched November 28, 1964): Flyby; success (first close-up photos of Mars in July 1965).
- **Mariner 6** (launched February 25, 1969): Flyby; success (returned images of equatorial regions).
- **Mariner 7** (launched March 27, 1969): Flyby; success (imaged south polar region).
- **Mariner 8** (launched May 9, 1971): Orbiter; failure (launch vehicle malfunction).
- **Mariner 9** (launched May 30, 1971): Orbiter; success (first to orbit Mars in November 1971, mapped 85% of the surface).
- **Viking 1** (launched August 20, 1975): Orbiter and lander; success (orbited June 1976, landed July 1976; first successful landing, searched for life).
- **Viking 2** (launched September 9, 1975): Orbiter and lander; success (orbited August 1976, landed September 1976).
- **Mars Observer** (launched September 25, 1992): Orbiter; failure (lost contact before orbital insertion in 1993).
- **Mars Global Surveyor** (launched November 7, 1996): Orbiter; success (mapped Mars from 1997–2006, discovered evidence of recent water flows).
- **Mars Pathfinder** (launched December 4, 1996): Lander and rover (Sojourner); success (landed July 1997; first rover on Mars).
- **Mars Climate Orbiter** (launched December 11, 1998): Orbiter; failure (destroyed in atmosphere due to unit conversion error in 1999).
- **Mars Polar Lander** (launched January 3, 1999): Lander with Deep Space 2 probes; failure (lost during descent in 1999).
- **Mars Odyssey** (launched April 7, 2001): Orbiter; success (arrived October 2001; still operational as of 2026, detecting water ice).
- **Spirit (Mars Exploration Rover-A)** (launched June 10, 2003): Rover; success (landed January 2004, operated until 2010, found evidence of past water).
- **Opportunity (Mars Exploration Rover-B)** (launched July 7, 2003): Rover; success (landed January 2004, operated until 2018, traveled over 28 miles).
- **Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter** (launched August 12, 2005): Orbiter; success (arrived March 2006; high-resolution imaging, still active).
- **Phoenix** (launched August 4, 2007): Lander; success (landed May 2008, confirmed water ice in soil, operated until November 2008).
- **Curiosity (Mars Science Laboratory)** (launched November 26, 2011): Rover; success (landed August 2012; studying habitability, found organics and methane, ongoing).
- **MAVEN (Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution)** (launched November 18, 2013): Orbiter; success (arrived September 2014; studying atmospheric loss, ongoing).
- **InSight** (launched May 5, 2018): Lander; success (landed November 2018; studied interior with seismometer until 2022).
- **Perseverance (Mars 2020)** (launched July 30, 2020): Rover with Ingenuity helicopter; success (landed February 2021; sample caching, first powered flight on another planet, ongoing).
- **ESCAPADE** (launched November 13, 2025): Twin orbiters; en route (to arrive 2027; studying Mars' magnetosphere and atmosphere). [skyandtelescope.org](https://skyandtelescope.org)



## Soviet Union / Russia (Roscosmos)

The Soviet Union pioneered early Mars attempts, mostly failures, with Russia continuing efforts.

Chronological list:

- **Marsnik 1 (Korabl 4)** (launched October 10, 1960): Flyby; failure (didn't reach orbit).
- **Marsnik 2 (Korabl 5)** (launched October 14, 1960): Flyby; failure (didn't reach orbit).
- **Sputnik 22 (Korabl 11)** (launched October 24, 1962): Flyby; failure (exploded in orbit).
- **Mars 1 (Sputnik 23)** (launched November 1, 1962): Flyby; partial failure (lost contact en route, but flew past Mars).
- **Sputnik 24 (Korabl 13)** (launched November 4, 1962): Flyby; failure (broke up in orbit).
- **Zond 2** (launched November 30, 1964): Flyby; failure (lost contact en route).
- **Mars 1969A** (launched March 27, 1969): Orbiter; failure (launch explosion).
- **Mars 1969B** (launched April 2, 1969): Orbiter; failure (launch failure).
- **Mars 2** (launched May 19, 1971): Orbiter and lander; partial success (orbited November 1971, lander crashed).
- **Mars 3** (launched May 28, 1971): Orbiter and lander; partial success (orbited December 1971, first soft landing but failed after 20 seconds).
- **Mars 4** (launched July 21, 1973): Orbiter; partial success (flyby in 1974, failed to orbit).
- **Mars 5** (launched July 25, 1973): Orbiter; partial success (orbited February 1974, operated briefly).
- **Mars 6** (launched August 5, 1973): Flyby module and lander; partial success (flyby data, lander crashed).
- **Mars 7** (launched August 9, 1973): Flyby module and lander; failure (missed Mars).
- **Phobos 1** (launched July 7, 1988): Orbiter to Phobos; failure (lost en route due to command error).
- **Phobos 2** (launched July 12, 1988): Orbiter to Phobos; partial success (orbited Mars, lost before Phobos landing).
- **Mars 96** (launched November 16, 1996): Orbiter, landers, penetrators; failure (launch failure, crashed on Earth).
- **Fobos-Grunt** (launched November 8, 2011): Sample return from Phobos; failure (stranded in Earth orbit, re-entered).

No new Russian Mars missions launched since 2011 as of January 2026.



## China (CNSA)

China entered Mars exploration in the 21st century:

- **Yinghuo-1** (launched November 8, 2011, with Fobos-Grunt): Orbiter; failure (piggybacked on Russian mission, failed with it).
- **Tianwen-1** (launched July 23, 2020): Orbiter, lander, and rover (Zhurong); success (orbited February 2021, rover landed May 2021, explored Utopia Planitia).

Planned: **Tianwen-3** (sample return, planned launch around 2028).

## India (ISRO)

India's missions focus on orbiting:

- **Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)** (launched November 5, 2013): Orbiter; success (entered orbit September 2014, studied surface and atmosphere until 2022).

Planned: **Mangalyaan 2** (orbiter/lander/rover, proposed for 2020s, no launch as of 2026).

## United Arab Emirates (UAESA)

UAE's first interplanetary mission:

- **Hope (Al Amal)** (launched July 19, 2020): Orbiter; success (entered orbit February 2021, studying weather and climate).

## Other Relevant Agencies

### European Space Agency (ESA)

ESA often collaborates with others:

- **Mars Express** (launched June 2, 2003): Orbiter with Beagle 2 lander; partial success (orbiter operational since 2003, lander failed to communicate after landing).
- **ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter** (launched March 14, 2016, with Roscosmos): Orbiter with Schiaparelli lander; partial success (orbiter studying methane since 2016, lander crashed).

Planned: **ExoMars Rosalind Franklin** (rover, planned launch 2028, delayed from 2022).

### Japan (JAXA)

- **Nozomi** (launched July 3, 1998): Orbiter; failure (failed to enter orbit in 2003, but provided some data).

Planned: **Martian Moons eXploration (MMX)** (orbiter and sample return from Phobos, planned launch September 2026).

This list covers major missions, including successes and failures, as exploration involves risks.

**Quick Answer:** Israel's *Beresheet* spacecraft crashed on the Moon on **April 11, 2019**, during its landing attempt.



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## Details of the Event

- **Mission Name:** *Beresheet* ("Genesis" in Hebrew).
- **Operator:** SpaceIL (a nonprofit) and Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI).
- **Launch Date:** February 22, 2019, aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket.
- **Goal:** To become the first privately funded mission to achieve a soft landing on the Moon.
- **Landing Attempt:** April 11, 2019, targeting **Mare Serenitatis** (Sea of Serenity).
- **Outcome:**
  - Communications were lost when the lander was about 149 meters above the lunar surface.
  - The spacecraft impacted the Moon at ~3:25 p.m. EDT (1925 GMT).
  - It was destroyed upon impact, making Israel the **seventh nation to orbit the Moon** but not the fourth to land successfully.

## Context in Lunar Exploration

Country/ Agency	First Lunar Success	Type	Notes
Soviet Union	1959 ( <i>Luna 2</i> )	Impact	First human-made object on Moon
USA	1966 ( <i>Surveyor 1</i> )	Soft landing	First successful soft landing
China	2013 ( <i>Chang'e 3</i> )	Soft landing	First since 1976
India	2023 ( <i>Chandrayaan-3</i> )	Soft landing	First Indian success
Israel	2019 ( <i>Beresheet</i> )	Hard landing (crash)	First privately funded attempt
Japan	2024 ( <i>SLIM</i> )	Soft landing	Precision landing technology
UAE	No lunar missions yet	—	Focused on Mars ( <i>Hope</i> orbiter)

## Key Takeaway

- Israel's *Beresheet* mission was **historic** despite the crash:
  - It proved that **privately funded lunar exploration is possible**.
  - It placed Israel among the few nations that have reached lunar orbit.
  - The mission inspired follow-up projects (*Beresheet 2*, planned for 2027).

Would you like me to also create a **global timeline of Moon landings (soft and hard)**, similar to the Mars timeline I gave earlier, so you can compare how different nations progressed in lunar exploration?

Sources: [Wikipedia – Beresheet](#), [Space.com report](#)

**Answer:** Yes — the Israeli *Beresheet* spacecraft carried a plaque with the Israeli flag and the inscription “**Small country, big dreams**” (sometimes translated as *big hope*). Before its crash landing on the Moon in April 2019, it sent back a “selfie” photo showing this flag and motto against the backdrop of Earth.



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Here’s the photo you’re looking for:



## Context

- **Mission:** *Beresheet* (Hebrew for “Genesis”), built by SpacelL and Israel Aerospace Industries.
- **Launch:** February 22, 2019, via SpaceX Falcon 9.
- **Landing Attempt:** April 11, 2019, targeting Mare Serenitatis.
- **Outcome:** The spacecraft lost engine control and crashed, but not before transmitting iconic images.
- **Plaque:** Featured the Israeli flag, the phrase “*Am Yisrael Chai*” (“The people of Israel live”), and “**Small country, big dreams.**”

## Significance

- Israel became the **seventh nation to reach lunar orbit**, though the landing attempt ended in a crash.
- *Beresheet* was the **first privately funded lunar lander**, showing that smaller nations and organizations can attempt deep-space missions.
- The flag photo became a symbol of **national pride and perseverance**, inspiring plans for *Beresheet 2* (expected around 2027).

Would you like me to also compile a **timeline of all lunar landings (soft and hard)** by different nations, similar to the Mars timeline I gave earlier? That way you can see Israel’s mission in the broader context of Moon exploration.

Israel's Beresheet spacecraft, developed by the nonprofit organization SpaceIL, crashed on the Moon during an attempted landing on April 11, 2019. This marked the country's first lunar landing attempt and remains its only one as of early 2026, with subsequent missions like Beresheet 2 facing delays or cancellations due to funding issues. [nature.com](#) [ynetnews.com](#)

## Overview of the Beresheet Mission

The Beresheet spacecraft, also known as Beresheet 1, was a privately funded lunar lander developed by the Israeli nonprofit SpaceIL in collaboration with Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI). It was launched on February 22, 2019, aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The mission aimed to achieve Israel's first soft landing on the Moon, carrying scientific instruments like a magnetometer, a laser retroreflector from NASA, and a digital time capsule. After successfully entering lunar orbit on April 4, 2019, the spacecraft attempted its landing on April 11, 2019, but crashed due to a series of technical failures. The mission cost approximately \$100 million and was notable as the first privately funded lunar landing attempt. [en.wikipedia.org](#)

Here's an image of the Beresheet spacecraft:



SpaceIL's Beresheet Lunar Lander: Israel's 1st Trip to the Moon ...

## Sequence of Events Leading to Failure

The landing attempt began on April 11, 2019, at around 19:11 UTC, with Beresheet initiating its descent from an altitude of about 25 kilometers. The sequence unfolded as follows:

[en.wikipedia.org](#) [timesofisrael.com](#)

- **Initial Descent and Braking:** The spacecraft fired its main engine to slow down from orbital velocity. Everything proceeded normally until approximately 10 kilometers above the surface.
- **IMU Failure:** During the braking phase, a gyroscope in one of the two Inertial Measurement Units (IMU2) malfunctioned. IMUs are critical for providing orientation and acceleration data to the spacecraft's navigation system.
- **Communication Loss and Reset Attempt:** Ground control in Yehud, Israel, lost telemetry briefly. They issued a command to reset the failed IMU, but this action inadvertently interrupted data from the functioning IMU (IMU1) for about one second, triggering a navigation error.

- **System Reboot and Engine Shutdown:** The error caused the spacecraft's computer to reboot. During the reboot (lasting ~2 seconds), the main engine—a LEROS 2b liquid-propellant engine using monomethylhydrazine (MMH) fuel and mixed oxides of nitrogen (MON) oxidizer—shut down. Multiple reboots occurred as the system tried to recover, preventing the automatic loading of software updates from the hard drive. Manual uploads were attempted but failed.
- **Final Moments:** By the time control was partially regained, Beresheet was at about 150 meters altitude, traveling at over 500 km/h (140 m/s) horizontally. Without engine power, it could not slow down, leading to an uncontrolled impact at approximately 3,000 km/h (830 m/s) at 19:23 UTC. The crash site is located at lunar coordinates 32.5956°N, 19.3496°E in the Mare Serenitatis region. Before impact, the spacecraft managed to capture and transmit two final images: a selfie with the Moon in the background and a close-up of the lunar surface.



## Causes of the Failure

The primary cause was a "chain of events" initiated by the IMU gyroscope failure, compounded by design limitations and a human decision. Key contributing factors included:

[spacenews.com](https://spacenews.com) [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)

- **Technical Glitch:** The IMU failure was likely due to a hardware issue, possibly radiation-induced or a manufacturing defect. Although the spacecraft had redundant IMUs, the reset command disrupted the entire system.
- **Software and Design Flaws:** Limited funding (the mission was bootstrapped from a Google Lunar XPRIZE entry) resulted in inadequate redundancy for IMU integration and software persistence during reboots. The system was not designed to handle simultaneous IMU issues gracefully, and software updates did not load automatically after reboots.
- **Human Factor:** Ground control's decision to restart the failed IMU, rather than proceeding with the single functioning unit, escalated the problem. This command, intended as a recovery measure, led to the temporary loss of all IMU data and subsequent reboots. [geekwire.com](https://geekwire.com)
- **Other Potential Issues:** Some reports suggest vibrations or engine anomalies may have played a role, but the IMU failure was the root trigger. [space.stackexchange.com](https://space.stackexchange.com)

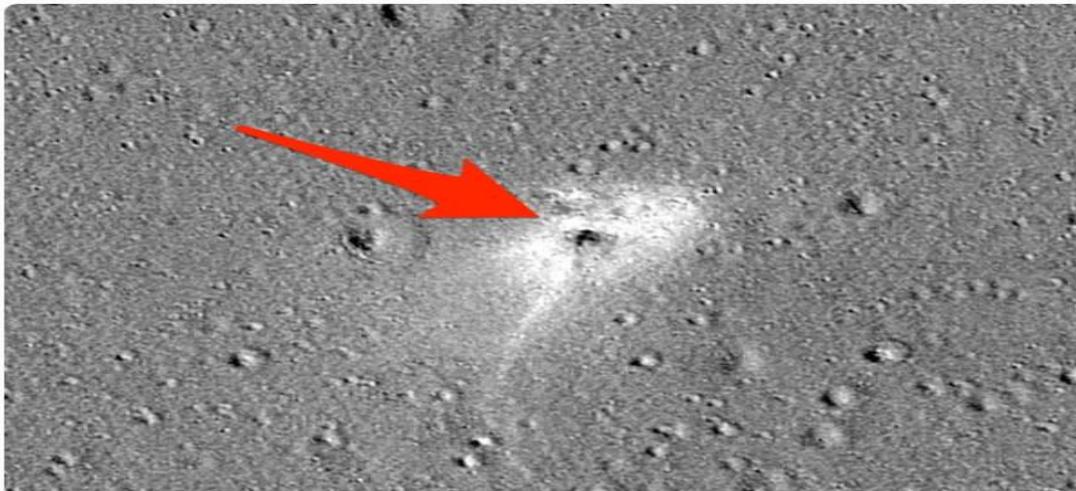
## Investigations and Findings

In the days following the crash, SpacelL and IAI conducted preliminary analyses, announcing on April 12 2019, that a "technical glitch" caused the engine failure. Comprehensive tests were performed the following week, revealing the chain of events. [businessinsider.com](https://businessinsider.com) [spacenews.com](https://spacenews.com)

- **Post-Mission Analysis:** The investigation highlighted systemic issues like poor systems engineering due to budget constraints. It emphasized that while IMU redundancy existed, the interconnectivity and reset protocols were flawed.
- **NASA Involvement:** NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) imaged the crash site on April 22, 2019, showing a 10-meter-wide dark smudge with a white halo from disturbed regolith, and possible wreckage remnants. The laser retroreflector may have survived, and NASA has attempted to detect it with laser pulses. [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)

- **Other Outcomes:** The mission carried dehydrated tardigrades (water bears) in epoxy resin as part of an Arch Mission Foundation payload. Initial speculation suggested they might survive, but later studies in 2021 indicated they were likely destroyed upon impact.

Here's an image of the Beresheet crash site as captured by NASA's LRO:



NASA Images Reveal Crash Site of Israel's Failed Private Moon ...

Despite the failure, the mission was considered a partial success for reaching lunar orbit and inspiring future efforts. SpaceIL planned a follow-up, Beresheet 2, but it was canceled in 2022 due to funding issues.

The mission you're referring to is Israel's Beresheet lunar lander, which attempted a soft landing on the Moon on April 11, 2019, but ended in a crash (hard landing) due to technical failures during descent. Before the impact, the spacecraft captured and transmitted a final "selfie" from approximately 22 kilometers above the lunar surface. This photo prominently features a plaque on the lander displaying the Israeli flag along with the slogan "Small country, big dreams" (which seems to match your recollection of "small country, big hope"), set against the backdrop of the Moon's cratered terrain. The plaque was not literally unfurled but was revealed in this iconic image taken moments before the crash.

Here's the photo:



So Close: NASA Thanks Israel For 'Inspiring' Moon Mission As ...